The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. CCCXXVIII. WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 25. 1891—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FISHING FOR FRAUD.

Wallace C. Andrews May Have Some Trouble.

BAD CHARGE AGAINST HIM

Three Million Dollars of Fraudulent Stock Issued.

INVESTIGATING THE MATTER

Revision Agreed on by the New York Presbytery.

DEATH OF MRS. CYRUS W. FIELD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Wallace C. Andrews, President of the New York Steam company, and until recently, President of the Standard Gaslight company, is likely to be involved in a lawsuit with the latter company as to the validity of certain stock amounting to about $3,000,000 which, it is alleged, Mr. Andrews obtained illegally from the company while he was its President.

Mr. Andrews resigned the Presidency of the Standard Gaslight company two or three weeks ago and J. A. Bostwick was elected in his stead. It is said that, had not Mr. Andrews resigned when he did, he would have been expelled from that office by a vote of the directors, the resolution having been prepared for that purpose. Immediately after the resignation of Mr. Andrews and the election of Mr. Bostwick in his place an injunction was issued, on the application of the company, to restrain Mr. Andrews from selling or otherwise disposing of certain of the company's stock then in his possession. The company also posted the following notice:

Question having arisen as to the validity of certain common stock of this company, the Board of Directors thereof have this day voted to close the books for the transfer of common stock pending an examination and until the further order of the board.

Charge That He Holds Stock Under Cover.

It is charged that the $1,000,000 of the $3,000,000 of the Gaslight company's stock, which Mr. Andrews obtained from the company fraudulently as charged, is held by the New York Steam company, of which Mr. Andrews is President, and which he is believed to control. In addition to this proceeding it is said another action has been instituted against Mr. Andrews to recover a block of the Gaslight company's preferred stock owned by Mr. Andrews, and for an accounting of certain disbursements by him as President of the company. In this suit it is charged that Mr. Andrews has subordinated the interests of the Gaslight company to those of his Steam Heating company; that many of the poor investments of the latter have been charged to the former; that the unproductive properties of the Steam Heating company have been unloaded on the Gaslight company, and that these and other things Mr. Andrews was able to do through "dummy" directors in the Gaslight company elected through his influence.

President Bostwick Talks of the Trouble.

J. A. Bostwick, the new President of the Standard Gaslight company, was seen at his home this morning and said:

"I have been connected with the company from its beginning, but my vote was always in the minority and I gave up attending the directors' meetings. Finally some of their notes were protested and I was inundated by persons who held the stock. To protect myself and those who had gone into the concern on account of my name I offered to assume all debts of the company until its affairs could be straightened out. Mr. Andrews, whose schemes had far outreached his capital, had made contracts which he could not keep. As a result I paid out nearly a half million dollars in thirty days.

"Much against my advice there was $5,000,000 worth of stock issued. It was given to Messrs. Andrews, Spinola, and Monheimer for distribution. I had supposed that at least half of this amount was held in trust for the company's treasury. When the new directors were elected it was discovered that much of this stock had been sold for an insufficient compensation and that the rest was held by the three mentioned persons or their estates. It is absurd to say any of this stock is unaccounted for. We know where every share is and for how much it was sold. There has been nothing surreptitious about it. We simply think these gentlemen sold the stock for much less than it was worth. This stock in its present state is tainted, and to protect the public we have issued the notice closing our books for the transfer of this common stock.

"It is possible that Mr. Andrews or any of the others might sell the shares, when the buyer would suffer as much as themselves. There is no question that Mr. Andrews did have complete control of both the Gaslight and Steam companies, but the charge that he transferred useless real estate from the steam company to the gas company is not fair to him. At the time he transferred the property he unquestionably intended putting up gas plants on it."

The Board of Directors of the Standard Gaslight company met here today. The session was an executive one. The Secretary said that some action had been taken with reference to the trouble between ex-President Andrews and the board, but refused to say just what action had been taken. Ex-President Andrews was present, and when seen after the meeting claimed that none but routine business had been transacted.

Mr. Bostwick said this evening: "Mr. Andrews has made the directors an offer which we think equitable, and that is to withhold one-half of the stock—$2,400,000—which he holds. Sixteen hundred thousand more of the common stock was divided between Messrs. Spinola and Monheim for patents, agreements, contracts, and franchises and the executors of their estate refuse to return anything. This, between you and me, is where the present hitch is. Mr. Andrews certainly has the right of a promoter to an equitable portion in that common stock. I am satisfied that he is perfectly solvent and that all the money which he has borrowed is well secured."

REVISION AGREED UPON AT LAST.

Discussion Concluded in the New York Presbytery—Those Who Are Dissatisfied.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—[Special.]—The New York Presbytery has finally concluded its discussion on the proposed revision of the Confession of Faith, and has agreed upon a report which will be sent to the General Assembly committee. When the presbytery met yesterday afternoon in the Scotch church the report of Dr. Van Dyke's committee was immediately taken up at the point where the discussion of the previous week had been interrupted by the arrival of the hour for adjournment. Dr. Briggs wanted to strike out a clause approving of the changes made by the General Assembly's committee in the chapter of "Free Will." This objection created quite a discussion, but Dr. Briggs' amendment was finally adopted, as was the recommendation of Dr. Van Dyke's committee: "We desire that man's ability and free agency in accepting or rejecting the gospel be more clearly expressed." It was decided to [illegible] of the presbytery that the proposed changes would promote the preparation of a short, simple creed. A proposed change in Chap. 1 was not carried. Another change suggested by Dr. Van Dyke's committee in Chap. 22 was that monastic vows "may be" instead of "are superstitious and sinful snares." Dr. Briggs wanted the whole section in the confession stricken out; if not, he desired the original wording retained. The latter plan was decided upon. Instead of changing "of the elect" into "of mankind," in Chap. 25, as suggested by the committee, "children of God" was adopted as a substitute. One or two minor changes were then made, and the report was adopted as a whole. When this action had been taken the following members of the presbytery announced that they disapproved of the course that had been pursued and of many of the changes that had been made: Ministers S. D. Alexander, R. F. Sample, N. W. Conkling, George L. Shearer, G. W. F. Birch, L. H. Parsons, and J. J. Lampa, and Elder A. Robinson.

DEATH OF MRS. CYRUS W. FIELD.

She Passes Away Monday at Her Country Home on the Hudson.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cyrus W. Field died at her country home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson yesterday. Mrs. Field has been in poor health for several months, although the physicians in attendance could discover no particular disease. She seemed to be slowly but surely passing beyond earthly skill, although at times her strength was such as to surprise her friends. Mrs. Field was Miss Mary Bryan Stone, a native of Guilford, Conn. She married Mr. Field at that place Dec. 2, 1840, when the groom was two days past his twenty-first birthday. The fact that in the prosecution of the public works it was necessary for Mr. Field to spend much of his time abroad gave Mrs. Field an opportunity to form an extensive acquaintanceship in England. Throughout her life Mrs. Field was a lover of books. To the end she retained an active and receptive mind. Mrs. Field was of a retiring nature. She hated display. She was a member of Dr. Parkhurst's church, and was familiar to all the congregation.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from the Irvington residence. The Rev. Arthur Brooks, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will officiate at the funeral and the interment will take place in the family vault at Stockbridge, Mass., probably in a week. Undertaker Vanderbilt of Dobbs Ferry is in charge and the body has been embalmed. A large number of telegrams of condolence have been received by the family.

UNEARTHED A FAMILY SKELETON.

Disclosures Made by the Shooting of Mrs. Cora Chapman.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—[Special.]—A family skeleton has been uncloseted by the shooting of Mrs. Cora Chapman, wife of Geoffrey Hawley Chapman, erstwhile Geoffrey Hawley, the actor, by her husband's nurse, Hubert Searvant. The nurse has now declared to the police that the relations existing between him and Mrs. Chapman were not those which should have existed between a wife and a caretaker of a demented husband, and there is a veil of mystery over the occurrences in the Chapman house the forenoon of Monday, when the shooting occurred. Mrs. Chapman is still in a critical condition in the hospital. She may recover, but her life is still hanging in the balance.

Mrs. Chapman had been Miss Cora Rapp, daughter of Jacob Rapp and his wife Adelaide, and she was born in Dayton, O. She is 23 years old. Cora Rapp had been on the stage six months when Chapman met her. She was a member of Minnie Maddern's company. In his will George Chapman left to Hawley's mother, Louisa Whyte Chapman, the house No. 100 Park place, Brooklyn, and after some minor bequests he ordered that the rest of his estates, consisting of perhaps eighty houses, should be devoted to the support of his son and daughter-in-law. Each was to receive one-half of the income. Their income under the will is said to have been $12,000.

Chapman was an opium fiend as well as a heavy drinker. He neglected his wife and she neglected him. Finally Chapman became subject to paresis and a confirmed invalid. Searvant was engaged to nurse Chapman four months ago and went to Europe with Mr. and Mrs. Chapman. It is said Mrs. Chapman and Searvant have been acquainted a year and a half.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

B. P. Hutchinson Fails to Perfect Membership in the Produce Exchange.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—[Special.]—B. P. Hutchinson purchased a membership certificate in the Produce Exchange three weeks ago for $900 and applied in due form for membership, his application being indorsed by Alexander E. Orr and David Dows. The application was referred to the Membership committee. Mr. Hutchinson failed to appear before the committee and paid no attention to the summons sent him. To a second summons he sent a brief and formal note withdrawing his application. Mr. Hutchinson, when asked his reasons for withdrawing his application, said: "I withdrew because I was cited to appear before a committee who wanted to cross-examine me. I think in the case of a man as well known as myself all over the country that they should have waived all needless formality. There would have been no good to cross-examine me. I am not a candidate for the life-insurance fund of the exchange because I am not eligible. I am 62 years old. I paid $900 for my membership certificate, and I paid $50 to the fellow to take it back off my hands."

Presbyterians to Have a "People's Church."

The congregation of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church decided tonight on a change of church policy. They decided to make their church a "People's Church," to go out into the highways and bring in new members, poor or rich, to change their services to popular ones, to establish kindergartens, and to have the pews free or at least cheap. A call was made for $15,000 with which to start the work, and the sum was subscribed in less than forty minutes. The Rev. Dr. George L. Shearer, one of the principal opponents of revision, did his best to thwart the idea. The "People's Church" plan will be begun Jan. 1 next. The church has lost by death fifteen of its wealthiest members in two years. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, formerly of Chicago, is its pastor. Its church edifice is valued at $350,000. This year it is $4,000 in debt.

Evacuation Day to Be Celebrated.

Just 108 years ago tomorrow the British troops took ship from New York, while Washington's army marched into the city from the north. Since that time Nov. 25 has been observed as Evacuation day. The Old Guard, the Washington Continental Guard, and the Farragut Veterans will celebrate the day. The American flag will be raised over the old block-house in Central Park in the morning and on the old flagstaff at the Battery in the afternoon. Mess will be served in the evening at the armory of the Old Guard. The flag will also be raised over the city hal by Warden Keese. The Old Guard will be reviewed at 3 o'clock by Acting Mayor Arnold.

Gotham Brevities.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $18,000 against the Consolidated Ice Machine company of Chicago, in favor of the George F. Blake Manufacturing company.

The representatives of the coal roads met today and decided to restrict the production of coal for the month of December to 3,250,000 tons. It is generally believed that some arrangement has been made by which the Reading will be given an increased allotment.

KERNEL OF THE NUT.

WHY CERTAIN PAPERS ARE RALLYING AROUND WENTER.

Their Fulsome Praise for the Alleged Courage He Displayed at the Drainage Board Meeting Saturday Explained—The Reason Stronger than a Political One—How the Stock-Yards Interests Have Been Cared For—The Prompter Who Moves the Cooley-Wenter Puppets.

A person unfamiliar with the facts might be deeply impressed by the unanimity with which most of the Chicago papers rally around the heroic Wenter and praise the gallantry he displayed at the meeting of the Drainage Trustees Saturday in introducing a resolution drawn by some one else and playing the blackguard in his efforts to get it passed. When the *Herald, Post, Journal, Times, Inter-Ocean, and News* unite in lauding a man as insignificant as Wenter has been hitherto, who has shone as a politician only, and as a small ward politician at that, it means either that Wenter has developed unexpected ability, which places him at one bound among the great men of the city, or that there is some one in the background who is whispering to these journals what they shall say, "and as the prompter breathes the puppets speak."

Mr. Wenter is thanked by these harmonious papers for getting the better of Judge Prendergast. In a column interview in the *Post* the hero exults over his triumph. Naturally he feels happy. His feelings of bitter hostility to the present President of the board date back nearly two years to the time when the organization of the Citizens' committee and the election of its ticket interfered with the plans of Mr. Wenter and a number of other political machinists, Republicans as well as Democrats. Wenter, a Chicago Tammanyite, was wrathful because Prendergast, a Democrat, took part in the Citizens' movement and assisted in the defeat of two of the Democrats (Tammanyites) on the regular ticket. Professional politicians cannot put up with such displays of independence. Had there been no such interference the Democrats (Tammanyites) would have elected their five men and run the board for what there was in it. Had there been no independent movement four of the machine Republican nominees would have been elected. Not one was. Hence the Republican machine men were not pleased.

A Reason Not Political.

But there was a much stronger reason than a political one for the furious resentment which most of the Chicago papers showed at the success of the Citizens' movement two years ago and for the incessant attacks made on the men whom it elected Trustees. Certain papers have long shown a significant interest in the welfare of the Stock-Yards corporation. It may not be because it was rich and generous and they were needy and willing to receive favors. It is quite possible to believe that a bankrupt paper can plead the cause of a corporation even against the interests of the people and not profit by it pecuniarily. The Stock-Yards section is the seat of a great industry, and these papers may have reached the common conclusion that it deserved encouragement and that one way to give it was to free it from all but the least possible taxation.

When the Stock-Yards corporation, looking out for its own interests, managed to get Coy and his tender, Guthrie, on the Republican ticket, and Gahan and satisfactory associates on the Democratic one, it fancied that it had done all that was necessary to get a working majority of the board and free itself from molestation in the shape of special assessments for enormous special drainage benefits. There are some things which indicate that an arrangement was made between the corporation and the machine men of both parties. Jay Gould had shown how money could be saved by making such bargains.

The election was held and resulted in the defeat of all those who were at that time believed to be the special protégés of the Stock-Yards. Curiously enough certain Chicago papers never have ceased to deplore the defeat of those men. It cannot have been because of their ability or their special fitness for trusteeships, because they were men of small caliber. It must have been simply because the Stock-Yards wanted them. As to why these papers favored these men merely because the Stock-Yards did different persons will have different opinions. The guileless and the charitable will think one thing; the knowing and the cynical will think another.

Caring for Stock-Yard Interests.

After many delays, due to the dilatory tactics of Mr. Cooley and the procrastinating ability of the minority members of the board, a route was selected for the Chicago end of the drainage channel. It begins about where Thirty-ninth street crosses the East Fork of the South Branch and runs westerly to the Desplaines. Mr. Wenter voted for this route. So did Mr. Altpeter. The engineer's object in selecting it was to drain the wet lands in the Town of Lake and to furnish perfect drainage for that same Stock-Yards region which drains into the East Fork and has done so much to make it and the South Branch filthy. The majority of the board favored it for that reason, and also because it would enable them to resort to *special assessments* to cover a part of the expense of the work. The wet lands and the Stock-Yards could be assessed for special benefits received.

But this was just what the Stock-Yards company did not want. It was what it had been endeavoring two years before to prevent by getting control of the board. Suddenly Mr. Wenter turned up to fight its battles. The 24th of last month Judge Prendergast offered the following resolution at the meeting of the Drainage Board:

Resolved, That in all condemnation proceedings the principle should be enforced that all property specially benefited be subject to special assessment.

This meant a just and equitable assessment on the Stock-Yards for special benefits. In order to prevent action on this important measure Mr. Wenter absconded from the meeting along with Mr. Russell, his minority associate, and thus broke up a quorum, there being but four members left. Why did he run off? What was the object of defeating a resolution of that kind? Did Mr. Wenter object to the principle or to the application which would have been made of it to the Stock-Yards? Mr. Wenter has not explained yet which it was, and he did not explain his action when Mr. Prendergast chided him for it.

Newspaper Opinions Explained.

But it is plain that if the route which has been adopted is adhered to the Stock-Yards must pay a good round, just assessment for special benefits. If benefited, and not made to pay for those benefits, there will be a general outburst of public indignation which not even a bravo like Wenter can stand up against. Hence it is necessary for the Stock-Yards, as an economic measure, to change the route of the channel and thus save considerable money while shifting it onto the general taxpayers. It would pay to use a liberal percentage of that sum in explaining to needy papers the propriety of abusing the men who are opposed to changing the route selected and extolling the virtues of those who may be in favor of making the change.

It is possible to conjecture, therefore, that the resolution drafted by Cooley, introduced by his tool Wenter, and passed last Saturday by the casting vote of Eckhart is something more than a mere call for information—that it is the first step in a program the aim of which is to satisfy the longings of the Stock-Yards corporation to be freed from special assessments for its special benefits, so that the entire expense of the work may fall on the general taxpayers.

The attentive reader can form some idea now in regard to the milk in the Cooley-Wenter cocoanut.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS LOSS.

Brockman's Estimate and Charges Against the Brown Bros., Who Failed.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 24.—Brockman, the St. Louis commission man, now asserts that Brown Bros., the broken Lincoln grain-dealers, swindled him out of $75,000. He says it was all done within two or three weeks. The magnitude of the business may be inferred from the fact that there were eighty-three cars of grain on track at Council Bluffs in one day recently. Brockman charges that in some cases the Browns had grain shipped to the Union elevator for Brown Bros. of St. Louis in care of Brown Bros. of Omaha. On the bills of lading the Browns drew on the St. Louis man and got their cash. After the grain had been cleaned at the elevator it was reshipped over one of the Iowa roads to Chicago or Baltimore. Brockman had an agreement under which he was to receive a half cent a bushel commission on all grain handled by the Browns. He now charges that a great deal of this grain has disappeared, that he has not been paid by the Eastern buyers, and that the Browns have not reimbursed him. He concludes that in shipping the grain the Browns got new bills of lading from the Iowa roads and used them in making drafts on the Eastern buyers. Some of the Nebraska buyers, who have been shipping to the Brown Bros., have been sending them the bill of lading by mail and then drawing on them through a local bank without a bill attached to the draft. The bill enabled the Browns to get the grain from the railroads and in a number of cases the drafts have been dishonored. The Browns deny the allegations of fraud, and assert that the tangle will be straightened out if they are given a chance to do it. They threaten to sue Brockman for $50,000 damages. The Browns had elevators or cribs at fourteen or fifteen stations on the Union Pacific, but there were about 100 dealers at others points shipping to them. New claims are putting in an appearance, and it is impossible to tell of the loss involved in the failure, though Mr. Brockman is quoted as estimating it at $100,000.

HIGH-SOCIETY MARRIAGE AT ATLANTA

Countess Arostigni Wedded to the Hon. Frederick Townsend.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—A secret marriage, performed in St. Phillip's Protestant Episcopal church here yesterday, today furnishes society with rare gossip. A woman who has been visiting the city turns out to be the Countess Zadie de Barnwell Arostigni, whose real identity was made known by the arrival from England of the Hon. Frederick E. Townsend, who insisted upon marriage. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the pair repaired to St. Phillip's, where the Rev. Dr. Tupper united them, keeping the matter secret until the pair could be well on their wedding tour. The lady was formerly a New Orleans belle, though a Countess in her own right through her father, who was a Spanish nobleman. There she was wooed by Count Arostigni. The wedding was one of the most notable social events of that city. Subsequently the Count became insanely jealous of his wife, and later, falling a victim to another woman himself, he caused his wife to be incarcerated in an insane asylum. Upon his death, three years ago, she was released, since which time she has visited all the capitals of Europe. It was while in England, the guest of Lord Salisbury, that she met Mr. Townsend, who yesterday became her husband.

BOTH WILL PROVE A TOTAL LOSS.

Schooners Louise and Fellowcraft Ashore at Kettle Point.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—The tug Hodgson arrived here today with the wrecked schooner Marquis in tow. The Marquis was ashore in Providence Bay, and is in bad shape. It will unload its cargo at Windsor and will then be towed to Owen Sound for repairs. The schooner Louise, which went to lighter the cargo of the schooner Fellowcraft, ashore at Kettle Point, dragged its anchors and went ashore just this side of the Fellowcraft last night. A heavy sea is breaking over them, and both will go to pieces. The Louise is owned by Capt. Colwell, and is not insured. The schooner C. P. Minch arrived here today with its mainsail and jibs gone.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—The schooner Medicator, lumber laden, is stranded on Potter's reef, between Scott's Point and Naubinway, and is full of water. The tug Favorite with pumps went to its assistance. The vessel is badly exposed to westerly winds, and is liable to go to pieces.

AFTER BEING IN COURT THIRTY YEARS.

Decision by the Supreme Court in a Case Involving $30,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 24.—An opinion was filed today in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court in a case which has been in the courts of Illinois for the last thirty years. S. S. Phelps, banker of Oquawka, failed and made fraudulent conveyances of property for the benefit of his creditors who would be willing to accept 50 cents on the dollar. John Curts and other creditors brought suit against Phelps and secured judgment against him in the Henderson County Circuit Court. The case was remanded by the Appellate Court on a writ of error and was tried in Hancock County on a change of venue with the same result. It went to the Appellate Court on a writ of error and finally to the Supreme Court. Both affirmed the decision of the lower court. The case involved $30,000.

ANNEXATION FEELING IN THE DOMINION

That and Reciprocity Are Favorably Discussed in Ontario.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Five hundred people attended a meeting held here tonight to consider the destiny of the Dominion. Annexation to the United States and reciprocity with that country were the only themes dealt with by the speakers. Sol White, ex-member of Parliament and founder of the Continental Union club, was the principal speaker in favor of the political union of the two countries, and a letter from Prof. Goldwin Smith was the strongest arraignment of the Canadian Government's trade policy. Several prominent local men opposed Mr. White's annexation views, but all agreed that a more liberal trade policy between the two countries was desirable. A resolution in favor of political union was defeated by a small majority, but one favoring more extended trade relations met with no opposition.

PASTOR POWELL BROUGHT TO GRIEF.

His Attempted Aid to Revenue Officers Lands Him in the Penitentiary.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—William Powell, a minister of the gospel, was today convicted of perjury in the United States District Court here and sentenced to five years in the Ohio penitentiary and to pay a fine of $2,000 and costs. The ministry proved an unprofitable profession to Powell, and he sought to add to his income by becoming a revenue informer, but in his first case his duplicity was discovered, and the officers, instead of following up Powell's alleged revenue violators, turned on the track of the preacher, and he was arrested. The prisoner broke down while being sentenced and begged for mercy.

Secretary Foster's Health Improving.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Secretary Foster is better. His appetite is good, and he was able to sit up part of the afternoon.

TO TEACH THE BLIND.

THE PHONOGRAPH TO SUPERSEDE RAISED LETTERS.

Miss Browne's Suggestion Adopted by Edison—He Is Adjusting His Invention for More Sustained Service—The Plan Is to Have Entire Books Repeated Indefinitely from the Talking Machines—It Is Used Now to Teach Languages—W. S. Gray Talks About the Proposition.

A daughter of Rabbi Browne, in a recent essay before a Cleveland high school, suggested that the phonograph be employed for teaching the blind, as a successor to the comparatively crude, cumbersome, and expensive books with raised letters, which now form the chief vehicle of information for the unfortunates.

Rabbi Browne wrote to Mr. Edison regarding the matter and the great inventor replied that the idea was entirely new to him, and that it was practicable. He added that he would begin work at once on the changes in the phonograph needed to carry the plan into operation. He expressed the belief that it would prove satisfactory in every way.

Miss Browne suggested the reading of lessons and studies into the phonograph in order that the teaching of the blind might be facilitated; and, going beyond the educational standpoint, the reading of popular novels, histories, books of travel, and whatever else might prove interesting and instructive into a phonograph to be repeated wherever and whenever desired. Her idea was that this plan, if carried out, would enlarge the libraries of the blind and decrease the expense of providing matter for them. The reading of books by paid readers might be entirely done away with so far as the individual was concerned. In other words one person could read to the blind of the world, the only limitation being the language in which the reading was done. There are comparatively few books that have been reproduced in raised letters. In fact the Bible is the only book that has a common circulation among the blind.

"There is one difficulty to be overcome," said W. S. Gray, manager of the Chicago Central Phonograph company, in speaking of the plan proposed by Miss Browne, "and that is the limited capacity of the cylinder in use in the phonogragh at present. A cylinder is run through in five minutes, on an average, and the most rapid speaker will not talk more than 1,000 or 1,200 words in that length of time. This would necessitate a great number of cylinders for the transcribing of a single book, still they could be arranged with the title of the book and the relative number of the cylinder in raised letters at the end, facilitating their use by the blind. In carrying out the plan of reading books into the phonograph much in the way of descriptive might be omitted, shortening the story to the truly relevant matter.

What Edison Is Doing.

"Mr. Edison is now conducting experiments, in fact he may be said to have completed the work, of reducing the size of the cylinder and increasing its capacity. In accomplishing this he has made the recording needle just half the size of the present one. The screw is also made smaller, increasing the number of revolutions of the cylinder from 100 to 200 to the inch, thus doubling its capacity. Special machines could be constructed admitting a much larger cylinder and, with the new receiving needle, the number of words might be increased to 4,000 or 5,000. As to the durability of the cylinders they are practically indestructible. I had one cylinder in use in St. Louis, which was made to repeat its words 3,000 times, and the last time it was on the machine it reproduced the sounds as accurately as the first time. It was accidentally broken or it might still be in use. A single reading could be taken on any number of machines, and each of these in turn could tell its story to a hundred blind people and repeat as desired."

The theory has already been applied to the teaching of foreign languages and with great success. The first to adopt the phonograph in the teaching of language was Dr. Richard S. Rosenthall, now of Washington, whose Meisterschaft system (mastery system) is in the hands of 500,000 students in Latin and Greek and in eleven living languages. The lessons recorded on the instruments by the most cultivated teachers, especially trained for the work, are as nearly perfect as possible and the listener may have each sentence repeated hundreds of times until he is assured a perfect pronunciation and proper intonations of any foreign sounds. The machine can never get a headache and become cross and snappish, a recommendation that applies equally well to the teaching of the blind. Many clergymen, litterateurs, and public men are studying German, French, Italian, and Spanish by means of the Meisterschaft system combined with the phonograph.

PROTESTANT APPOINTED BY CATHOLICS.

The Rev. Dr. William A. Bartlett in Charge of the House of the Good Shepherd.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—An incident which is unprecedented in religious history has just occurred here. The Rev. Dr. William A. Bartlett, the eminent Presbyterian divine, formerly of Chicago, has been appointed by the Catholic Church authorities to the directorate of the House of the Good Shepherd. This is a Roman Catholic institution managed heretofore with marked exclusiveness. It is a home for fallen women. Its scope is more than local, and under the fostering care and personal interest of Cardinal Gibbons it has been very successful. Dr. Bartlett is somewhat noted for his friendly relations with the Catholic church. He has publicly deprecated wrangling and intolerance between the creeds. A few months ago he accepted an invitation to take breakfast with Cardinal Gibbons. The step just taken is of such importance that none but the highest Catholic authorities in America could decide upon it. The few who have learned of the appointment of Dr. Bartlett regard it as significant of a more liberal and tolerant spirit in the Catholic Church.

COUNTED OUT BY NEW YORK DEMOCRATS

Republican Legislators-Elect Deprived of Their Office.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—While the funeral of Senator Gilbert A. Deane was being held, the county canvassers of Dutchess County counted for Osborne, Democrat, his competitor in the Fifteenth District for Senator, enough votes to elect Osborne by fourteen plurality. In order to accomplish this result the votes in one district for Deane and Osborne were transposed and some scattering votes were counted for Osborne. Now, if the State Board of Canvassers refuses to give the certificate to Sherwood in the Twenty-seventh District because he holds the office of Park Commissioner of Hornellville, the Senate as well as the Assembly by the manipulation of Gov. Hill's lieutenants will be Democratic. One of the Democratic Assemblymen, Murphy, from Albany, died today. Gov. Hill will order a special election immediately so that his successor may be chosen before the Legislature convenes.

Russians Advancing on China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 24.—Victor Schmidt, who has been around the world in the interest of Australian agriculture, arrived on the steamship China. He says a report reached Yokohama before the steamer left that a body of Russian troops had crossed into China by way of Siberia. Trouble originated over disputed boundaries, and while war between the two countries is not looked for, the general impression prevailed that China would be compelled to make a number of territorial concessions to Russia.

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PRESIDENT HARRISON AND THE FAIR.

Reports Will Be Presented Today by Ex-Senator Palmer and Mrs. Potter Palmer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The report of the Board of Control of the World's Columbian Exposition has been completed and it will probably be presented to the President tomorrow. Ex-Senator Palmer, the Chairman of the subcommittee, refused to make public its contents The ex-Senator thinks that Congress will be disposed to appropriate the additional $5,000,000 which the fair managers think is necessary to properly carry out the work before it. Mrs. Potter Palmer, the President of the Board of Lady Managers, has also completed her report and expects to present it to the President tomorrow. The Board of Awards of the Exposition was again in session today, but, without completing its work, adjourned until tomorrow. It is believed that President Harrison, in touching upon World's Fair matters in his annual message to Congress, will refer mainly to the condition of the work on the buildings and to the steps taken toward making the Fair a success, not making any recommendations but that, after he has had time to thoroughly examine the reports referred to, will, if he thinks proper, send a special message to Congress on the subject.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 24.—The Cotton Merchants' and Lumber Exchanges and the Commercial Association held a conference today at the Merchants' Exchange with the members of the County Court to take action in the matter of Shelby County's appropriation for an exhibit at the World's Fair. A resolution requesting the County Court to appropriate $20,000 toward a fund for the proper representation of the State of Tennessee was passed amid unbounded enthusiasm. It was the sense of the meeting that Memphis and Shelby County be properly represented at the "Chicago show" if no other county in the State took action.

BATTLE AMONG SOUTH CAROLINIANS.

Clerk Pope Hits Editor Gonzales for Calling Him Dishonest.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—The session of the Legislature which opened today promises to be lively. A lively encounter occurred tonight in the lobby of the Grand Central Hotel between N. G. Gonzales, editor of the *State*, and S. Pope, Clerk of the Senate. The affair was brought about by an article published in the *State* this morning, charging the clerks of the Senate and House with fraud and partisanship in awarding advertisements to the Columbia *Register* as having the largest circulation. Tonight A. E. Gonzales, brother of N. G. Gonzales, and J. W. Gray, Clerk of the House of Representatives, met in the hotel lobby. Gray inquiring of Gonzales if it was intended to charge him personally with fraud, and receiving an affirmative reply, cursed Gonzales, calling him a liar and pulling out a pistol. He said he was ready to fight. Just at this time Editor Gonzales came up. Clerk Pope, who was also on the scene, remarked, "Here's another one of them; we may as well have it out," and knocked the editor down. They were separated after scuffling awhile and left the place before the Sheriff arrived. The affair has created a good deal of feeling, and as all the parties are said to be fighters another encounter is feared.

BOSTON'S BOARD ENTERS A PROTEST.

It Objects to Discriminate Freight Rates—Goddard's Story Denied.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 24.—At a meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce resolutions have been adopted protesting against the discrimination which makes Boston pay five cents more on a hundred pounds for freight from Chicago than New York or Portland and denying the statement of J. F. Goddard, commissioner of trunk lines, that this "basis" was satisfactory to the great majority of the boards of trade and trade centers. Resolutions were also adopted instructing the Transportation committee to consider the propriety of reopening the case before the Inter-State Commission, also inviting the press to a free discussion of the question. Mr. Goddard sent a letter protesting against the preamble and resolutions reflecting on him as unfair and misleading. He, however, reiterated the statement which gave the offense.

PITTSBURG'S COAL BLOCKADE BROKEN.

Every Available Boat Sent Down the Ohio with a Load.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 24.—A boating stage of water was reached in the river today for the first time in many months and all the steamers that could be pressed into service started down the Ohio with large tows of coal for Cincinnati, Louisville, and New Orleans. It is estimated that between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 bushels of black diamonds were shipped on the rise.

Eloping Couple Arrested.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—William Harris and Gertie Platt, a runaway couple from Mercedes, Mich., were arrested tonight at the Bay View House, where they had been living for two days. Harris is 32 years old and a married man, his wife being a sister of the girl with whom he eloped. The girl is 15 years old.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Senator Sherman and family left Mansfield, O., for Washington at 6:38 yesterday afternoon, via the Pennsylvania road.

Milton Lee, a leading citizen of Vermillion County and an ex-member of the Illinois Legislature, died at his home in Rossville, Ill., yesterday.

Bert Stewart and Ed Marney quarreled over a game of cards at Richmond, Ark., yesterday. The former shot the latter, inflicting a mortal wound.

Oklahoma inspectors yesterday discovered $7,000 worth of timber being shipped to market which had been stolen from government lands. Prominent men are said to be implicated.

The steamship Almadine has arrived at Norfolk, Va., with the crew of the schooner M. E. Gildersleeve, which foundered off the Georgian coast last Wednesday. Capt. E. W. Hill, his wife, and three children were among the party.

LAST EDITION.

KEEP KEEPS SILENT.

Examination of a North Side Cable Road Lawyer.

ANSWERS NO QUESTIONS.

His Refusal to Give the Coroner Any Information.

INQUIRY INTO SNELL'S DEATH.

Accidents on President Yerkes' Lines Since May 1.

AN INCOMPLETE BUT LONG RECORD

The North Chicago railway company has an ironclad, double-locked system for keeping the public in ignorance of the extent of accidents happening on the road. From the evidence given to the jury yesterday by Supt. John M. Roach it was learned that when an accident happens all the evidence is at once placed in the hands of the claim department of the road. The claim department is virtually W. B. Keep, the attorney of the road, who falls back upon his prerogative as an attorney and refuses to give a word of information to the jury. This claim department is in the hands of a New York insurance company, of which Mr. Keep is General Western Manager. For a stated sum each year this insurance company relieves Mr. Yerkes' company of all responsibility arising from accidents, besides paying for the damages arising from the loss of life or property.

This system has completely baffled the Coroner thus far. Nobody connected with the company knows a thing about the accident or the names of the gripmen and conductors involved except W. B. Keep, and Mr. Keep keeps to himself what he knows.

The existence of this state of affairs was developed yesterday in the investigation of the cause of the death of George B. Snell last Thursday evening in an accident in the La Salle street tunnel.

Only three of the witnesses subpœnaed appeared. They were John M. Roach, Superintendent of the North Chicago railway company; W. B. Keep, the attorney and head of the claim department; and John R. Elley, Mr. Keep's assistant.

Mr. Roach answered all the questions willingly, and, while hampered by the terms of his contract with the road, seemed eager to see that justice was done. Lawyer Keep, on the other hand, refused to answer the questions put to him, and, in effect, defied the Coroner to do anything with him. John R. Elley echoed his employer's answers and replied to any new questions in the manner indicated by the motions and interruptions of Mr. Keep.

The Examination of Mr. Roach.

Mr. Roach was first examined. In answer to the question as to what officer had the evidence in cases of this kind Mr. Roach said:

"I believe that W. B. Keep has all the evidence in this case, as well as a complete list of all the accidents that have taken place for the last year, and the names of the gripmen, conductors, and witnesses in the case. No other officer, with the exception of Mr. Yerkes, is supposed to know anything about accidents."

When asked what assistance he would volunteer to the jury Mr. Roach said:

"I will furnish at any time you wish the conductor and gripman on grip No. 409 and the conductor on the trailer. But I prefer that you subpœna them yourselves. H. Slack is the conductor of the grip-car, N. Galvin the gripman, and T. P. Probest the conductor of the trailer. If you subpœna these men you can doubtless get the names of the conductors and gripmen on the trains ahead and behind this one, as well as all the information you want."

"Is Yerkes the only man who could compel Keep to give up his records?"

"Yes, but I think Mr. Yerkes has a duplicate copy in his private vault."

"Is O. H. Burbridge in the employ of Keep?"

"He is in the employ of the company which employs Keep."

In answer to questions by Juror Wodrich Supt. Roach said:

"Whenever an accident happens, no matter of how trivial a character, the conductor takes the names of victims and witnesses and turns them over to Mr. Keep. The brakes and machinery of the cars and grips are examined every time the cars go over what we call the 'pit.' The brakes are ordinarily supposed to be able to stop a car or train on the tunnel incline."

"When an accident is due to carelessness of employés does Mr. Keep discharge them?"

"No; the Assistant Superintendent of each division keeps a record of the negligence and inefficiency of employés, and their cases are considered at headquarters."

"Then somebody besides Mr. Keep knows something about accidents, after all?"

"Yes, in so far as they are due to the carelessness of employés, but the responsibility is based entirely upon the investigation and report made by Mr. Keep."

Why a Question Was Unanswered.

"Now, Mr. Roach," I am going to ask you a pointed question," said Deputy Monaghan. "Don't you believe that the North Chicago railway company could bring before us the witnesses we need if it saw fit?"

"This company has a contract with me which might prevent me from answering such a question."

"Don't you know, Mr. Roach, that at the time of the accident there was one train at the top of the incline, behind it the train headed by grip No. 409, still further down the train with which the trailer of No. 409 collided, and at the bottom still another train; that the blame may attach to any one of these as well as the gripman and conductor of No. 409?"

"No, I had not heard of that."

"Now, Mr. Roach, we have been unable to learn how Mr. Snell came to his death, upon which train he was riding, and what train caused his death. Do you know anything about an employé of the company pulling out the link pin which held the trailer to Grip No. 409?"

"No; only what I have heard indefinitely rumored."

Mr. Keep was next called to the witness stand.

"Have you in your possession records giving the particulars of the accident which resulted in the death of Mr. Snell?"

"I have."

"Do those records contain the names of the conductor and gripman of grip No. 409?"

"I do not know; I have not read them."

"Will you produce these records for the benefit of this jury?"

"I will not. I did not bring them with me."

"Did not your subpœna call upon you to bring these papers with you?"

"The subpœna will tell you whether it did or not if you take the trouble to read it. I did not bring those records because I did not consider it necessary. The coroner in this case

has already stated through the public press what verdict he would bring, and what recommendation he proposed to give to the jury. There is no necessity of evidence before a judge and jury that attempt to take the law into their own hands in this manner. Again, whatever information I possess I possess as the attorney for the company and I do not propose to give it up."

"Do you represent any insurance company?"

"It makes no difference to the jury whether I do or not. If this inquest were conducted in the ordinary manner I might defer to the wishes of the jury; but I will do nothing of the kind for such a Coroner and such a jury as is now before me."

"Now, Mr. Keep," said Mr. Monaghan, "inasmuch as you have seen fit to cast serious reflections upon the honesty and good intention of the Coroner of Cook County and the jury before you, I, as Deputy Coroner, will inform you that your charges are false; that at no time has the jury been communicated with, nor has it in any way been influenced by a Coroner of Cook County. I will inform you, sir, that this case is to be tried on its merits, and that no attempt to baffle it with any such innuendos will accomplish your purpose." Continuing the examination, Coroner Monaghan asked:

"Do you deny that you are general Western manager of a New York insurance company that holds the North Chicago railway company insured against accident and loss?"

"I refuse to answer that question."

Mr. Keep refused to sign the written copy of his testimony before the jury.

Mr. Keep's Assistant.

John R. Elley, No. 19 Greenwich street, an employé in the law office of Mr. Keep, was next sworn. He testified that he was assistant attorney for the North Chicago Railway company and assistant in other matters in which Mr. Keep was concerned. He testified that he had handled certain reports purporting to be evidence in the accident, but that he did not know their contents. This report he acknowledged he had had in his hands the evening before.

"Have you ever been in any inquest before where the North Chicago Railway company refused to produce witnesses?"

"I am the assistant attorney for the road, and as such I refuse to answer that question."

He, too, refused to sign the Coroner's summary of testimony.

The jury retired, and after five minutes returned with the statement that as yet there had been no testimony before it fixing the responsibility of the death of Snell. It requested that the conductors and gripmen on the several trains concerned in the accident be summoned as witnesses.

About this time Coroner Hertz appeared upon the scene and addressed the jury. He asked the men before him to incorporate in the verdict, if the evidence permitted, recommendations for compelling the company to adopt such precautions as would in their opinion prevent any recurrence of an accident of the kind.

L. H. Foster, attorney for the Snell interests, was an interested spectator.

Following is the jury:

C. S. Smith, dry goods, No. 306 Wells; Robert Maurer, musical merchandise, No. 384 East Division; Anthony J. Jaeger, real estate, No. 374 East Division; N. J. Sandberg, furniture, No. 362 East Division; Louis Besselman, carpet salesman, No. 235 La Salle avenue, and Henry J. D. Wodrich, insurance broker, No. 594 West Superior.

The inquest will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning.

LONG LIST OF ACCIDENTS.

What Has Befallen Yerkes' Roads Since May 1—A Partial Record.

A partial list of the accidents which have occurred on the North Side and the West Side cable systems since May 1 is presented below. The list includes accidents to life or limb and breakdowns in which no injury was sustained beyond the inconvenience to the public caused by the suspension of their customary means of transportation between home and business. The list, incomplete as it is, is a long one and is as follows:

May 4—The North Side cable broke in La Salle street tunnel at 7 o'clock in the evening and the cable system was blocked until nearly midnight. The West Side cable broke half an hour after the break in the North Side cable occurred. A strike in the Washington street tunnel cable parted, and it took three or four hours to repair it. Madison street and Milwaukee avenue cars continued to make the trip as far down town as Desplaines street, leaving passengers to walk the rest of the way.

May 8—A south-bound Clybourn avenue grip caught a loose strand in the cable just as the train emerged from La Salle street tunnel. The grip-car went through the rear end of a west-bound Randolph street car. The driver was unable to disentangle the grip from the cable and the passengers jumped off as best they could. Several were bruised. The grip caught up with the train ahead of it and the two trains ran into a third. All the brakes were set and the loose strand broke when the three trains reached the Sherman House. Traffic on the line was delayed for over an hour.

May 12—A Madison street grip ran down Timothy Murphy, a laborer, at the Hoyne avenue crossing. The victim's skull was fractured and his leg was broken in several places.

May 20—A west-bound Madison street cable train ran into the Milwaukee avenue train ahead of it in the tunnel at 6:20 in the evening. The Division street trailer on the head train was almost thrown up on end. The trainmen shouted to the passengers to jump for their lives, and they did so. Half a dozen of them were more or less seriously injured and traffic on the West Side cable lines was delayed for two hours.

May 26—A Madison-street grip-car ran into a carette at La Salle and Madison streets, fracturing the kneecap of the only passenger.

June 3—A strand in the tunnel loop of the West Side cable parted at 6 o'clock in the evening, causing a Milwaukee avenue grip to run into the rear of a Milwaukee avenue train. Several passengers were injured and the break was not repaired for several hours. Meanwhile the people had to walk across to Jefferson street.

June 4—A Madison street grip-car demolished a wagon driven by George Wells at the crossing of Desplaines street. Wells received dangerous injuries.

June 5—A Madison street cable-train ran down Nicholas Coon, an aged lawyer, at La Salle and Washington street. He was knocked down, and dragged thirty feet before he could be released. A wheel passed over his leg, his head was cut, and he was badly bruised.

June 21—The Madison street cable broke at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. It was Sunday and the travel to the parks was at the heaviest. The grip-cars were taken off and eighty-nine cars drawn by horses were substituted. The cable was spliced by 10 o'clock, but when tested it was found that it had been spliced too long. It was then necessary to cut and resplice it, a work which was accomplished successfully in the course of the night.

June 23—The North Side tunnel loop broke at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon and no cars passed through the tunnel until 9. A short time after the break it was spliced but was made so taut that it broke again. Some horses were put on, but there was a big blockade on North Clark street all afternoon.

June 23—A Madison street cable train struck Oscar Holmes of No. 1163 Wilcox avenue at the California avenue crossing, inflicting injuries from which he died next day.

June 23—Hamilton Spencer, a prominent lawyer of Bloomington, 78 years old, was run down at 1 o'clock at La Salle and Washington streets by a Wells street grip. He died from his injuries at 7:30 the same night.

July 4—Robert Bradley, No. 380 Thomas street, was fatally injured in a collision between a street-car on the West Madison street line and a North-western railroad switch engine. Injured were: Patrick Martin, R. F. Witt, Frank Dishew, Frank Becker, Wallace Boyd.

July 5—West Side trains blocked for an hour and a half by a Madison-street grip breaking in Washington street tunnel. A Milwaukee train tried to bunt it along, but the force of the blow bent the drawbars of both trains, and they stuck together. Another train afterwards ran into them, and in an hour and a half the ten cars were put in motion. No one was injured, but there was great excitement.

Aug. 12—A Clark street grip smashed into a Lincoln avenue trailer at La Salle avenue and Illinois street. Mrs. Boyd of No. 623 Forest avenue received serious injuries to her spine.

Aug. 20—Grant Farrington of New York was struck by a North Side grip-car at Madison and La Salle streets. His leg was crushed and his head and face badly cut.

Aug. 27—A Milwaukee avenue grip ran into a wagon owned by Crane Bros. which stood on Desplaines street, near Lake. A two-inch gas pipe projecting from the wagon pierced the front guard of the car and entered in the groin of Samuel Wexler, inflicting a dangerous wound.

Aug. 29—A grip-car on Milwaukee avenue fatally injured Gus Zasky, who died the following Wednesday at the Cook County Hospital.

Aug. 31—A Madison street grip ran into a Halsted street horse-car at Randolph and La Salle streets. Robert Sullivan, a 14-year-old boy, had his leg crushed.

Sept. 1—Mrs. McNulty of No. 277 West Lake street was knocked down and badly injured by a Madison street grip.

Sept. 3—Isaac Jones, while sitting on a grip-car on Dearborn street, was impaled on a shaft of an express-wagon. The scene was horrible. Mr. Jones died several weeks later from the effects of his injuries.

Sept. 10—Augustus Pearson jumped off of a north-bound Wells street cable-car and was struck and fatally injured by a south-bound grip on the same street.

Sept. 26—Just when the traffic was heaviest in the evening the Madison street cable was broken at Rockwell street by the carelessness of a gripman and switchman. All traffic was stopped between 6 and 7:30 p. m.

Sept. 27—Delay of an hour caused by the failure of a gripman to release grip at Illinois street and La Salle avenue. The grip was broken and Mrs. J. A. Schwab and daughter were thrown to the ground and badly injured.

Oct. 6—Cable broke at the entrance of the La Salle street tunnel at 8 a. m. and did not move again until 2 p. m.

Oct. 7—G. B. Banks was clinging to a crowded cable-car as it passed through the La Salle street tunnel. He was brushed off by the walls, thrown under the train, and literally ground to pieces. A Coroner's jury the next day censured the cable company for allowing overcrowded trains to run through the tunnel. In the Washington street tunnel Wolf Fishback the same day was brushed off the overloaded car by striking against the wall. He was seriously, if not fatally, injured. Adolph Marks while hanging on to an overcrowded Lincoln avenue car was crowded against the wall of the La Salle street tunnel, receiving injuries that were thought fatal. In the same tunnel during the same day one Clark street car crashed into the rear end of another. All the passengers escaped injury by jumping, but the gripman of the rear train stood at his post and was badly injured. A. N. Dressen had his knee crushed while standing on the rear platform of a Clark street car. Another cable train ran into the one on which he was standing.

Other minor accidents occurred on this day of casualties.

Oct. 13—A Milwaukee avenue gripman cut the cable of the West Side system on the down-town loop. As a result no cable trains ran on the Madison street or Milwaukee avenue lines between 6 and 11 p. m.

Oct. 14—Four people seriously and many slightly injured by an end collision on North Desplaines street near Fulton. A heavy train in the hands of a green gripman rushed down the Milwaukee avenue viaduct and crushed into a North avenue trailer on a preceding train. The injured were: William Bentley, gripman, John Heidelmeyer, Rudolph and Harald Schaustrom.

Oct. 15—Charles Brodie was killed by a grip at Wells and Huron streets. He attempted to cross the street immediately behind a north-going train and was run over by a train coming south.

Oct. 19—An unknown man was instantly killed by a grip at Desplaines and Madison streets. He stepped off of the platform of an east-going train and was run over by one coming west.

Oct. 25—Anton Dolleski, who was hanging on to a crowded north-bound grip in the La Salle street tunnel, lost his precarious footing on the step, fell, and was run into by a train coming the opposite way. He was rolled along the ground for several rods and picked up unconscious and removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

Oct. 28—A Clybourn avenue grip with a Democratic gripman smashed into a Republican band-wagon at Cleveland and Clybourn avenues. Willie Burmeister had his arms and legs badly bruised; Albert Hildwelf, ankle sprained; Philip Kuby, ankle broken; and R. C. Wakefield, left leg crushed.

Oct. 29—An old man named Frederick Luddington was run over and instantly killed by a Madison street grip as it was rounding the curve at Jefferson and Madison streets.

Nov. 7—The North Side cable was broken by the carelessness of a gripman, who held on to the short loop at La Salle avenue and Illinois street too long. All cable traffic was stopped between 5:30 and 6:30 p. m.

Nov. 10—A. P. Denning of No. 669 West Lake street, was knocked down by a Madison street grip at Page street and badly cut about the head.

Nov. 16—H. Rosen, a junk dealer, was crossing La Salle avenue at the north end of the tunnel when his wagon was struck by a grip. The four occupants of the wagon were thrown to the ground. Mrs. Rosen was injured.

Nov. 17—A day of breaks, accidents, and delays. Madison street cable broke at 8:30 a. m. and did not run again until 4:30 p. m. A Milwaukee avenue train ran off the track in the Washington street tunnel. At 9:30 a. m. the North Side cable broke, and a serious accident was narrowly averted in the La Salle street tunnel.

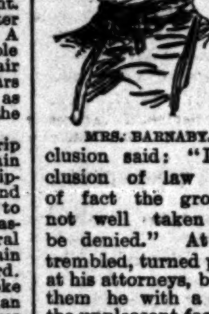
Nov. 18—William P. Dolinage died at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital from the effects of injuries received in an accident at La Salle and Randolph streets Nov. 4.

Nov. 19—Serious end collision in the La Salle street tunnel. A heavy train, headed by a Lincoln avenue grip, was going down the incline, when the grip broke. It gained a terrible momentum and crashed into the rear car of a Clybourn avenue train. George Snell, who was standing on the coupler, was crushed, so much so that his right leg had to be amputated. Mr. Snell died at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital Nov. 21.

DR. GRAVES TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER.

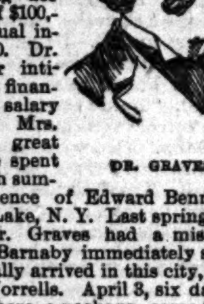
Refused a Continuance of His Case and the Selection of a Jury to Begin Today.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 24.—The second division of the District Court was packed to suffocation this morning when Judge Rising took his seat upon the bench to render a decision on the motion of Dr. Thatcher Graves for a continuance of ninety days in the case wherein he is charged with poisoning Mrs. Josephine Barnaby of Providence, R. I. The court in rendering his decision reviewed the motion of the defense in detail, and in conclusion said: "I must come to the conclusion of law that upon the question of fact the grounds of the motion are not well taken and the motion must be denied." At these words Dr. Graves trembled, turned pale, and looked appealingly at his attorneys, but receiving no hope from them he with a sigh of resignation accepted the unpleasant fact that the trial for his life must go on. His attorney, Judge Furman, immediately took an exception to the decision and the court then announced that the work of selecting a jury would begin tomorrow.



MRS. BARNABY.

The crime for which Dr. Graves is now on trial took place in this city last April, but the history leading up to it dates back for a number of years. Mrs. Barnaby was the wife of J. H. Barnaby, a wealthy merchant of Providence, who secured a divorce from his wife, leaving her with a fortune of $100,000 and an annual income of $12,500. Dr. Graves was her intimate friend and financial adviser on a salary of $5,000 a year. Mrs. Barnaby was a great traveler, and she spent a portion of each summer at the residence of Edward Bennett at Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y. Last spring while there she and Dr. Graves had a misunderstanding. Mrs. Barnaby immediately started west and eventually arrived in this city, where she visited the Worrells. April 3, six days before she arrived here, a package came to her address which contained a bottle of liquid labeled "Fine old whisky, from your friend in the woods."



DR. GRAVES.

The night of the 13th, after a drive, she and Mrs. Worrell drank the contents of the bottle. Both were taken ill, and Mrs. Barnaby, after suffering terrible agony, died. Mrs. Worrell recovered at the end of a few days. Physicians declared that the woman suffered from arsenical poisoning, and the detectives were set to work. The Worrells were beneficiaries in Mrs. Barnaby's will to the extent of $10,000, and Dr. Graves for $25,000. Suspicion was cast upon the Worrells but no action was ever taken. The writing upon the package resembled that of Dr. Graves, and he was indicted for murder and released on $30,000 bonds. Dr. Graves has many friends here who protest his innocence. They say he could have no object in desiring Mrs. Barnaby's death, as he was receiving a salary and if he wanted her fortune he could have taken it, as he had absolute control of it. His enemies declare he had other reasons for wishing the woman out of the way. This question, however, will be decided within the next two or three weeks.

NO PROSPECT OF WAR BETWEEN THEM

Judge John Scott Says Harrison and Blaine Have an Understanding.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Blaine and Harrison will not oppose each other, says Judge John Scott, brother-in-law of President Harrison, who has returned from a visit to the White House. Judge Scott dined with Blaine and says the Secretary looks well, but has lost much of his brightness and enthusiasm. Harrison refuses to talk on the subject of his renomination, but Scott says one thing is certain, Harrison and Blaine will not both go before the convention. There is an understanding between them to that effect. They are in perfect accord and will pull together. Scott is Superintendent of the new custom-house here and went to Washington on government business. He says the Treasury Department will recommend sending two new improved revenue cutters for this coast to check the smugglers. One will cost $175,000, for Puget Sound, and the other will cost $150,000, for all other parts of the coast.

S. A. Plumely, candidate for United States Judge at Alaska, is here from Minneapolis. Plumely has the indorsements of the delegations from Washington, Oregon, and Minnesota.

Bugbee, present Judge of Alaska, has been asked by the President to resign on account of charges of drunkenness and gross immorality. The indications are that Bugbee's successor will be appointed as soon as Congress meets, and Alaskan affairs will be generally overhauled on account of numerous irregularities. Gov. Knapp will also doubtless have to go.

ST. PAUL'S TURN NOW.

MINNEAPOLIS TO BOOM THE TWIN AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.

National Convention of the Bourbons Needed Also in Minnesota—Reception Arranged for the Successful Republican Committee—Call for the Republican National Convention Issued—Channings J. Meek Will Be Sergeant-at-Arms—Omaha Congratulates the Winner.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Citizens of Minneapolis had hardly got well to work this morning congratulating one another over their victory in securing the Republican National convention before it was announced that the Democrats of both this city and St. Paul were laying plans to secure the Democratic National convention also. Before noon party leaders had outlined a method of procedure, and such warhorses as Michael Doran, the Minnesota member of the National committee, and William M. Campbell, Chairman of the State committee, had interested themselves in the matter. Editor Lewis Baker of the *Globe* is also an enthusiast for the project, and before the end of the week committees will be at work soliciting a guarantee fund. After this is secured a committee of 100 will be sent East to prevail upon the National committee to send the convention to the Northwest.

Although both cities want the convention it is understood tonight that Minneapolis will withdraw in favor of St. Paul. The cities, however, will work in harmony, and both will contribute to the guarantee fund. Telegrams have been received here tonight from fifty Democratic editors in Minnesota, Iowa, and the Dakotas urging that the Democratic convention be sought for St. Paul and offering to contribute liberally to that end.

Tonight at the Union League club rooms a non-partisan meeting was held to prepare a welcome for the Twin City delegation which secured the Republican convention. It was arranged to send a big delegation of leading citizens out through Wisconsin Thursday morning to meet them. At the Union Depot they will be met by a tremendous crowd of enthusiasts, including civic and political clubs and a dozen brass bands. The delegates will be drawn about the city in carriages, after which will occur a Thanksgiving banquet at the West Hotel, at which Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minnesota, and the Republican party will be toasted.

Discussion has been going on all day as to the ability of the two cities to take care of a body so large as the Republican National convention. After surveying the whole field the conclusion was reached that there was little to fear. The newspapers carefully computed the hotel capacity of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the suburban lakes at from 20,000 to 24,500. Then, of course, a small army can be accommodated at private residences. Officials of the railroads say they can bring to Minneapolis at least 15,000 people a day and can run short-line trains between the cities or between the cities and lake at intervals of five or ten minutes if necessary. The telegraph companies frankly admit that tomorrow they could not accommodate the business of such a convention, but they say they will be amply ready to send a million words a day by next June. The manager of a leading company said this evening that his company would put in $100,000 worth of copper wires between Minneapolis and Chicago, and that 100 instruments would be put into the convention building.

A meeting was held tonight at the rooms of the Union League to agree upon a plan of action regarding the reception of the Minneapolis delegation on their arrival home. Numerous speeches congratulating Minneapolis upon securing the convention were made. The meeting resulted in the appointing of a committee of nine, which included representatives from St. Paul, to arrange for a mammoth mass-meeting to be held Friday. It is intended to make it a Northwestern gathering, and prominent speakers from all sections are expected to be present. The committee will meet tomorrow morning and arrange other incidental details.

ANOTHER STRUGGLE TO FOLLOW.

The Democratic Executive Committee Will Meet Dec. 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—It had been nearly forgotten, but the Democratic Executive committee is to meet in Washington Dec. 8. This body is larger than the Republican Executive committee, as it has twenty-five members and practically does the work of the whole committee. It will not select a city for the convention, as that power rests with the full committee. It will, however, settle some of the convention preliminaries and probably arrange to call a meeting of the National committee in January or February to fix the time and place.

Not much rivalry has been developed so far. There is a belief that Gorman and Hill are favorable to New York City. This is on the theory that the delegates who go there would see for themselves the division of the party on Cleveland and would feel the wisdom of naming some one else. Gov. Flower, who is a Presidential candidate, would also favor New York. Cleveland's friends would naturally prefer some Western city where the sentiment is overwhelmingly for him. They can count on the help of Col. W. R. Morrison's followers as to St. Louis or Cincinnati. St. Louis will not be named again. Members of the committee remember too well the discomfits they had to endure in 1888. Cincinnati may have a little better showing, as it is twelve years since a Democratic convention was held there.

The location of the Republican convention at Minneapolis will encourage the Western Democrats to take their convention beyond the Mississippi. Omaha may put in a bid, and if San Francisco fails to hold out a tempting offer it will be a surprise.

HOW MINNEAPOLIS WAS CHOSEN.

Chicago's Course Throughout Commented On Most Favorably.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—It is better to be a twin city backed by geography than to have too much political greatness. That is how the Minneapolitans talk when they invite Cincinnati people to be sure to come up to the National Republican convention next June. McKinley, Foster, Foraker, and "Grand Old John Sherman," as the ex-Governor called the Senator whose shoes he is after, made a strong combination, but it could not change the course of empire. Cincinnati realizes this and takes its defeat good-naturedly.

The Twin Cities are so happy over their victory that they are still rejoicing. Way down in their hearts they never felt quite sure they would win. Yesterday when they got a hint from Chairman Clarkson that they must not rely too much on sentiment as against Cincinnati's better organization, they thought they saw that the Chairman's mind was drifting towards Minneapolis after he had done his duty towards Omaha. So, too, when Mr. Campbell of Illinois and Mr. Payne of Wisconsin, without giving pledges, caused it to be known that they could not support Cincinnati, the Minneapolitans thought the stars in their course might be fighting for them. But they took the Chairman's hint and closed up some gaps in their organization by clinching a few Southern votes and by convincing New England members that there were more of "home folks" in the Northwest than could possibly be found in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. But the Minneapolis leaders feel even more kindly towards Chicago than toward New England. Said Mr. Evans, their member of the committee:

"We are under great obligations to Mr. Campbell. His course throughout was admirable. We also owe much to Mr. Payne of Wisconsin."

This sentiment was echoed by Senator Washburn, ex-Senator Gil Pierce, Gov. Merriam, Col. Lowry, and the others who had been in the thick of the fight.

Omaha and San Francisco were disappointed, but they had no complaint to make, and were not disposed to mar the good feeling which prevailed. Chicago had kept its word and left them an open field. Another trans-Mississippi town had been stronger than they and they had gone to it. Mr. Campbell said this evening:

"In view of the struggle between the different cities I never saw a better feeling towards the successful one. As to Chicago the feeling could not be more hearty. I've had a dozen members of the committee come to me and say that the position we had taken would strengthen the city and would be sure to benefit the Fair. Some of these had been for Minneapolis and some had been against it, but they were all agreed that Chicago had treated them squarely."

"Long" Jones was also satisfied with the outcome. "We treated 'em fairly, we treated 'em fairly," he said as he moved among the crowd at the Arlington. "Next time we'll be free to ask for the convention and we'll get it as a matter of course. Chicago is the only convention city in the United States and they'll be glad to come back to us."

What the real sentiment of the Northwest is was shown today when the triumphant Minnesotans had a pleasant time at the State Department, and some of those same Northwesterners declare that Secretary Blaine enjoyed the occasion very much. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Nettleton and William Henry Eustis of Minneapolis marshaled the rejoicing host and took it complete, but a trifle the worse for wear, to the Secretary of State's office. Each member of the delegation was introduced to Mr. Blaine, and in the casual conversation which followed the Secretary asked the visitors when the convention would be held. When he was told that June 7 had been selected he laughingly expressed the hope that Minneapolis would be thawed out by that time. Then Mr. Eustis audibly intimated that Mr. Blaine had no reason for imagining that there was any coldness in that region for him, to which the Secretary responded with "I know that." Alden J. Blethen saw an opportunity to be prophetic, so he added: "Before the convention meets, Mr. Blaine, you will receive indubitable testimony as to the increase in the warmth of feeling the people have for you."

And Mr. Blaine just smiled and continued to say nothing.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE CONVENTION.

Republican National Committee Announce the Place and the Time for Holding It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The National Republican committee has issued the following call:

The Republican electors of the United States: In accordance with usage and the instruction of the Republican National convention of 1888, a National Republican convention of delegated representatives of the Republican party will be held at the city of Minneapolis Tuesday, the 7th day of June, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President to be supported at the next national election, and for the transaction of such other and further business as may be brought before it. The Republican electors in the several States and Territories and the voters without regard to past political affiliations who believe in Republican principles and indorse the Republican policy are cordially invited to unite under this call in the formation of a national ticket. Each State will be entitled to four delegates-at-large and for each Representative in Congress at large two delegates, and each Congressional district, each Territory, and the District of Columbia to two delegates. The delegates-at-large shall be chosen by popular State conventions called on not less than twenty days' public notice and not less than thirty days before the meeting of the national convention. The Congressional district delegates shall be chosen at conventions called by the Congressional committee of each such district in the same manner as the nomination for a Representative in Congress is made in said district. Provided that in any Congressional district where there is no Republican Congressman owing to redistricting the State under the next Congressional apportionment, the Republican State committee shall appoint from the residents of such districts a committee for the purpose of calling a district convention to elect district delegates. The Territorial delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as the nomination of a delegate in Congress is made. The delegates of the District of Columbia shall be chosen at a convention constituted of members elected in primary district assemblies held under the call and direction of the Republican Central committee of the District of Columbia, which said committee shall be chosen one from each assembly district to be designated by a joint call with not less than ten days' notice, signed by the member of the National committee for the District of Columbia and the Chairman of the Republican Central committee of said district.

An alternate delegate for each delegate in the national convention, to act in the case of absence of the delegate, shall be elected in the same manner and at the same time as the delegate is elected.

All notices of contests must be filed with the National committee in writing accompanied by printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall be made public. Preference in the order of hearing and determining contests will be given by the convention in accordance with the dates of filing such notices and statements with the National committee.

JAMES S. CLARKSON, Chairman,
JACOB SLOAT FASSETT, Secretary.

The Executive committee at its morning session decided to assume the active control of the convention, arrange for the hall, printing of tickets, appointment of the Sergeant-at-Arms and deputies, ushers, and doorkeepers. It will also take charge of the preparation and publication of a stenographic report of the proceedings of the convention. A conference was had with some of the Citizens' committee of Minneapolis, and directions were given for the preparation of a diagram of the convention hall, showing the number and location of seats and all other necessary details. Channings F. Meeks of Colorado was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of the national convention. It was announced that a meeting of the Executive committee would be held in two or three weeks, at which preliminaries of the convention would be arranged. The committee then adjourned sine die.

SAN FRANCISCO IS SATISFIED.

It Made a Good Showing and Accepts the Result Philosophically.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—San Francisco took the news of its defeat for the convention philosophically and good-humoredly. Expectation had not been strong, for level-headed Californians knew the strong argument which would be made against loss of time on the overland journey. All they hoped was to make a good showing and demonstrate that we were in it. The *Chronicle* says of the result:

There is no use crying over spilt milk. We lost the convention, but there has been a demonstration that 'Frisco has hosts of friends in the East, especially among the newspapers. If the American press had had the decision we should have won in a canter. We may hope to repay their courtesy in some degree when the League of Press Clubs meets here in January. There is some milk left in our pitcher yet. The place for holding the Democratic National convention is yet to be decided, and we may have a chance to secure this.

The *Evening Bulletin*, after some comment on the remoteness of the city, which was the chief argument against us, adds this bit of moralizing:

There is beginning to be too much of the Dutch auction feature about this struggle for the conventions to make it acceptable in an ethical point of view. In their efforts to secure the convention the several cities strove to outbid each other. There is an unfortunate flavor about all this sort of thing. It seems to be the first attempt to buy national conventions. Buying conventions to meet in a given place might lead in time to buying a convention to nominate a particular man.

OMAHA WANTS THE DEMOCRATS.

Steps Being Taken to Secure the Uncalled National Convention.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Commenting on the location of the Republican National convention, the *Bee* (Republican) says:

The metropolis of Minnesota—the beautiful Queen of the Northwest—captured the Republican National convention in a fair, free fight with New York, Cincinnati, San Francisco, and Omaha as its competitors. Minneapolis deserves the congratulations we all tender it for the splendid campaign it conducted and for the triumph it achieved. Omaha admits a shade of disappointment, but it cheerfully congratulates its successful northern neighbor, and feels confident that the committee will have no cause to regret the choice of location. The Republicans west of Chicago have cause to rejoice over the result.

The *World-Herald* (Democrat) observes:

Minneapolis, having won the Republican convention, is already laying plans to secure that of the Democratic party. Now how would it be for some of the leading Democrats of Nebraska and Iowa to put forth a strong effort to secure this for Omaha? If the Democratic National convention of 1892 could be held in Omaha Cleveland and Boies could be nominated under such highly favorable circumstances as to make Nebraska and Iowa likely to wheel out of the Republican line and into the Democratic column. As Omaha finally aided Minneapolis rather than an Eastern city, on the last ballot, to secure the Republican convention, so it is quite likely that Minneapolis and its influence would in the case of the Democratic convention favor Omaha. Turn about would be fair.

ILLINOISANS FOR ONE CONVENTION.

Expressions of Approval at the Choice of Minneapolis.

Gov. Fifer was in the city for a few brief hours yesterday. This fact and the further one that the National Republican committee has fixed June 7 as the date of the National Republican convention at Minneapolis set the local Republican leaders to thinking and talking about the State convention, the candidates, and the time when the State convention shall be held.

Some of the active members of the party from the interior of the State think that there ought to be two State conventions, one to select delegates to the national convention and another one, later on, to select candidates for State officers. Chicago Republicans favor one convention, at which State officers, delegates to the national convention, and Congressmen-at-large shall be nominated. The convention *ought* to be held about May 15, three weeks before the national gathering at Minneapolis. Mayor Washburne was of that opinion. "There is no sense," he said, "in two conventions. The people of this State will have enough of conventions next year—State, county, Congressional, Senatorial, and other conventions. We don't want two State conventions. One convention some time between May 15 and 20 will do. I take it that the location of the national convention at Minneapolis means that the Republican Northwest is to have the naming of the President. That, in my judgment, means the nomination of Mr. Blaine. With Blaine at the head of the ticket success is assured. Well, I have not thought about State politics much, but Gov. Fifer has been an excellent executive officer. He is for Blaine, as I understand. I know of no reason why he should not be renominated. His record, in my judgment, deserves such indorsement."

Sheriff Gilbert also favors one State convention, some time about May 15. He is strongly for Blaine for President and Fifer for Governor. "Without discussing the other candidates or taking into consideration their relative merits," he said, "I think that Mr. Blaine's nomination will be an assurance of victory. He is undoubtedly the foremost of living Americans. Those who most bitterly opposed him in 1884 are now convinced that they did him an injustice. They will be among his strongest supporters next year. Some time ago I was in Boston and I heard two gentlemen who had supported Cleveland in 1884 say that they would support Blaine if he should be nominated in 1892 with all the greater zeal because they had done him an injustice before. The selection of Minneapolis for the convention means, in my judgment, the nomination of Blaine. He has developed the Monroe doctrine so as to make it apply to the commerce as well as the politics of the Western world. As against Cleveland, who has surrendered to Tammany, I think that Mr. Blaine will sweep the country. This State is good for 30,000 Republican majority if Blaine is at the head of the ticket. Gov. Fifer has been a dignified and faithful Chief Executive of the State, and I believe he will be renominated and reëlected."

John J. Badenoch, Chairman of the Republican Campaign committee: "I am for Blaine, of course, and I am rejoiced that the convention is to be held in the very heart of the Blaine country. It means Blaine's nomination and Republican victory. I have not thought about State politics, but I like Gov. Fifer. One State convention two or three weeks before the gathering at Minneapolis is my idea."

Coroner Hertz: "The convention at Minneapolis means Blaine, and I throw up my hat. We can surely win with Blaine. One State convention. I am for Fifer for Governor again. The Republican party in the State would be in great fighting feather if we had Blaine for leader with Fifer as Lieutenant."

Gov. Fifer Talks.

Gov. Fifer is of course a candidate for re-election, though he has not publicly declared so. He said yesterday, discussing the situation in the State: "I regard Illinois as safely Republican, and next year this State will give one of her old-time majorities for the Republican ticket. Last year's elections do not indicate that there is any danger to this State. It was an off year, you know, and means nothing. Lincoln carried this State in 1860, and in 1862 the Democrats swept the State and elected a Legislature that had a Democratic majority of 27. Both parties seek to make big capital out of the off-year elections, but sober, sensible men who stand back and view the situation calmly know these little elections don't mean anything. It may be that the defections from the Republican party are more serious than it really looks, and many Republicans who left the party a year ago may not return to the fold, but I doubt it. Illinois will give its Electoral vote to the Republican candidate for President, and will elect Republican State officers and a Republican Legislature." Gov. Fifer left for Rockford on the noon train. He will be back today.

Will Handle the Crowd Well.

Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich said:

Minneapolis will take good care of the delegates. The location means Minneapolis and St. Paul, and the two cities are abundantly able to handle the crowd. It is as easy to go from St. Paul to Minneapolis as it is to go from the City Hall to Jackson Park.

City Clerk Van Cleave said:

The National committee acted wisely in selecting Minneapolis. It is as good a selection for Chicago people as could have been made. I think Republicans here are well satisfied, and I have heard a number of them express themselves.

Maj. J. M. Southworth said:

I do not know but that it would be a good idea to hold two State conventions. The idea in this would be to keep the State and national issues apart. The candidates for the places on the State ticket would be freer from alliances, and I believe it would result in the selection of a better ticket.

Among business-men on the Board of Trade no expressions of regret were heard. On the other hand, the drift of opinion was toward commendation of the dignified action of the Chicago contingent at Washington.

Thomas H. Bellas—That the convention is sent to another city is no great loss. Chicago has enough to do to take care of the World's Fair now so near at hand.

I. P. Rumsey—It is really better not to have it. Chicago will have its hands full during the next two years. I visited Minneapolis recently and observed that that city worked for the convention with a will, just as Chicago does when it sets out to accomplish anything.

W. G. Press—They worked hard for it, and let them have it. Chicago is not a child any more, and can be fed on skimmed milk for a time should that diet be offered and not suffer, as it has passed the infancy stage.

E. W. Bailey—The Chicago representatives acted right in their dignified attitude at Washington. We have had the convention, and can have it again when we want it.

Gilbert Montague—I am glad that the Illinois people pursued the course they did, refraining from making an effort to get the convention. It was only right, especially as Chicago may need the good will of outside Congressmen who otherwise might be estranged. Furthermore, Minneapolis secured it because it worked hard, displaying much enterprise; probably not only the hotels and railways offered liberal inducements, but private citizens as well put their hands into their pockets, pledging support.

World's Fair Officials' Views.

World's Fair officials were of the opinion yesterday that nothing would be lost to the Exposition by the holding in Minneapolis of the National Republican convention. No regret was expressed and the general feeling seemed to be that inasmuch as Chicago had secured the Fair there was no occasion to envy Minneapolis for securing the Republican convention.

"It's all right," said Solicitor-General Butterworth. "Most of the delegates will see Chicago anyway, and I can't figure out that the World's Fair city has lost anything in not securing the convention."

Maj. Handy of the Department of Publicity and Promotion was sure that, from a World's Fair standpoint, Chicago lost little when it lost the convention. Said he:

No delegate from the East, South, West, and Southwest would think of going to Minneapolis and returning home without visiting Chicago and seeing the site of the World's Fair. Most of the delegates, with the exception of those from the Northwest, will be obliged to pass through Chicago in order to reach Minneapolis, and they will all stop, either coming or going, to visit Jackson Park. There will be 1,200 delegates and alternates and probably an additional 10,000 visitors to the convention—all, or a majority, of whom will pass through Chicago. The only advantage which would accrue to the World's Fair by holding the convention here would have been the opportunity afforded for injecting a little Chicago enthusiasm into the delegates and visitors.

Secretary Dickinson of the National Commission said that holding the convention in Minneapolis was practically the same, so far as the World's Fair is concerned, as having it in Chicago. Everybody, he said, would pass through the city and take a day off to visit headquarters and the World's Fair site.

Vice-President Bryan thought it might have been a little better for the World's Fair to have held the convention here. The difference in favor of Chicago was, however, so slight, he thought, that regrets were not in order.

Director-General Davis declined to be interviewed on the subject. He did not wish to mix in any way politics with the World's Fair.

Ohio Monuments for Chickamauga.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 24.—The Ohio commission appointed to locate the position of Ohio troops on the battlefield of Chickamauga left today for Chattanooga, where they will be joined by Gen. H. V. Boynton of Washington, D. C., and will proceed to the battlefield to take preliminary steps toward making permanent monuments to Ohio troops, as has been done at Gettysburg. The commission is composed of Gen. Aquilla Wiley, Gen. John Beatty of Columbus, A. Jackson of Xenia, J. C. McElroy of Racine, and J. S. Gill of Delaware.

American Boats Loading in Canada.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Several American boats have loaded Buffalo wheat this last few days and more are here to load. Nine cents has been paid. Although some boats are yet to load at 12 it is doubtful if more than those now here can get away. The weather is intensely cold and the Kaministique River, on which most of the elevators are situated, is only kept open by tugs running day and night. Delays in loading are numerous.

LORD LYTTON IS DEAD.

HEART DISEASE CARRIES HIM AWAY IN PARIS.

Known to the Literary World as "Owen Meredith"—It Was He Who Wrote the Famous Poem, "Lucile"—Son of a Briton Famous in Letters and Politics—The Son Follows in His Father's Footsteps—Positions of Honor—His Domestic Life—Was Married Twice.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The Rt.-Hon. Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, first Earl Lytton and Viscount Knebworth, British Ambassador at Paris, died this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Henry Austin Lee, the First Secretary, in reply to the question whether the rumor was authentic said: "Yes, the news is only too true. His lordship had been suffering from cystitis, but no fatal issue was expected. Death was due to failure of the heart's action. His lordship's valet alone was present at the approach of death, her ladyship being in the adjoining room. The valet, seeing a sudden change, immediately called her ladyship, and these two were the only people who were present at the moment of death. The patient died without suffering, but you can guess the sudden shock it is to her ladyship and the household generally when I tell you that only this morning his lordship was sitting up in bed composing verses to pass the time."

As soon as the news was known President Carnot sent his aide-de-camp to ask for a confirmation of the report and followed this by sending Count D'Ornessen, as well as a representative, to the Foreign Office. Lord Lytton's body will be conveyed to England as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

Universal Regret in London.

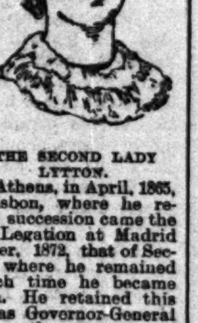
[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The regret expressed for the death of Lord Lytton is widespread and deep. The numerous clubs of which the poet and diplomat was a member were crowded with members anxiously inquiring for particulars of his illness and last hours. As soon as the bulletin announcing the fact of his death was received those well informed as to the facts stated that Lord Lytton allowed himself to become the victim of red tape. The British Embassy building in Paris has long been in a wretched sanitary state. Lytton's complaints and requests for authority to have the necessary repairs made were pigeonholed, as seems to be the universal rule in such cases, and the attack of typhoid-fever which ended the Minister's life was the result.

[Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton—familiarly known in literature by his nom de plume of Owen Meredith—was born Nov. 8, 1831. He was the eldest son of Lord Lytton, famous in the field of letters and English politics. He was partly educated at Harrow School and by private tuition at Bonn on the Rhine, where he pursued the study of Greek and Roman literature and the modern languages. In October, 1849, he was appointed private secretary to his uncle, Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, then British Minister at Washington. During his residence in Washington Lord Lytton attracted the attention of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, between whom a warm friendship existed.

LORD LYTTON.

His first regular appointment in British diplomacy was as attaché at Florence, Italy, in February, 1852, where Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer was then resident Minister. Thence he was transferred to the embassy at Paris in 1854, where he remained nearly two years, and thence, in 1856, removed to The Hague. In April, 1858, he was transferred to St. Petersburg, and shortly after to Constantinople. For a portion of the year 1860 he was Acting British Consul-General at Belgrade, during a period requiring peculiar vigilance, and after the Turkish bombardment of Belgrade was again sent to that post on a special mission, the successful accomplishment of which won for him, in 1862, the rank of Second Secretary in the diplomatic service at Vienna. In 1863 Lord Russell appointed him Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen and in May following transferred him to Athens, Greece. From Athens, in April, 1865, Mr. Lytton proceeded to Lisbon, where he remained until 1868. In rapid succession came the appointment of Secretary of Legation at Madrid and in Vienna, and in October, 1872, that of Secretary of the Paris Embassy, where he remained until November, 1874, at which time he became British Minister at Lisbon. He retained this office until his appointment as Governor-General of India in February, 1876, as the successor of Lord Northbrook. He assumed the government at Calcutta April 12, 1876. Upon the accession of the Gladstone government in 1880 Lord Lytton was succeeded by Lord Ripon.



THE SECOND LADY LYTTON.

In 1864 Lord Lytton married a daughter of the Hon. E. Villiers, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, of whom the daughters alone survive.

Lord Lytton as an Author.

Distinguished as Lord Lytton was in diplomacy and politics, he is best known by his achievements in literature. He began writing at an early age under the name of Owen Meredith. His first work was a small collection of poems, which appeared in 1855, when he was 25 years of age. The publication was favorably received. His subsequent publications were numerous, the best known of which is "Lucile." It is a metrical romance of modern social life, remarkable for the beauty of its language and a warmth and geniality of fancy.

Lord Lytton's second wife was a daughter of Mr. Charles Santley, a famous baritone singer. She herself won a high position on the lyric stage. She was born in London in 1860, and is a relative of Kemble, the great English actor.]

Don Luis Huller.

Warren F. Leland yesterday received a dispatch from the City of Mexico announcing the death there Sunday last of Don Luis Huller. The cause of his death was given as "heart failure." Don Huller was known as the Jay Gould of Mexico and was the most widely known in Chicago of any of his nationality. Several weeks of every year he spent in this city and many of his startling schemes were planned at the Leland Hotel and first made known through the Chicago press. His latest was the Mormon Colony in Mexico. He was an accomplished linguist and one of the most generous of men according to the statements of those who knew him best here. His home in the suburbs of the City of Mexico is said to be the most luxuriant place on the American Continent.

George G. Allen.

George G. Allen, a well-known resident of Hyde Park, died Monday evening at his home, No. 5207 Hibbard avenue. Mr. Allen had been ill for the last week, but Monday felt better and went down to his office. He died thirty minutes after a physician was summoned. Mr. Allen was 50 years of age and a member of the real-estate firm of Mifflin, Allen & Co., with offices at 175 Dearborn street. He was a bachelor and a prominent club man. A brother will arrive from Springfield, Mass., today and will take charge of the remains, shipping them East for interment.

HYDE PARK TOWN BOARD MEETING.

Collector Clark's Bond Approved and Additional Clerks Authorized.

The Hyde Park Town Board held its regular November meeting last night. The newly-elected Collector, C. M. Clark, sent in a request that for performing the work of the Collector's office he be authorized to employ one chief clerk at $10 a day, one cashier at $10 a day, four real-estate clerks at $6 a day, one clerk to have charge of personal property taxes at $8 a day, and eighteen street collectors at $5 a day. The request was granted.

It was announced that Collector Clark's bond had been accepted by the County Clerk and placed on file. The amount of the bond is $2,700,000. The bondsmen are Lewis H. Bisbee, Elbridge G. Keith, John R. Walsh, and Adolph Loeb. The salary of the Collector for the year was fixed at $3,500.

Justice Foley of Kensington moved that the clerks employed by the Collector be paid weekly, as required by a recent law enacted by the Legislature. The motion was carried, but it was decided not to pay the Justices $5 each for the weekly meetings that are necessitated by the plan adopted. This saves $50 a week.

Lumpy-Jaw Jury Unable to Agree.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 24.—The jury is still out in the case of the Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' company against The Illinois Live-Stock Commissioners, and it is thought they will disagree.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.

Wilde's Tailor-Made Garments

Are adorning more men today than ever before, and it is self-evident that the skill, ingenuity, and care we have devoted to their making is appreciated.

It is our highest effort to always have our customers wear perfect-fitting garment; and that we succeed is best shown by the constant and rapid increase of our business.

One of our Wood-Brown Cheviot Overcoats, (lined with silk) at $22.00, or a Black Cheviot Suit at the same price, will make you presentable for Thanksgiving Day.

Open until Ten o'clock Wednesday evening and until One o'clock noon Thanksgiving Day.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO. STATE & MADISON

FRANK REED, Manager.

Free Turkeys

For Thanksgiving would be very welcome to the heads of families. What a lot of turkey it must take to go all around. Everybody has to have a turkey at such a time. Nobody seems to know the origin of turkey dinners for holidays; but it is presumably because the days set apart to enjoy the good things of life are looked upon as feast days, as feasting seems to have always been regarded as the climax of happiness and good cheer.

What a wretched thing to sit down to a table loaded with delicacies and choice dishes with dyspepsia for a companion. What joy or satisfaction does a regal banquet at evening bring to the man who can still taste the eggs he ate for breakfast? How all the pleasures and social events seem to center around a "good spread!" A person has got to have a stomach to get along with.

Do you lie awake nights after an evening lunch? That's nervous dyspepsia.

Do you taste your luncheon all afternoon and go to dinner without an appetite? That's indigestion.

You ought to take care of your stomach. Not only the pleasures of social life hinge on a decent stomach, but that same stomach has to manufacture all the tissue, blood, and muscle you exhaust each day to supply the waste. Of course you can't get a new stomach, but you can get that one fixed.

The COSMOPOLITAN DISPENSARY was chartered to bring together specialists in the cure of various diseases; and a deranged stomach is the cause of a whole lot of diseases, if neglected. This institution is modeled after the great dispensaries of London and Berlin. They have an immense private dispensary and expert chemists, and the charges are very low. Consultation and examination is free to those taking treatment. Do not delay, but at least call and see them.

COSMOPOLITAN CHARTERED DISPENSARY

Corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st. Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. Mail patients treated with remarkable success. Dispensary will be open Thanksgiving, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

BRONCHITIS

IS CAUSED BY A COLD

Which settles in and inflames the air tubes leading to the lungs. It is the beginning of

BRONCHIAL CONSUMPTION,

And, if neglected, leads to that disease very speedily. A sharp, metallic cough accompanies it. Take it in time and you can certainly cure it with

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

Which is without an equal for

BRONCHITIS

And for all diseases leading up to and including Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S New Book on Diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Stomach should be in every home. Sent free.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

ASMA Catarrh, Bronchitis. DR. PEIRO, McVickers Theatre, Chicago. Hours 10 to 4. Illustrated Book—FREE.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

DR. BEEBE ISN'T DEAD.

HIS NAME BECAME MIXED WITH HERMAN O. SYKES'.

The Doctor Wrote Mr. Sykes' Will and Signed It as a Witness—The Papers Published the Will as His—A Man Who Acts Like a Hydrophobia Victim Thought by a Physician to Be Shamming—Peculiar Antics of a Young Man—Other News of a Local Nature.

Dr. Curtis M. Beebe, No. 742 West Adams street, has tasted the sweets of post-mortem compliment and beheld the tearful faces of friends mourning for him, without tasting death. On the contrary he is perfectly well and has prospects for a long life.

Herman O. Sykes, who kept a modest printing office on West Madison street, near Ashland boulevard, has done odd jobs of printing for Dr. Beebe for several years. And when his health began to fail he called the doctor in to attend him. Mr. Sykes soon developed consumption of the lungs. His relatives and friends were anxious that he should not know that death was near at hand, and every effort was made to encourage the characteristic hopefulness of the consumptive by remarks indicating that everybody expected him to be well before long.

Last Sunday the patient was so low that Dr. Beebe insisted on telling him the truth, and he was advised that he had only a few hours to live. He had property valued at $4,500 and asked the doctor to write him a will, which was done by dictation on the back of one of the doctor's cards. The testament ran as follows:

I desire all bills to be paid. Monument for sister and myself. Lot and $500 to sister Eva. Balance to mother.

Mr. Sykes made a feeble signature, and Laura H. Guernsey and Curtis M. Beebe signed as witnesses. The patient expired three hours later. Mr. Sykes resided at No. 117 Laflin street.

Dr. Beebe took the will yesterday to the Probate Court, filed it, and letters were issued to the testator's father.

Shortly after 5 p. m. the doctor's telephone began a series of rings which kept up long into the night. A stream of callers with blanched faces came to the office and house to extend their sympathy to the doctor's family. The blow had come very suddenly, for Dr. Beebe had been seen on the streets the very day his will was probated. The surprise of the sympathetic friends was unparalleled when they heard the doctor's voice answer the telephone or met him face to face at the door.

"Don't say a word about it," Dr. Beebe begged of a reporter. "The thing has nearly driven me crazy."

Just how the error occurred isn't known, but it is supposed by the family that Mr. Sykes' signature was so feeble that the doctor's firmly-written name was mistaken for that of the testator. At any rate in the "copy" given to the papers the real testator, Herman O. Sykes, appeared with Laura H. Guernsey as a witness and Curtis M. Beebe as the testator. The afternoon papers printed the will so chiefly because it was remarkably short, and that is how the report that Dr. Beebe was dead was circulated.

Dr. Beebe has a wife and son whom his alleged will utterly ignored. Besides his immediate family his mother, Mrs. A. J. Beebe, and his aunt, Mrs. L. A. Beebe, reside with him. At last reports the family were still answering messages of condolence over the telephone and were looking for floral tributes.

HAD SYMPTOMS OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Harry L. Hardin Acts Like a Victim of Rabies—Supposed to Be Shamming.

Shortly before midnight last night the Desplaines street patrol wagon was called to No. 419 West Van Buren street, where it was said a man showed all the symptoms of hydrophobia. He was Harry L. Hardin, an old sailor, whose tendencies to drink have more than once brought him into trouble.

He was writhing and barked like a dog when put into the wagon. Two officers had their hands full in managing him. The police took him to the Washingtonian Home, but those in charge there refused to take him in and he was sent to the County Hospital. It was at that institution that he manifested the most marked symptoms of rabies.

Dr. Wallace took him into a private apartment and put him through a rigid examination. The result was that the doctor did not believe the man's apparent suffering was real. Hardin was strapped to an iron bed in the hospital to restrain him from injuring himself. He did not froth at the mouth, but continually called for water. Some time after he was admitted he calmed down and showed a willingness to talk to the attending physicians. He said he was bitten by a dog fifteen years ago, and to substantiate his statement he showed an indistinct scar on his left hip.

James Libby, driver of the Desplaines street patrol-wagon, knows Hardin well. He said last night that Hardin had received a fall that fractured his skull. Relief was given him through the trephining process, but since the operation Libby says he has never been himself. Whenever Hardin drinks whisky, he said, he becomes violently insane.

HE YEARNED FOR NOTORIETY.

Peculiar Weakness of a Young Man Who Shot Himself and Went to Dwight.

Albert Barnett, 20 years of age, seeking notoriety while under the influence of liquor, wandered into Room No. 214 *Inter-Ocean* Building yesterday afternoon, and after exhibiting an old-fashioned 32-caliber revolver concluded to try it on himself. The bullet lodged in the youth's shoulder, and after the wound was dressed by Dr. C. C. Higgins Barnett was removed to the County Hospital.

Glowing accounts of the pleasant life led by patients at the Keeley Institute, with a boyish desire to pose as a reformed drunkard, made young Barnett several weeks ago conceive the idea of going to Dwight. An indulgent relative was willing to furnish the means but could not see the necessity. The youth spent half an hour imbibing various liquors, and when he returned the relative hurried him off to Dwight before he could repeat the operation. He spent several weeks there, and liked it. Physicians at the institute had previously informed the relative that Barnett only imagined he had something to cure, and he was sent back home. But he longed to return, and pleaded as an excuse that he was the victim of the cigarette smoking habit. Again the indulgent relative sent him to Dwight, and again he was sent back.

WANTS TWO CONCERNS CLOSED UP.

Attorney-General Hunt Files Bills Against Mutual Benefit Associations.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Attorney-General Hunt to wind up the affairs of the Chicago Mutual Life Benefit Association, which was organized in 1883 and did business in Bloomington, Ill., until December, 1890, under the name of the Bloomington Life Benefit Association. It is charged that the annual statement was false and that the business has been conducted fraudulently. According to the bill the officers have neglected to make assessments upon proof of deaths, and the allegation is made that the total amount of unpaid losses October last equaled $123,062. In 1891 out of $8,027 collected for the benefit fund only $1,470 was applied to that purpose, the rest going towards paying salaries.

A similar bill was brought to dissolve the North American Mutual Benefit Association of Chicago. It was incorporated in 1880. This corporation is also said to be insolvent, and similar charges of fraud are made. The liabilities are placed at $78,711, against $18,016 of assets. Judgments have been entered amounting to $7,000.

WILL NOT OBEY THE ORDER.

Why City Engineer Clarke Refuses to Follow Ald. Sexton's Wishes.

Ald. Sexton's order to have the pumps at Chicago avenue and Lake View water-works run at their utmost capacity will not be obeyed by the engineering department for several reasons, as stated by City Engineer Clarke. One is that the Lake View pumps have a capacity of 17,000,000 gallons daily, while there are now barely 7,000,000 gallons of water to pump, so that they would be pumping wind instead of water, the effect of which is bad on the machinery. "And if the North Side pumps were run at their utmost capacity for six hours steadily," said Mr. Clarke, "it would break every main in the city. At night much more water is used than during the day and the pressure runs up so much that if the pumps were not shut down partially the increased pressure would burst the mains."

KILLED BY AN EXPRESS-WAGON.

Oliver Wicks Accidentally Run Over—Driver John Hall Arrested.

Oliver Wicks of No. 120 West Indiana street was run over by an express wagon driven by John Hall near Milwaukee avenue and Desplaines street last night. Before an ambulance arrived he died. Hall was arrested.

N. T. White, a brakeman employed by the Burlington railroad, was run over and probably fatally injured yesterday morning. He had just set a switch and had stepped on a side track to allow a train to pass when he was struck by an engine coming in an opposite direction. He was taken to the County Hospital.

Harry McKenna, a machinist living at No. 136 De Koven street, was repairing the elevator in E. Rothschild's place, No. 208 Monroe street, yesterday afternoon when the car fell, crushing his right leg, necessitating amputation.

THINKS SHE COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Coroner Hertz's Opinion of Carrie Smith's Death—Bitner's Denial.

Coroner Hertz is determined that another case like that of Undertaker Watkins in embalming the body of Carrie Smith will not occur.

"It is a most unfortunate affair," said the Coroner, "and must be prevented in the future. I shall issue a circular, and send one to every undertaker in Cook County. In it I shall order them not to embalm any body which is or is likely to become a Coroner's case."

Coroner Hertz is satisfied that the girl committed suicide. What confirms him in the belief is a story told to one of the Deputies after the inquest. It came from a woman who had known the girl since childhood.

Harry Bitner, the attorney, denies the sensational report published in a morning newspaper of his connection with the case.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

English Railway Exhibit.

English railways will make a big exhibit at the World's Fair. This is the report of R. J. Gross of the Brooks Locomotive works of Dunkirk, N. Y. Mr. Gross has just returned from a trip through England and Scotland, in the course of which he visited the leading locomotive and railway works. He was commissioned by the Department of Transportation to secure such information as he could which might be of value to the department. He says, among other things, that English sentiment concerning the Fair is rapidly changing. He was informed by Sir Henry Wood, Secretary of the English Commission, that the London and Northwestern railway had declared its intention of making an important exhibit of its locomotives, cars, etc. Other railways, he said, had made similar promises.

Traveled 25,000 Miles Alone.

An expensive-looking theatrical trunk reached the Custom-House yesterday consigned to Emma Thursby, the singer. The trunk had just completed a remarkable trip of 25,000 miles. Mme. Thursby was filling an engagement at Victoria, B. C., and her trunk was sent to the wharf to be put on board a steamer bound for Tacoma. By mistake it was put aboard a steamer bound for Hongkong. It was taken there and was immediately sent back to the United States. The customs officers examined the trunk at the Richelieu Hotel, where the singer is stopping. The valuable dresses made by Worth were found to have been uninjured by their long voyage.

Wright Roasted the World's Fair.

The Knights of Labor held a mass-meeting last night at No. 116 Fifth avenue. M. Lindholm presided. The hall was well filled. A. W. Wright of the Executive Board advocated compulsory education and manual training. He talked also of the general growth of the order. Joseph A. Wright, General Lecturer, has ideas of his own as to how a World's Fair should be conducted. He said there should have been fairs simultaneously with the one here at New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco, and said that the Fair to be held at Chicago would be only a county fair. He was not applauded.

Question of Authority.

There is something of a conflict on between Chief Barrett of the Department of Electricity and Electrical Engineer Sargent of the Construction Department. Prof. Barrett thinks he should issue without question the rules for the government of exhibiters in his department, and Electrical Engineer Sargent of the Construction Department is positive he should have something to say about the character of the rules sent out by Chief Barrett. It is an old fight, and the whole matter came up yesterday before the Committee on Electricity. Decisive action was not taken.

Sash, Door, and Blind Makers.

A bare quorum of the Northwestern Sash, Door, and Blind Manufacturers' Association attended the regular monthly meeting at the Tremont House yesterday. George M. Payne of Ashtabula presided. Efforts were made to curtail the output of the manufacturers. Attempts at a combination to raise and regulate prices having repeatedly failed the association is now acting on the belief that, if the supply and demand are properly regulated, the prices will regulate themselves. This will probably be accomplished by fewer hours of work and a longer shutting down during the holidays.

Japan's Building.

Japan wishes to erect on the north end of the wooded island in Jackson Park a permanent building worth $100,000. This building Japan proposes shall, after the close of the World's Fair, be given to the City of Chicago. The building would be of mediæval style of architecture. Some of the doors would be bronze. These same doors have been for more than 100 years lying in the National Museum of Japan. This request was submitted to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, but definite action was not taken.

University Extension Progress.

President Henry Wade Rogers of Northwestern University has issued a call to the Presidents of the University of Wisconsin, Illinois State University, Indiana State University, Beloit College, and Lake Forest University to be present next Saturday at the Newberry Library to complete the organization of the Chicago society for university extension and transact other important business in connection with this movement.

Not Dangerously Injured.

Ralph and L. T. Alton, who were caught in the burning building at No. 231 Jackson street Monday night and nearly suffocated by smoke, were taken to their home at No. 922 West Hanover street yesterday morning, after a night at the County Hospital. Although they were suffering considerably, their condition was not considered dangerous. The firemen still believe the fire was of incendiary origin, and Inspector Conway will sift the matter to the bottom.

Held a Secret Meeting.

Two men and twenty women, calling themselves the American Protective Association, sat in secret session in the Sherman House club-room all yesterday afternoon. Oratory was at fever heat. When the members came out the Chairman made this brief statement: "We have been considering matters of vital importance to this community, but the community must not be advised anything about what we said or did."

Daughters of the Revolution.

At the monthly meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution yesterday at the Auditorium Mrs. Rasa read a paper on "Colonial Virginia," in which she related many interesting incidents in American history, from the time of its discovery until after the Revolutionary war. A general discussion on "The Causes of Emigration to the Colonies" followed. The subject for next month's meeting will be "The Pilgrims and Puritans."

Ashlands Defeat the La Salles.

The indoor ball game between the Ashlands and La Salles, at the Ashland Club-House, drew a large crowd. The Ashlands won by a score of 9 to 8.

Interest Still Continues.

The interest in the meetings at the Third Presbyterian Church continues. Mr. Mills said last evening: "A Christian must lead an active life, one that is full of good works for his fellow-man. He must be earnest in his pursuit for souls, he must seek to draw others to Christ. By his example he must do all in his power to advance the kingdom of Christ. It will require a life of energy and a life of santification to the Master."

From an Asylum in France.

Leon Torbett was picked up on Forty-first street Monday evening in a partially dressed condition, harmlessly insane. A friend, C. E. Gentile, says that he has been in this country but a few weeks, having escaped from an insane asylum in France. He was taken to the detention hospital and his case will be brought to the attention of the Immigration commission.

Came Near Shutting Down.

Armour & Co., the packers, came very near being compelled to shut down a portion of their big meat-canning factory yesterday on account of the delay in the arrival of a large shipment from Wales of tinplate for cans. The tin factory's supply was very low when 8,100 boxes arrived and a representative of the firm hurriedly paid the duties and rushed a portion of the tinplate to the factory.

Alleged Building Defacers Arraigned.

Charles Penge and Henry Thiesson were arraigned before Justice Kersten yesterday morning charged with malicious mischief. They were placed under $1,200 bonds and their case continued until Dec. 1. The complainant, Nicholas Cender, says that the defendants entered his new building at Nos. 44 and 46 Delaware place and destroyed $1,000 worth of doors, sash, frames, etc.

Mrs. Mattie Smith Discharged.

Mrs. Mattie Smith, housekeeper at No. 74 Van Buren street, where Mattie Cunion fell or was thrown down-stairs last week, was released by the police this morning. Hackdriver McCabe swore to an affidavit that he and Mattie Cunion spent the afternoon and evening of the day she fell together in a saloon.

She Didn't Want to Live.

Gertrude Thornton, No. 871 West Lake street, swallowed ten grams of tincture of arnica this morning with suicidal intent. She was found unconscious at Lake and Robey streets and was placed out of danger by medical attention at a neighboring drug store. Disappointment in love is said to have been the cause.

Letter-Carrier Sent to Jail.

Letter-Carrier Edward J. Dunne went to jail yesterday in default of $2,000 bail on a charge of rifling letters. The prisoner's downfall was due to drink. Dunne confessed only to stealing the marked bills that were found on him.

Items.

Alexander Campbell of No. 750 Carroll avenue has been missing since last Wednesday. He is a carpenter and left home to look for work.

Helen Molay, who was charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, by representing herself to be an agent of the King's Daughters, was discharged by Justice Lyon yesterday.

Mrs. Mattie Smith, the housekeeper at No. 74 Van Buren street, is locked up at the Harrison Street Station on the suspicion that she is implicated in the injury of Cora Cunnion, who is still unconscious.

John Lee, a diminutive specimen of humanity, was bound over to the Criminal Court by Justice Porter yesterday on a charge of robbery. Lee snatched a pocketbook from Mrs. Lizzie Frank Sunday evening on a State street car.

A special meeting of the G. A. R. Memorial Association was held at the Sherman last night to confirm their previous action with regard to the memorial hall in the new library building, the Library Board having requested the legal formality before transferring the deed.

Mrs. Fred Smith of No. 270 Lincoln avenue, who with her young son left her home very suddenly Nov. 17, has not been heard from. The police of the Halsted Street Station are making a diligent search under the theory that she is still in the city. She had some trouble with her husband, a laboring man, and left without telling him she was going away.

Officers from Desplaines Street Station raided a room at No. 47 North Clark street yesterday morning and arrested Frank Jameson, James Moran, and Nellie Smith, believed to be an organized gang of cloak thieves. A number of cloaks were found in the room. Jameson is thought by the police to be the man who shot and killed James Griffin in a saloon at No. 96 Lowe avenue Nov. 11.

John F. Seymour, a real estate agent at No. 124 Dearborn street, was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000 by Justice Foster yesterday on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. A few weeks ago, it is alleged, Seymour advertised in a morning paper for a partner with $300 to invest in a business which netted $200 weekly. Mrs. Adelia Mullahan of No. 423 Warren avenue invested her $300 and brings suit.

Two members of the Wier gang of West and North Side thieves are again in custody, Martin Wier and Anna Guttenberg. Last night Wier and the woman drove to Klein's dry-goods store, Seventy-fourth and Halsted streets. In the store Wier attracted the attention of the clerks while the woman examined articles and priced goods. They were arrested on suspicion. The woman had already concealed $50 worth of articles beneath her dress. It is believed many of the recent depredations on the North and West Sides can be traced to these or other members of the gang. They will have a hearing this morning, but the case will probably be continued to permit the police to secure further evidence.

ARRIVAL OF THE MISSING ASHLAND.

The Barge in Tow of the Steamer Wheeler—Other Marine News.

The missing barge Ashland arrived here in tow of the steamer W. W. Wheeler yesterday morning. After breaking away from the Wheeler the Ashland finally got into shelter behind Gull Island at the foot of Lake Michigan, and there lay for five days. The vessel suffered severely from the gale, losing all its canvas. The rudder was bent and rendered useless, and the big anchor was also lost.

McDougall's whaleback boats will be in Chicago for the first time the latter part of this week. Two of them are now on the way from Two Harbors to South Chicago with iron ore. They will load grain here for Buffalo during the winter.

Lake grain rates were steady yesterday at 4½ cents for wheat and 4¼ for corn. Business dragged, and if it were not for the fact that most of the lake fleets are now engaged in carrying wheat from Duluth rates would be at the bottom again. Charters were: To Buffalo—Ionia, wheat; Topeka, corn. To Erie—A. P. Wright, wheat. Totals: Wheat, 136,000 bushels; corn, 60,000 bushels. The Wright takes the cargo of the Australasia, which left here to go to Duluth.

The revenue cutter Andy Johnson returned yesterday to Milwaukee from a stormy cruise to the straits. Saturday the Johnson found the schooner Samana of Detroit at anchor off New York Point in Grand Traverse Bay in a dangerous position, with the steering gear disabled, and towed the boat to Northport. Other vessels reported by the Johnson were the schooners M. Mueller of Pentwater, Phœnix of Manitowoc, Annie Dall of Chicago, and Gen. Franz Sigel of Lorain, which were in South Manitowoc Sunday morning, where they had been sheltered several days.

According to estimates of Gen. Poe 275 vessels, valued at $23,294,000, were delayed 327 days and five hours by the wreck of the Peck. The direct expense to the government of raising the blockade was $6,455. In his report to the department on this subject Gen. Poe says: "It all resolves to this, that unless navigators exercise the utmost care and are willing to yield something to each other such accidents must be expected and are sure to come. They happen frequently, but the special attention of the public is given to them only when the effects are so far reaching and so costly, as in this instance."

DO YOU WANT TO "BUY A WIFE CHEAP"?

Second Baptist Church of Evanston Will Sell a Number Thursday Evening.

The Second Baptist Church (colored) of Evanston commenced a series of entertainments last night at Union Hall which will continue every night this week, with a Thanksgiving dinner, and close next Sunday. The church anniversary will be celebrated all that day.

Last evening the young people gave a concert which drew a good-sized house.

Tonight an Old Folks' concert will be given. Thursday evening the advertised attraction is the mock marriage of Mrs. G. M. Davis, wife of the pastor, to James Black. Dialogues, tableaux, speaking, etc., are on the program. Another attraction Thanksgiving day is the "auction sale of ladies." "Any gentleman," the poster says, "wishing a wife please attend the entertainment and buy one cheap." Friday there will be a debate on

"*Resolved*, That divorce is right."

Two Chicago and two Evanston gentlemen will do the talking.

MISS ODELL'S DEBUT.

MR. AND MRS. J. J. P. ODELL GIVE A RECEPTION AND BALL.

The Residence Beautifully Decorated and the Attendance Large—Ex-Ald. Bond's Daughter Married—A Club Reception at Evanston—Marquette Club Improvements—Debut of Miss Wells—Mrs. N. K. Fairbank Gives a Reception for Miss Helen Fairbank—Society Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. P. Odell, No. 483 North State street, gave a large reception, followed by a dance, last evening, to introduce their daughter, Miss Mabel Odell.

The drawing-room, library, and hall were elaborately decorated with palms, ferns, and pink and white chrysanthemums. Pound's orchestra played in the hall from 8 until 10 o'clock, and later in the ballroom on the third floor. This was hung in tapestries and festoons of smilax.

Mrs. Odell received in a costume of gold-colored changeable satin, with a black velvet bodice made slightly open and trimmed with chiffon. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Miss Odell's gown was of white striped chiffon, made décolleté, and with short puffed sleeves. She wore no ornaments and carried a large bouquet of pink roses.

Supper was served during the evening, the table being prettily decorated with a mound of pink roses in the center and clusters of the same flowers at the corners. These were caught with pink ribbons, which were drawn up and fastened with cords to the chandelier.

There were 250 guests present, and dancing was kept up by the young people until a late hour.

MORGAN-BOND WEDDING CEREMONY.

It Was Performed Last Evening by the Rev. Dr. Withrow—Those Who Attended.

The wedding of George Cadogan Morgan and Miss Dewelde Bond daughter of ex-Ald. Bond, took place last evening at the residence of the bride's father, No. 349 Ashland boulevard. The Rev. Dr. Withrow, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. There was a bridal supper and music.

The groom is connected with the Bradley Manufacturing company. The best man was Mr. George Groves and the bridemaid Miss Sadie Morgan. The presents were numerous. Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Smith, Cleveland, O.; Mr. and Mrs. William P. Maxey, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. George C. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. David Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harley Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Kane, Mrs. G. C. Rollo, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Abbey, Mrs. Pierce, Misses Roe, Pierce, and Lillie A. Rollo, Will Pierce and C. E. Rollo.

SWELL WEDDING AT MAPLE GROVE.

Nuptials of Dr. H. C. Frankenfield of Chicago and Miss Katharine Presley Thornton.

MAPLE GROVE, Ill., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Judge Anthony Thornton's home on North Morgan street was the scene of a fashionable gathering tonight. The occasion was the marriage of Miss Katharine Presley Thornton, his daughter, to Dr. Harry Crawford Frankenfield of Chicago. It was the finest wedding ever given here, every detail being admirably looked after. The wedding trousseau was elegant. The decorations of the house were profuse, and a caterer was imported for the repast. Four hundred invitations were issued and many guests were present from home and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and other cities West and East. Miss Lucy Chaffee of this city was bridemaid, William Rheem of Chicago acted as the groom's best man, while Misses Charlotte Lufkin of Bloomington and Mamie Dexter of Milwaukee were maids of honor. The Rev. W. F. Thomlins, rector of St. Mary's Mission Episcopal Church of St. Louis, was the officiating clergyman. The newly married pair were the recipients of a multitude of presents. Mr. and Mrs. Frankenfield departed on the late train for Chicago, which is to be their future home.

ITS INITIAL WINTER RECEPTION.

The Country Club of Evanston Entertained 200 Guests Last Evening.

The rooms of the Evanston club-house presented a gay appearance last evening in honor of the initial reception of the season of the Country club of Evanston, whose members were given the use of the Evanston club-house because their own is not quite ready for winter use.

Two hundred people attended, and danced to music by Johnny Hand's orchestra. Refreshments were served on fifteen tables in the dining-room. The tables were decorated with carnations, chrysanthemums, and roses. Oyster patties, chicken salad, ice-cream, and cake made up the menu.

MARQUETTE CLUB IMPROVEMENTS.

It Is Spending $10,000 in Raising Its Building and Adding a Fourth Story.

Extensive improvements are in progress at the Marquette club, Dearborn avenue and Maple street. The present building is being raised twenty-two feet and an entire new story is being added.

According to plans of Architect Gregor Vegeant, $10,000 will be applied to this improvement. The new story, which is the fourth, will be made into an immense audience hall, 62x42 feet, for holding dances, receptions, and winter ball games. It will be almost a counterpart of the recital hall of the Auditorium. Its arched roof will he supported by steel trusses. This improvement will be completed Dec. 15, when the event will be celebrated by a reception and ball.

CHICAGO SIGMA CHI CLUB.

It Takes the Place of the Omega Alumni Chapter—The First Supper.

Over fifty members of the Sigma Chi fraternity met at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening and enjoyed their first fraternity supper. It was decided to form the Chicago Sigma Chi club in place of the Omega Alumni Chapter. Judge Baker was elected President; William Booth, Vice-President; George Ade, Secretary, and James Todd, Treasurer; Executive committee, James Todd, Clarence S. Pellet, George P. Merrick, Samuel B. Durand, and J. H. McCortney.

The club will give 6 o'clock suppers the last Tuesday of every March, May, September, and November, and a formal banquet the last Tuesday of every January.

The Binder-Schneider Wedding.

At the residence of her parents, No. 2000 Michigan avenue, last evening, Miss Selma Schneider was married to Mr. Carl Binder. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Zimmermann. Only a small number of the more close friends of the bride and groom were present. Four little nieces and nephews of the bride attended her as bridemaids and pages. At the conclusion of the wedding ceremony those present partook of a wedding supper. Mr. and Mrs. Binder left for Florida last evening. They will return to Chicago at the beginning of the New Year.

Miss Frances Wells' Debut.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Wells, No. 2550 Michigan avenue, gave a young people's dance last evening to celebrate the début of their daughter, Miss Frances Wells. The entire decorations of the house were pink and green, and consisted of ferns and pink roses and chrysanthemums. The ballroom at the top of the house was adorned with pink and green, and the young hostess wore a toilet of the same combination of colors. Supper was served during the evening. One hundred young people were present.

Mrs. N. K. Fairbank's Reception.

Mrs. N. K. Fairbank, No. 1800 Michigan avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock. Mrs. Fairbank was assisted by her daughter, Miss Helen Fairbank. The house was beautifully decorated with cut flowers.

Mrs. Hall and Miss Prescott Receive.

Mrs. H. N. Hall and Miss Prescott, No. 408 North State street, gave an informal reception yesterday afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock. One hundred guests were present.

An Afternoon Tea.

Mrs. Henderson and Miss Henderson, No. 4109 Grand boulevard, gave a tea yesterday afternoon from 2 until 5 o'clock.

BOHEMIANS SHOW THEIR PATRIOTISM

Enthusiastic Speeches and Stirring Songs in Aid of a War Monument.

A thousand patriotic Bohemians of the West Side filled the Bethlehem Chapel, No. 711 Loomis street, last night. The event was the concert of American national songs, given by the Bohemian-American Singing Society under the direction of Prof. W. Apmadoc. The purpose was to raise money for the monument to be erected in the Bohemian National Cemetery at Irving Park in memory of the Bohemian soldiers who fell in the Rebellion.

The patriotic enthusiasm of the meeting ran high. Badges and uniforms of the G. A. R. were conspicuous. Every member of the society wore a small American flag. One hundred young women, dressed in white and wearing sashes of the national colors, occupied the platform. Behind them was draped a large American flag. National emblems formed the only decoration and they occupied all the available spaces.

The program was opened by an address by President Lewis. He said that the society was formed four months ago for the commendable purpose of keeping Bohemian children familiar with songs of the Union and raising the funds for the Bohemian memorial monument. Both, he said, had been successful.

His remarks were followed by the songs, "The Union! The Union!" and "America," by the society, which called forth prolonged applause.

Mayor Washburne, who had a previous engagement, sent a letter of regret.

"The love of home and the love of country," said Dr. P. L. McKinnie, "cannot exist in the heart of a disloyal person. We want a man to love his home above all. We want those who come to America from foreign countries to honor the land of their birth, but we demand that they shall give their allegiance to their adopted country and the country that offers them its protection. Our flag has cost us too much to allow it to be insulted anywhere on the face of the earth."

"March! the Starry Flag Is O'er Us," a solo by Prof. Apmadoc, with a chorus by the society, came next, and then Joseph Cermac addressed the audience in Bohemian.

A ballad, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," by Prof. Apmadoc and a chorus, "Brave Boys Are They," were sung, and J. Frank Aldrich spoke on the benefits of patriotic meetings. "Picking Lint" was sung by thirty-five little girls and followed by the choruses, "Ho! For the Gunboats, ho!" and "Kingdom Coming" by the society. The audience arose during the singing of "Marching Through Georgia" and "Glory! Hallelujah!" The enthusiasm of the Bohemian veterans was irrepressible. The Bohemian and American languages were blended in the choruses and the tramping of many feet accompanied the music.

A handsome ivory and ebony baton was presented to Prof. Apmadoc by Miss Annie Lederer in behalf of the society. The monument will be unveiled May 30, 1892.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL FOR EVANSTON.

Meeting of the Citizens Interested in the Establishment of One.

The Evanston citizens who were interested in the movement inaugurated for the establishment of an emergency hospital again met in the Avenue House, Evanston, last evening. The meeting was called to order with William Blanchard in the chair and Mrs. Margaret Wilder as secretary.

William A. Hamilton, for the committee appointed to secure a list of names of those who are to compose the first Board of Directors, reported the following names:

Messrs.—		
Volney W. Foster,	C. B. Congdon,	H. B. Hurd,
J. M. Larimer,	J. R. Lindgren,	Arthur Orr,
J. J. Parkhurst,	E. H. Reed,	G. M. Sargent,
William Stockton,	W. A. Hamilton,	Frank Lawler.
H. A. Pearsons,	Thomas Bates.	
Mesdames—		
Wm. Blanchard,	A. L. Butler,	Wm. L. Brown,
David Cook,	Annie M. Davis,	F. M. Elliott,
C. F. Grey,	Hotchkiss,	E. B. Harbert,
Milton Kirk,	L. D. Norton,	H. A. Pearsons,
P. R. Shumway,	George S. Watson,	M. H. Wilder,
Wm. Holabird,	L. C. Tallmadge,	Hugh Wilson,
J. M. Wilson,	Boynton,	W. P. Stowe.
H. W. Hinsdale,	W. B. Bailey.	

The same committee also recommended that a charter be secured from the Secretary of State and that meanwhile a constitution and code of by-laws be drafted. The report was adopted. On motion of Dr. Dyche, Mrs. M. H. Wilder, Miss Blanchard, Messrs. W. A. Hamilton, and H. A. Pearsons were appointed a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

H. A. Pearsons, for the committee appointed to confer with the Board of Trustees of the village, reported that a meeting of that body had not yet been held, but he read a resolution, which was passed, and which is to be presented to the Village Board. It set forth the need of such a hospital and urged the adoption of a resolution by the board favoring the project and providing a place in the building of the Fire Department for the ambulance which J. J. Parkhurst had kindly provided, and the committee suggested that one of the village horses be used with the ambulance. The report also urged that the village be asked to appropriate money from next year's budget for the running expenses of the hospital to be built, and that the hospital projectors coöperate with the Board of Health in their work.

A committee was appointed to get estimates as to the probable cost of the hospital building and furnishings and the meeting adjourned.

Would-Be Duelists Released on Bail.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—The grand jury now in session here brought in a true bill against Editors H. V. Seviere and Benjamin Harrison today, and they were at once arrested and carried before Judge Young of the Circuit Court, where they were released on bail.

A Word of Advice.

If you care to deal direct with the manufacturers of carriages go to Studebaker Bros. on Michigan avenue.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given: *Age.*

Fred Roehl, Niles Center, Augusta Hansen......24—22
William Thorpe, Kate E. Gronvall......26—22
Matthew Ryan, Bridget Kett......26—20
Otto Rothmund, Nellie Rueowsky......23—16
Charles Sepkey, Annie Janssen......24—19
T. J. Birmingham, Janesville, Kate Goldsborough......29—27
Richard Birk, Rosa Dempske......48—38
Peter J. Lavens, Amelia Gehrke......24—19
Leonard Ververs, Ottilia Heinrich......30—22
Charles A. Conrad, Louise Dewald......28—21
Michael Shea, Kittie Kelley......28—22
William Landers, Marie Levasseur......22—22
Charley Goetschel, Lizzie McKenzie......24—19
Alfred Shufe, Melese Jordan......26—21
Herbert A. Reeves, Tillie Marie Sues......33—27
William Dyson, Emma Taylor......29—24
Jacob Femberg, Massey Schneider......27—27
Gustav H. Douglas, Clyde, Annie D. Atkinson......29—23
William J. Taylor, Jessie A. McQuerrie......26—24
William Mathias, Kathie Thiesen......24—19
Thomas Franklin, Emma Taylor......46—44
Lawrence F. Rathowski, Eva K. Klupp......34—28
Dennis McCarthy, Mary Tausey......—21
John McCullouch, Mary Ryan......—20
I. S. Tombaugh, Las Vegas, N. M., M. Boyle......31—19
Edwin W. Ehdy, Ethel Spaulding......25—22
Frederic S. White, Eau Claire, Sarah E. Merrill......34—24
William Sandrok, Theresa Weinick......21—20
Andrew Anderson, Lizzie Stedman......27—25
Thomas Ferguson, Frankie Russell......23—22
Adelbert Landi, Antonia Pyrus......42—40
H. A. Swanson, Stella A. Sampson, Rogers Park......30—24
John F. Pratt, Alice L. O'Donnell......40—40
Wazil Witowicz, Annie Glunowaki......22—22
James McCue, Nellie Hennessy......28—24
George P. Alimendinger, Josie B. Koonze......20—17
Jerry O'Connor, Hannah McEnery......24—22
John Tomas, Whiting, Annie Guhas......24—22
Andrew Tomaszewski, Amelia Runke......32—25
Johan E. Tobiasson, Anna M. Petterson......28—26
Frederick G. Lambert, Nellie Hollingsworth......23—24
Henry George McCall, Laura A. Ogle......26—28
F. F. Kort, Dalton, Mathilda Hahne, Madison......24—25
Stewart Charles Wade, Minnie Wiffen......30—26
Michael Udelhofen, Norah Gohring......26—20
Charles J. Nelson, North Evanston, Marie Ternbourn, North Evanston......47—37
Patrick Lavelle, Nellie Powers......31—28
Andrew Vernon Casebeer, Carrie Holmes......22—22
Howard J. Snyder, Minnie M. Breneman......23—20
John Williams, Lillian Hanrahan......22—20
Samuel Fowler, Jennie Williams......21—28
Albert Carson, Mary E. Chambers......44—40
John S. Paul, Carrie Lumber......21—19
John C. Bachli, Annie W. Kennedy......36—25
Charles E. Mourey, Lucy Badinz......21—18
Gustaf F. Mellberg, Mathilda Martenson......23—24
W. J. Clem, Dayton, Grace Luther, Millington......22—19
Frank W. Graham, C. Pearl Seeley......27—20
Daniel J. Ryan, Annie L. Spears......24—23
John H. Kolstedt, Lizzie Hessemer......24—23
Louis H. Dreckmann, Sabina Kumlin......24—23
Henry L. Habermehl, Theresa Wagner......26—20
Andrew Halverson, Emma Pullman......26—24
George W. Lehman, Lizzie Von Hoff......30—20
Irving J. Hickman, Carrie A. Hewitt......32—22
C. Hedge, Hinsdale, L. M. Bohlander, same......32—25
Konrad Pfeiffer, Katherine M. Kowsky......28—18
Thomas M. Lucas, Nellie R. Bryant......25—22
A. D. Emerson, Columbus, O., Emma Hardy......21—17
Frank Furstran, Louise Paisel......26—21
Gustaf Engstrum, Amanda Johnson......29—28
Charles E. Buonna, Rosa C. Braun......27—22
Calvin Arnold, Lottie Gore......23—30
Antonia Kubal, Bozena Adamec......34—19
Adolf Grabo, Caroline Rohr......26—23
Felix Drawz, Johanna Rogatky......25—24
James C. Purcell, Nellie R. Scanlon......30—22
William Bassett, Jennie Berryman......30—21
Eugene A. Lynch, Nora Furnell......32—24
Julius C. Massa, Mamie Murray......32—28
Michael Sommers, Johanna Fortuna......25—21
Morritz Anderson, Nancy McKay......24—23
William P. Lahey, Mary Cassady......24—23
Albert Cerwenka, Annie Carda......27—20
Rudolf Heller, Anastasia Klimes......32—23
Frank A. Schouten, Mary Fisher......32—28
Henry McCauley, Mame Ray......21—22
William Peabody, Sarah Wheatley......28—26
Charles E. Jones, Frances H. Ferriter......32—23
Henry Stute, Wilhelmine Hoerstel......23—17
John Corcoran, May O'Connell......28—21
Floyd B. Moore, Mattie A. Bolston......28—22
Benedict Roop, Jennie Metcalfe......29—22
Emile Collins, Dolores Lettani......28—22
Silvey O'Connor, Jane Fitzgerald......30—25
Johan Nilsson, Rossmine B S. Jenson......26—24
Samuel A. Golde, Catherine B. Duckgeischel......[illegible]
Dennis H. Culhane, Mary McDonnell......[illegible]

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The cyclonic storm, the center of which passed up to the Ohio Valley and over the Lower Lakes, is now over the St. Lawrence Valley, but much lessened in violence. Strong gales have continued on the New England coast and upon Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron. Clear and sunshiny weather has prevailed in most sections, except light snows upon the shores of the Great Lakes. A low barometer area has made its advent north of Montana, but it has made no change in the weather in the Northwest. Continued cool and generally sunshiny weather may be expected in the eastern sections for the next two days, there being no storm or high area to affect any material change. In the Mississippi Valley and westward a gradual return to warmer conditions, with increasing cloudiness resulting from the low area to the northwest may be anticipated. Indications till 8 p. m. Wednesday:

For Missouri, fair weather, slightly warmer in the north, stationary temperature in south portion, warmer and fair Thursday.

For Indiana and Illinois, fair weather, west winds, stationary temperature in extreme south portion, slightly warmer in remaining portions probably.

For Michigan, west winds and slightly colder except stationary in extreme South Michigan; fair Wednesday.

For Wisconsin, generally fair Wednesday, variable winds, generally westerly; warmer and probably fair Thursday.

For Kansas, generally fair weather, variable winds, slightly warmer, and probably fair Thursday.

For Iowa and Minnesota, slightly warmer and generally fair weather, winds shifting to southwest, warmer Thursday.

For the Dakotas, cloudiness and light showers or flurries of snow, except fair weather in extreme east North Dakota, winds southerly, becoming warmer.

For Montana, light rains or snows, colder by Thursday.

For Colorado, fair weather, fair and warmer Thursday.

WEATHER BUREAU, OFFICE LOCAL FORECAST OFFICIAL—Forecast for twenty-four hours ending Nov. 25, 1891: For Northern Illinois and Northwestern Indiana, fair weather, stationary temperature.

For Chicago and vicinity, fair weather, temperature about the same as Tuesday, winds westerly to southerly.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex	30.04	56	60	N. E.	Fair	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.00	14	24	E.	Cl'udy	....
Boston, Mass	29.70	44	54	S. W.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.76	36	38	S. W.	Fair	.02
Cairo, Ill	30.08	44	48	W.	Cl'udy	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.06	54	62	W.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.06	30	36	W.	Clear	....
Chicago	29.98	26	30	W.	Clear	†
Cincinnati, O.	30.04	38	42	S. W.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O.	29.90	30	36	S. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Davenport, Ia.	30.06	24	28	W.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo	30.24	34	40	S. W.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.08	20	28	S. W.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich	29.90	28	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	†
Dodge City, Kas	30.16	40	50	N. W.	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia.	29.98	22	26	W.	Cl'udy	....
Duluth, Minn	29.92	10	14	N. W.	Snow	†
Erie, Pa	29.85	30	36	S. W.	Snow	.06
Galveston, Tex	30.06	58	60	E.	Cl'udy	....
Grand Haven, Mich	29.86	30	32	W.	Cl'udy	.04
Green Bay, Wis	29.84	20	28	W.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont	29.98	44	44	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Huron, S. D.	30.10	10	28	N. W.	Clear	.01
Indianapolis, Ind	30.02	32	36	S. W.	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla	30.08	56	68	W.	Fair	....
Kansas City, Mo	30.14	30	32	S. W.	Clear	†
Keokuk, Ia	30.10	28	32	W.	Clear	....
Knoxville, Tenn	30.10	44	50	S. W.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis	29.98	22	22	W.	Cl'udy	....
Louisville, Ky	30.06	42	46	S. W.	Clear	....
Manistee, Mich	29.80	26	36	W.	Cl'udy	.04
Marquette, Mich	29.74	14	28	W.	Clear	.04
Memphis, Tenn	30.12	50	58	W.	Clear	....
Miles City	29.80	40	44	S. W.	Fair	....
Milwaukee, Wis	29.90	24	30	W.	Clear	†
Minnedosa	30.00	—2	14	Calm	Clear	....
Montreal	29.46	38	52	S. E.	Cl'udy	.12
Moorhead, Minn	30.06	6	16	N. W.	Clear	†
Nashville, Tenn	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Orleans, La	30.10	50	56	E.	Clear	....
New York City	29.84	44	50	W.	Clear	....
Norfolk, Va	....	....	....	....	....	....
Omaha, Neb	30.0?	32	34	S. W.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.70	34	42	S. W.	Snow	†
Pensacola, Fla	....	....	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia, Pa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Port Huron, Mich	29.86	32	36	W.	Cl'udy	†
Rapid City, S. D.	[illegible]	34	44	W.	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo	30.10	36	36	N. W.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn	30.00	14	16	W.	Snow	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.38	42	48	N. E.	Clear	....
Sioux City, Ia	30.06	32	34	W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill	30.06	28	36	W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Mo	30.12	28	40	N.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	29.98	28	36	S. W.	Cl'udy	†
Vicksburg, Miss	....	....	....	....	....	....
Portland, Ore	....	....	....	....	....	....
San Francisco, Cal	....	....	....	....	....	....

†Inappreciable.

THE WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 28 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 30; 10 a. m., 31; 11 a. m., 32; 12 m., 34; 1 p. m., 34; 3 p. m., 35; 6 p. m., 35. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.25; 6 p. m., 29.40.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Boston—Arrived, Lake Superior, from Liverpool.
London—Sighted, Veendam and Rugia, from New York.
Rotterdam—Arrived, Chicago, from Baltimore.
Moville—Arrived, Circassia, from New York.
Passed Crookhaven—Teutonic, from New York for Liverpool.
Passed the Lizard—Spree, from New York for Bremen.

DEATHS.

Death notices five lines, or less, one insertion free.

ARNOLD—Nov. 23, Mrs. A. Arnold, aged 68 years; mother of Hermann, Theodore, and Adolph Arnold. Funeral from late residence, No. 16 South Ann-st., Thursday at 1:30 p. m., to Graceland Cemetery.

ALLEN—Nov. 23, George G. Allen of 5287 Hibbard-av., member of firm of Mifflin, Allen & Co.

ADAMS—At 442 Washington-blvd., Tuesday, Nov. 24, Mary J. Adams, widow of Dr. Samuel L. Adams. Funeral notice hereafter. Louisville and Cincinnati papers please copy.

BROWN—At 6 a. m., Nov. 24, Harry Brown, aged 29 years 1 month 18 days. Funeral notice hereafter. Residence 720 West Madison-st.

COOK—Nov. 23, Mrs. Mary Cook, beloved wife of Geo. W. Cook, aged 66 years. Mother of Mrs. Amanda Toussaint, Mrs. Addella Stephenson, Mrs. Addie Meeker, and Geo. F. Cook Jr. Funeral from Mrs. Toussaint's to St. Mary's Church at 10:30, Wednesday, Nov. 25, by carriages to Calvary.

CLARK—Nov. 23, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George Gothard, 359 West Congress-st., Mary E., relict of the late Dr. Thomas A. Clark. Funeral Wednesday at 1:30 p. m. by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

COLSON—Norman F. Colson, aged 58 years, Nov. 23. Funeral Wednesday at 11 o'clock from late residence, 1113 Washington-blvd., to Forest Home Cemetery. A native of New York.

DREHL—Monte Clark, beloved son of Louis and Anna Drehl (nee McBride), aged 4 months and 11 days. Funeral Thursday at 1 p. m. from residence, No. 561 South Jefferson-st.

JORDAN—Nov. 24, at the residence of her parents, 721 Sedgwick-st., Lillie S. Jordan, nee Abstein, aged 21 years 1 month and 3 days. Funeral Thursday, Nov. 26, at 10 a. m. sharp by carriages to Rosehill.

KAVANAUGH—Nov. 24, 1891, at her parents' residence, 536 W. 12th-st., May, beloved daughter of Thomas and May Kavanaugh, aged 14 years and 6 months. Funeral Thursday, Nov. 26, at 9:30 a. m. to St. Charles' Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary. Springfield, Ill., and Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

LUEDEKA—Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1891, at 11:30 a. m., at his residence, 583 North Halsted-st., William Luedeka, aged 59 years, father of Emil C., William F., Bertha, and Alena Luedeka. Funeral Friday, Nov. 27, 1891, at 2 p. m., from above number to Wunder Cemetery.

McMAHON—Edward McMahon, son of John E. McMahon, of pneumonia, at Mercy Hospital. Burial private.

NICKELSON—Leonidas Robert, beloved son of J. H. and Lydia F. Nickelson, aged 3 months. Burial Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. from residence, 1326 Montana-st., to Graceland Cemetery. Indianapolis News please copy.

O'HARA—The funeral of the late James O'Hara will take place from 175 North Franklin-st., Thursday, Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock, to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by the Chicago and N. W. Ry. to Rosehill.

PAUL—Charles A., beloved son of Charles H. and Ella Paul, aged 6 years 2 months. Funeral Thursday from parents' residence, 2323 Cortland-av., to Maple Park, Ill.

RICE—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. G. Nourse, 346 Racine-av., Frances J. Rice, aged 70 years. Funeral at La Crosse, Wis., Nov. 25.

SCHERMANN—Nov. 22, at 5 o'clock p. m., Mary Schermann, beloved wife of John Schermann, aged 32 years and 10 months. Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 12:30 p. m., from the residence of her parents, No. 602 N. Ashland-av., to St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, corner Chicago-av. and Noble-st., thence by carriages to Graceland Cemetery. Friends are kindly requested to attend.

STEERE—In Chicago, Nov. 24, 1891, of apoplexy, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. E. S. Brome, 4363 Lake-av., Elisha B. Steere of Bloomington, Ill., in the 70th year of his age.

WIMMER—Barbara Wimmer, aged 32 years, beloved wife of George Wimmer. Funeral from her late residence, No. 186 West Fifteenth-st., Thursday, Nov. 26, at 8 a. m. to St. Francis' Church, and from there to St. Boniface Cemetery. Friends invited without further notice.

WILLIAMS—Frank Holcomb Williams, after a short illness, aged 46 years. For many years connected with Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale department. Funeral notice hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE CHICAGO YALE ASSOCIATION WILL dine together at the Auditorium Hotel Friday evening, Nov. 27. President Harper of the Chicago University, for some years a professor at Yale, will be the guest of the association and will address the members on "The University and University Extension Work." Members who desire to have seats reserved at the dinner should advise the Secretary at once.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN......Manager
MATINEE TODAY.
HOLIDAY MATINEE Tomorrow
HOYT'S A TEXAS STEER
THE COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
Seats now on sale for the Entire "TEXAS STEER" Engagement ending Dec. 12.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
TONIGHT AT 8.
American Extravaganza Co. in
SINBAD.
The Tropical Island. The Valley of Diamonds. The Gorgeous Transformation
Owing to the elaborate character of "Sinbad" the curtain will positively be raised at 8 each evening.
MATINEE Tomorrow—THANKSGIVING DAY.
BRING THE CHILDREN.
50c ADMISSION

LYCEUM THEATER.
Gus Hill's World of Novelties.
25 Star Artists—the greatest of the great. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
We Are Still Here And Business Is Booming.
MATINEE Today.
MATINEE Tomorrow (Thanksgiving Day).
MATINEE Saturday.
EVERY NIGHT.
C. B. JEFFERSON, KLAW & ERLANGER'S
Evenings at 8.
Country Circus
Matinees at 2.
Greeted with Roars of Laughter. Received with Storms of Applause.
SECURE YOUR SEATS AT ONCE.

THE AUDITORIUM.
GRAND OPERA
Season under the Direction of HENRY E. ABBEY and MAURICE GRAU.
TONIGHT VERDI'S OPERA, RIGOLETTO
First appearance of the new tenor, Sig. Valero. Third appearance of Mme. Albani.
Mmes. Albani, Bauermeister, Klein, and Scalchi; Sig. Camera, Vinche, Viviani, Vaschetti, Rinaldini, and Sig. Valero.
Tomorrow, Thanksgiving Night, Extra Performance, Gounod's Opera......FAUST
Mmes. Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and Scalchi; MM. Edouard De Reszke, Martapoura, and Jean De Reszke.
Friday, first appearance this season of Mme. Lili Lehman and Mr. Paul Kalisch. Bellini's Opera......NORMA
Mmes. Lehman, Bauermeister, and Mlle. Pettigiani; Sig. Serbolini, Rinaldini, and Kalisch.
Saturday Afternoon, Flotow's Opera......MARTHA.
Mlle. Van Zandt, Mme. Scalchi, Sig. Valero, Carbone, and M. Edouard De Reszke.
Next Monday evening, first joint appearance of Mlle. Van Zandt and Mme. Lehman in Thomas' opera, MIGNON. In active preparation Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
PRICES—Seats, $3.00, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1.00. General Admission, $1.
SPECIAL NOTICE—A Branch Office has been established in THE INTER-OCEAN BUILDING, where choice seats can be had at regular prices.

THE COLUMBIA—Tonight.
Al HAYMAN and Will J. DAVIS......Proprietors
Pronounced THE BEST OF ALL BY ROUSING AUDIENCES
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. Matinees Today and Saturday. Special Matinee Tomorrow, Thanksgiving Day.
PRIMROSE & WEST'S BIG MINSTRELS,
Includ'g Billy Emerson & 40 others
Next Sunday—The Queen of Comedies, JANE, direct from its New York run.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
SPECIAL.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 1—Annual Entertainment of the
PRESS CLUB OF CHICAGO.
An unsurpassed bill. A host of volunteers, including Nat C. Goodwin and Company, Charles Frohman's Jane Company, the Abbey-Grau Opera Company, "A Texas Steer," "Sinbad," "A Knotty Affair," "The Country Circus," Corinne Opera Burlesque Company, and many others. Seat sale opens Friday, Nov. 27, at 9 a. m. Regular prices of admission.

GARFIELD PARK CLUB.
RACING RAIN OR SHINE.
6 RACES TODAY
Including a Handicap.
The Entire Grand Stand Heated by Steam.
C. & N. P. trains leave Grand Central Passenger Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st., at 8:30 and 10:20 a. m., 12:01, 12:50, 1:30, 2:15, and 3:15 p. m., landing passengers in rear of Grand Stand. Returning trains leave immediately after races. Madison-st. cable direct to main entrance.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 75c.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—Tonight.
Every Evening at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.
Last Week but one of the
STODDARD LECTURES
LAST TIMES of JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND,
WITH THE PATHETIC STORY OF THE JEWS.
Exceedingly Interesting.
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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1891.

The latest quotation for silver in Wall street was 94⅝, which is equal to 73 3-16 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

The present week will be a notable one in local athletic circles. Thanksgiving day the Chicago University and Cornell football teams will meet in friendly contest, and Saturday, the 28th inst., owing to the efforts of the local alumni of Cornell and Michigan Universities, the teams of these two institutions will meet, and Chicago thus for the first time will witness an inter-collegiate football contest. Should the experiment prove successful this year it is intended by the alumni to have a similar match every year. Hence as between the inter-collegiate teams and the contest with our own plucky and successful team Chicago in the future will have no lack of this diversion and will become as famous for football as it is for baseball contests. Undoubtedly the lovers of outdoor sports will do all in their power to encourage the boys and make these contests successful.

Telegraphic communication was interfered with all over the country yesterday, and one of the results was an extremely dull New York stock market. The Chicago market was quiet and without any special change in quotations. Gas bonds were firmer, and there was a revival of interest in Calumet Dock stock, which has for a long time lain dormant. Sterling rates showed no change. New York exchange was firmer, selling from 12½ to 25 cents premium.—The leading Chicago markets were moderately active. In the absence of outside support wheat was successfully raided by the local speculators. In corn there was a sensational advance in the near futures, due to a shortage of contract grades, while deferred deliveries were steady. Provisions firmed under smaller receipts of hogs. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed 1⅛ cents lower, May corn ⅜ cent lower, May oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye 1¼ cents lower, barley steady, flax steady, January pork 2½ cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, and ribs 2½ cents higher.

The junior Democratic organ of this city says that if Mr. Springer is elected Speaker he will not "pack the Ways and Means committee with protectionists of the McKinley school." Certainly not. He might be puzzled to find them in the Democratic party. But will he not pack the committee, if he gets a chance, with protectionists of the Randall school, who will see to it that no general low tariff bill is reported this winter, and that every misguided young Democrat who makes any move looking toward getting one up is disposed of with promptness and energy? Will he not pack the committee with men who will report a bill to make cotton ties free to please the cotton-planters, and one to take the duty off binding twine to please the grain-growers of the West, and stop there? Mills would not do that. He would appoint a Committee on Ways and Means which would outline the Democratic free-trade policy more fully. But the junior organ, being on the verge of abandoning free trade and flopping back to the protection platform of 1888, does not dare to trust as low a tariff man as Mills. It prefers one like Springer, who will not commit his party on the burning question of the tariff, and whose policy is to dodge and to push that subject over till after the Presidential election. This may be discreet but it is cowardly.

Foreign dispatches announce the death yesterday of the Rt. Hon. Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton, the English Ambassador to Paris, and only son of the well-known novelist. He entered the diplomatic service in 1849, his career beginning, we believe, as first attaché at Washington. Since that time he had respectively been connected with the embassies at Florence, Paris, The Hague, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and Vienna; in 1860 was Consul at Belgrade; then was successively Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, Athens, Lisbon, and Madrid; Secretary to the Embassy at Vienna and at Paris, Minister to Lisbon, Viceroy of India, and Ambassador at Paris, where he died. He was created an Earl in 1880. His diplomatic career was a long and honorable one, but he is much better known to the world by his literary accomplishments under the pseudonym of "Owen Meredith," among his most famous works being "Clytemnestra," "The Earl's Return," "The Wanderer," "Tannhaüser; or, The Battle of the Bards," "The Ring of Amasis," "Chronicles and Characters," "Glenaveril; or, The Metamorphoses," and "Lucile." The popularity of the latter was phenomenal, indeed. He also made some delightful translations from the Scandinavian and Oriental languages. Though not as well known in his time as his father was in the last generation he was a man of wide and varied scholarship and a poet of eloquence, refinement, and scholarly finish.

Two years ago the Stock-Yards corporation tried to get control of the Drainage Board, so that it might shape its policy, get drainage for its filth, and dodge special assessments for benefits received. It was not successful. The candidates who had its trade mark on them were defeated. Recently a route has been selected by the board which runs past the Stock-Yards company's vast property, which will confer on it immense special benefits, and entail some special assessments. Ordinarily a corporation is willing to pay out a little to gain much good, and the Stock-Yards concern may not be an exception to the rule. The preliminary steps have been taken in the Drainage Board, on the motion of Wenter, backed by Cooley, to change the route and do away with the special assessment on the Stock-Yards, so that the amount paid by the taxpayers generally may be increased. There are three daily papers which specially applaud what has been done in that direction and glorify the treacherous men who have taken part in it. Perhaps it is possible that all this is without the knowledge or procurement of the Stock-Yards company. On that point beliefs are free. But it is certain that the change of route which is being aimed at by the Cooley clique will be of great pecuniary benefit to the Stock-Yards. If there is no change in the route that company may not pay as large a dividend. Why are those Chicago papers favoring a policy which lessens the expenses of an enormously wealthy corporation and at the same time increases the taxes of the people? Such a policy needs explaining.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MINNEAPOLIS.

Westward the star of empire takes its way. For the first time a National Republican convention has been assigned to a locality west of the Mississippi. The Western limit hitherto has been Chicago. The Democrats have twice crossed the river at St. Louis, but the Republicans hitherto have stopped at Chicago. Now they have gone into the Northwest and selected the Flour City for their meeting-place. It goes without saying that Minneapolis is in a feverish state of hilarity, not being accustomed to national conventions, and is as pleased as a girl with her first doll. It also goes without saying that St. Paul is pleased, for in whatever way the convention will make for the advantage of Minneapolis it will also make for the benefit of the latter. For once the Twins are agreed and they will pull together to make the housing and entertainment of the Republican hosts as successful as possible. They will be on their mettle to make good their promises and will comport themselves in a manner indicating that they realize the eyes of the country are upon them.

The action of the National committee is a demonstration of the fact that the West has made a rapid gain in strength and importance, not only in party matters but in all directions that make for general influence and national prosperity and power. It means that there is more enterprise, aggressiveness, and public spirit in the West than in the East, and that the Northwest is the real center of influence, material resources, and population of the country. It means, also, that in the West the politicians will come into closer touch with the people than they would at the East, and that they will come away from the contact with a clearer view of the real sentiment of the people on national questions. As to the ability of Minneapolis, with St. Paul's help, to accommodate the convention there can be no doubt. Minneapolis is a Chicago in miniature and has the same resolute, enthusiastic, and hustling spirit. It has six months in which to put itself in readiness, and a great deal can be done in six months. It has an Exposition Building which can be made to accommodate 14,000 persons. That is big enough and to spare. The facilities for getting there are ample, as there are several railroads which can be made available. The telegraph facilities will be sufficient, and, as to hotels, the Twins boast they can take care of 20,000 persons by adding the accommodations of their summer resorts to their own.

Chicago congratulates Minneapolis on its good fortune. Chicago will be the threshold of the convention. The majority of the delegates and visiting statesmen will have to go through this city en route, and they will naturally remain here going or coming to see how the World's Fair is progressing and to enjoy all those attractions which at that time of year make this city the great place of summer resort. This undoubtedly, though a secondary consideration, was one which had much weight in determining the choice of the committee. Chicago feels doubly satisfied in this business. It is satisfied that Minneapolis has had such good luck and it is satisfied with having kept out of the race for the place. It has lived up even to the unauthorized pledges which were made for it. It has displayed a truthfulness and magnanimity which will add to its high reputation, and has not prejudiced itself in the eyes of any of the competitors for the honor of having the convention.

EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN.

The dominions of the Mikado have been visited by a terrible earthquake, one of the most destructive of modern times. It occurred last month and was reported in The Tribune of Oct. 28, but the detailed news did not reach here till this week. The point of central convulsion seems to have been not far from the geographical center of the country, some hundred and fifty miles west from Yokohama. There occurred a marked subsidence of the earth's surface throughout an area of two and a half miles in diameter. The bed of a river was raised six feet and nearly two hundred miles of embankment were ruined. Newly formed geysers spouted mud for hours, a lake six hundred yards long was formed at the foot of a mountain, and numerous yawning fissures opened at the feet of terrified men and women in the cities while their residences were tumbling about their ears. So far as reported about 4,000 people were killed, as many more seriously injured, 40,000 houses destroyed, and 200,000 persons rendered homeless. A series of more than 6,000 shocks of lesser intensity followed at intervals during the succeeding eight days, and a vast area was utterly desolated by the visitation.

The principal earthquake may be supposed to have been of volcanic origin, as volcanic mud and ashes were ejected from some of the fissures of two or three feet wide which opened in numerous places near the center of the seismic disturbance. Volcanic hills are numerous in that country, and some of them are not yet extinct. Destructive earthquakes have often occurred and slight shocks are of frequent occurrence. The most ancient on record was that of 286 B. C., when the great mountain Fuyi-san is said to have been thrown up more than 12,000 feet above the sea level. The earliest one vouched for as authentic happened in 416 A. D., when the imperial palace at Kioto was shaken to ruins. In 599 another destroyed all the buildings in the Province of Yamato, and in 679 many chasms were opened by a terrible shock, the largest being four miles long and twenty feet wide. Another in 829 caused the drying up of the Akita River, in addition to numerous other disasters. In 1702 a large part of the Castle of Yedo was destroyed and huge tidal waves swept the coast. In 1854 the Town of Shimoda, which had been opened as a foreign port, was destroyed, and a Russian frigate lying in the harbor was so severely damaged that she had to be abandoned. The next year Yedo was visited by a most destructive quake, which in that city and further west overturned more than 14,000 dwelling-houses and 1,649 fire-proof storehouses. A big fire raged at the time, which further increased the loss of human life and property.

The majority of those who have made these things a special study incline to the belief that the more violent earthquakes are due to the movement and crushing of rock masses by tangential pressures, and that these are caused by the secular cooling of the earth's crust. Such movements are most likely to occur in places where the crust is honeycombed by the long-continued dissolving of mineral matter by the action of water, and still more if hollowed out by volcanic eruption. The strata give way, and the sinking of a portion of the rock originates the more violent effects observed in the vicinity, while the resulting tremor is communicated in vibrations to the surrounding country to distances of many miles. It is reasoned out that around the seismic center the molecules of rock are first squeezed together by the concussion and are then separated by virtue of the elasticity of the solid medium. The onward motion is taken up rapidly by the next set of molecules, which in a similar manner are first pushed together and then spring apart. In this way the pulse or form of the wave may be propagated to an enormous distance, while the movements of the individual particles of rock are confined to narrow limits. The undulation may travel several hundred miles while each particle moves through but a few inches. The velocity is sometimes very great, that of the great earthquake of Lisbon in 1755 being computed at about twenty miles per minute, or one and a half times the velocity of sound in air.

It is not now thought probable that the volcano vomits up matter from a seething hot liquid interior, which is covered by a comparatively thin crust. The convulsion is rather referred to the action of water which is converted into steam at relatively shallow depths, while the displacement of strata when not due to such action most frequently occurs in regions where the pressure changes rapidly from one area to another because of transposition by rain and other atmospheric agency. Hence the earthquake movement due to sinking may let in water through the resulting fissures, and the volcanic eruption of mud and ashes be a secondary instead of the primary feature in the double phenomenon.

WHO WAS SEEKING INFORMATION?

One of the Cooley-Wenter syndicate of newspapers has the hardihood to say in regard to the Cooley resolution adopted at last Saturday's meeting of the Drainage Board:

> Mr. Wenter's resolution asking for a report from the Chief Engineer regarding the several routes for the main channel between Chicago and Joliet was anything but revolutionary. It was the natural and appropriate request of a man of courtesy and business, anxious to place before the new members as speedily as possible certain necessary preliminary information.

Which one of the new members wanted information? Not Mr. Cooley, for he knew all that had been done up to the time he left, and kept close track of all that has been done since. Not Mr. Boldenweck, for he voted against the resolution. It cannot have been Mr. Eckhart, for he did not draft the resolution, or offer it, nor ask for its adoption. It cannot have been Mr. Wenter, for he is an old member and knows all that has been done. It cannot have been Altpeter, for he is an old member, and he voted with Wenter after due deliberation, no doubt, for the route which was adopted, which would result in specially assessing the Stock-Yards company.

The resolution is the work of a coalition of the ship-canalers and the "friends" of the Stock-Yards in and out of the Drainage Board. It is an attempt to kill two birds with one stone. Thus there are enlisted in its support the wild-eyed crank papers which want to see the navies of the ocean sailing from Peru to Pekin down the Illinois River, and other peculiar papers in whose eyes the interests of the Stock-Yards seem more important than the rest of the Sanitary District, and whose chief reason for applauding Wenter is that he has taken the place they hoped once to see filled by Gahan and Coy.

There ought to be only one possible outcome to a fight between the Stock-Yards corporation to avoid just special assessments and the people of the Sanitary District, and that should be the defeat of the former. But corporations "move in a mysterious way their wonders to perform." They have shown on many occasions that they know how to influence Legislatures, Aldermen, and some sorts of newspapers. Whether corporate arts and blandishments will succeed with the Drainage Board as at present constituted will become apparent next month when it is observed what disposition is made of the Engineer's report about the rejected routes which has been called for. If nothing is done and the present route is not abandoned, rest assured that there will be another wail from the Stock-Yards press and more denunciation of the members of the board who were elected on the Citizens' ticket. If the route is changed and Wenter votes therefor then he will get another dose of praise from those organs of special interests which still mourn the loss of Coy and Guthrie and Gahan.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST THE ANARCHIST PAINTERS.

In the forthcoming investigation by the Common Council committee of the action of the police in raiding the Anarchists at Greif's Hall, it will be ascertained, if the investigation is made as searching as it should be:

1. That on the 8th of November the local union, No. 160, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, marched in the procession of Anarchists, under the red flag, that went to Waldheim Cemetery to decorate the graves of the dead Anarchists, and that they applauded the following incendiary utterance of Weissmann, the principal speaker:

> The cause is yet strong and we have not abated one iota of our determination to achieve our liberty. Let us tell the world that we hold dear the legacies left us by men like Albert Parsons and his comrades, and that *the revolutionary spirit of the working people is not dead.*
>
> They saw that the only possible relief for the labor class from the oppressions of capital was to take to arms. They counseled this. They did it fully understanding the position they were in. They knew that they were at the helm and must stand as sacrifices for the cause of liberty. Fellow-workmen, capital is as strong today as then; the clergy is as weak, *and "to arms" is the only recourse now as it was then for the oppressed workingman.*

2. That the Painters' and Decorators' Union on the 11th of November attended a meeting of Anarchists at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall in commemoration of the hanging of the Anarchists, and that at this meeting they applauded the declaration of this same Weissmann that "the right of throwing bombs was sacred" and that "workingmen were fools to allow the hired dogs of the law to rule over them." It was at this meeting that Inspector Hubbard rebuked the incendiary mob as follows:

> I heard you say that the American flag had no place here and that you had no use for it. Now I say to you that unless you at once hoist the American flag I will, as an officer of the law, disperse this meeting; and, further, if I hear any more incendiary talk in this place tonight the meeting shall be stopped.

3. That the Painters' and Decorators' Union, in pursuance of a call printed in the Anarchist organ, the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, inviting to a meeting "all men interested in the progress of the *revolutionary* and trades union *movement*," attended such a meeting at Greif's Hall, which was raided by the police.

4. That up to this point the Painters' and Decorators' Union had attended three Anarchist meetings as Anarchists and applauded incendiary utterances. Until the arrests were made by the police they were open and avowed Anarchists. They made no pretense of concealment. After the arrest they claimed to be painters and decorators, and now they are protesting against police invasion of the rights of assembly and are demanding damages of the city and the punishment of the police.

This is the indictment of these Anarchists, and an investigation will sustain the truth of the charges if the investigation is honest. It will not only acquit the police of all responsibility, but it will also show that they would have been recreant in their duty if they had not suppressed this incendiary and dangerous conspiracy, in which the Painters' and Decorators' Union had taken part on three occasions.

GRAIN PROSPECTS.

It would seem that the Russian order forbidding further exports of wheat was issued none too soon. The St. Petersburg correspondent of *Beerbohm* writes that in all probability Russia may find itself under the necessity of importing wheat before next harvest. The exports of this crop thus far are estimated at about 32,000,000 bushels, being two-thirds of the quantity which the British statisticians thought they could count on to come from that country. Also it is reported that India has about got through with wheat shipments to Europe for the current cereal year, which ends with next March. The authority above quoted says that one of the principal effects of the Russian prohibition must be to render Europe almost entirely dependent on America for wheat supplies during five or six months, and that "this cannot be regarded as conducive to low prices, especially when it is remembered that a considerable amount of tonnage will be required to move the immense quantities of corn and oats already sold for November to February shipment from the United States to the exclusion of wheat." This sentence rather indicates higher prices for wheat abroad than in this country, the difference being due to high freight rates across the ocean, but it may be significant as pointing to strength in the articles mentioned, they having been little considered by the men here who have had most to say about the shortage of wheat in the Old World as likely to affect the American market.

The editor of *Dornbusch* says the shortage of rye supplies is not likely to be felt severely in Germany and Northern countries till after Christmas, but that the question of feeding stuffs (for live stock) "demands immediate attention." He asks how are 76,000,000 bushels of barley, oats, and corn suddenly withheld from Europe to be replaced. He says "the loss of barley and corn will be largely compensated by American corn at probably higher prices than those now obtained," but adds that the real difficulty will be in oats, though the pinch in that respect is not likely to be felt much before next spring. Some oats are expected from Canada, but the northern ports of Europe will not contribute the fully 8,000,000 bushels they ordinarily send southward during the winter months.

Dornbusch and *Beerbohm* are the two leading agricultural publications in England and they agree as to the gravity of the situation in the event of the Russian ukase being issued, which occurred since the publication of their latest numbers received here. Their editors are not alarmists and generally write under the pleasant conviction that the wants of the British islands will be supplied on reasonable terms. Hence their statements now that higher cereal prices are to be expected as a result of the scarcity of both food and feed may be accepted as an indication that if the remainder of our surplus of grain does not sell at better figures it will be the fault of people on this side of the Atlantic.

BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR.

It is intimated in Berlin dispatches that Bismarck shortly will entertain several prominent journalists and that upon this occasion he will make known, through the medium of the fourth estate, his intentions as to entering the Reichstag as a National Liberal leader. Should such be the case it is needless to say that his declaration will be awaited with eager interest, particularly as it concerns the existing relations between himself and the Emperor.

The persistent policy of Bismarck during his long career was to keep Russia and France apart and at the same time to preserve Germany on good terms with Russia. The Triple Alliance was founded by him purely upon a defensive basis. It was understood that if Austria were seriously attacked and found itself in a dangerous position Germany and Italy would come to its assistance, and the same policy would hold in either of the other two cases. The present Emperor, however, almost as soon as he came to the throne, dispensed with Bismarck's services and promptly modified his policy by converting the Dreibund into an offensive as well as defensive alliance. He also made conspicuous overtures to England with the purpose of converting the alliance into a Vierbund. He rashly allowed Russia to drift away from its pacific relations with Germany and bring about a friendly understanding with France. He not only allowed but in a manner forced Russia to this step by his contemptuous treatment of the Czar and by his menacing utterances. By this unwise policy he brought two great nations, with a united population larger than that of the Dreibund, closely together. This result of itself necessitated the effort to make an offset by getting England into his alliance, but it has not succeeded. It never has been the policy of England to take an active part in the world's complications on the continent unless its own interests were at stake. It was a passive spectator of the Franco-German conflict in 1870, and it would probably occupy the same position in case of another war, unless it were vitally affected by the outcome.

Now that the situation on the continent has become so complicated and national relations are strained to such a tension that there appears no other way out except by war, it may be that the Emperor will call Bismarck back, and it would be a wise step for him to take. But even should he do so it might be impossible for the ex-Chancellor to patch up all these disturbed and conflicting elements, restore friendly relations between St. Petersburg and Berlin, and break up the cordiality which now exists between St. Petersburg and Paris. The young Emperor has sown the wind and he may have to reap the whirlwind. Even Bismarck's colossal energies and acumen might not be able to check the dangerous impetus of events. In any case his address will be eagerly looked for, as it must throw light upon a situation which is now exceedingly mixed.

WHO IS THE STRANGLER?

The junior Democratic organ of Chicago says in the course of an editorial indorsing Springer for the Speakership: "We might as well have a Republican Speaker as an alleged Democratic Speaker who would strangle tariff reform." Who is the Democratic candidate for the Speakership who stands ready to play the part of a boa-constrictor? Is it Mills? Can his free-trade orthodoxy be doubted? Is it McMillin of Tennessee, the earnest free-trader? Is it Crisp, who disproved the scandalous insinuations of Majah Jones to the effect that he was not as good a free-trader as Mills? Is it Hatch of Missouri? It could not have been Bynum of Indiana, for he, in withdrawing, says the party must be "aggressive" on the tariff question. Who is the Strangler whom the junior organ has in mind?

It seems to most outsiders that Mr. Springer comes nearer to being a garroter than any of his rivals. It is true that there is not one of them who proposes to do as much free trade as he talked of doing two months or a month ago. But Mr. Springer proposes to do less free trade than any of them, for his policy is to refer the tariff question to a procrastinating committee to find out whether the Democratic party has or has not done its duty by the country in attacking protection in the past. Pending the report he thinks it might be safe to offer to put on the free list four articles out of the thousand which are dutiable now.

The junior organ is evidently shedding its free-trade skin and getting ready to grow a moderate protection one. It may not be fair to hold it accountable for the queer things it says while this painful process is going on.

BAD CONDITION OF SILVER MONEY IN EUROPE.

In a letter from Paris to the London *Financial Times* the well-recognized-as-authority Ottomar Haupt tells a few plain facts about the present conditions of silver in Europe. His statement is particularly interesting as it fails to confirm the reckless allegation made by Mr. Morton Frewen a few weeks ago in regard to the position of France. He says the question of dissolving the Latin Union, or rather the denouncing of the treaty referring to the circulation of silver money of the five-franc type in France, is now being discussed by the French papers. And it is believed this step will be taken on or before the last day of the present year, that being the latest date allowed for this purpose by the stipulations introduced into the treaty in 1885. It is said the French Government has decided to take the necessary step to have executed at least that part of the newer Constitution which secured to France the repayment of half the amount of the foreign five-franc pieces in gold money. This action will secure to France the gold for only half of her foreign silver money. The rest will have to be returned, if at all, by "the play of foreign exchanges," and what this means may be inferred from the fact that for some years past the Italian exchange has lost in Paris nearly 2 per cent, while the premium on French bills in Athens has vibrated around 30 per cent.

Mr. Haupt thinks that Belgium will suffer most from the demanded redemption. The Brussels mint has issued equal to about $95,500,000 in silver, and of this some $80,000,000 in five-franc pieces is believed to be still outstanding. More than half of this is held by France. In fact, close on $40,000,000 of it has been for many years stored away in the Bank of France vaults, and is there kept ready to be delivered to Brussels at any moment. Hence, it is estimated that nearly $24,000,000 "worth of" these silver five-franc pieces will have to be taken from France and gold paid for them by Belgium. It is not yet known where this gold would come from, as the National Bank of Belgium has on hand only about $12,000,000 of gold in its metallic reserves. It has some foreign bills, and would have to buy others at probably a large premium in order to meet the payment. The position of Italy is still more awkward. That country would have to take back and refund in gold money not less than $29,000,000, which would have to be furnished by the banks, and the remaining $29,000,000 stay in France for all time, the wonderful "play of the foreign exchanges" not availing France anything in this case. The same may be said in a higher degree of Greece, "which coined nothing so long as there was no profit in silver, but availed itself of the splendid opportunity that offered from 1874 to 1877 to coin nearly $3,000,000 in francs of the depreciated metal into five-drachmai pieces which France had to accept as full value gold money." Half of this amount will not have to be taken back and paid for in gold. The position of Switzerland in this respect is admirable. It has resisted the temptation, coining only about a quarter of the $5,400,000 allotted as its contingent, and now has on hand an ample gold reserve which will hardly be drawn upon, as nearly half the amount issued is already held by the Bank of France. Hence the writer concludes that the dissolution of the Latin Union will be a distinct blessing to France and Switzerland, while the other countries will have part of their silver money to sell, as Belgium could not use such heavy amounts for internal circulation, and probably Italy would find itself in the same predicament.

There was an ostensible profit on these silver issues at the time, but when refunded it will have to be with the payment of much more to cover the loss by shrinkage in the value of silver bullion since the mints did their work. There is now a total depreciation of about 27 per cent, and it must be met unless the governments choose to go into bankruptcy, which is hardly to be thought of so long as they avoid war. It was a pleasant thing to be thus able to make money in a double sense, but the inevitable sequel is not so agreeable. Neither would the consequences of free coinage of silver be any the more acceptable to the people here if the United States should yield to the voice of the tempter. It is not worth while to essay the task with the experiences of these European nations staring us in the face.

WHAT WILL THE YOUNG MUGWUMPS DO?

The Democratic papers have been in the habit of quoting with great relish a remark attributed to Col. J. S. Clarkson of Iowa that:

> It cannot be denied that the young men of the Nation, including the sons of the founders of the Republican party, are identified with the Democratic party at the present time.

Undoubtedly a number of young men, especially in the Eastern States, have cast in their lot with the Democratic party. Some went there direct from the Republican organization. Most of them took an intermediate course of mugwumpery. Many of them were drawn by the fanciful pictures of "commercial liberty" and the "emancipation of American trade" painted to them by the Democrats. Others were the sons of manufacturers, who believed that the establishments in which they were interested would make larger profits if they could do away with protection and cut down the high pay of their men one-half or to the scale of European countries. Democracy with its "absolute free trade" promises them cheap labor.

What must the feelings of these young "mugs" be at this moment when they see their dreams of low-priced labor and of "commercial freedom" fading away like mists before the sun? They see the Democratic party, which was to open the ports of America to the competitive goods of Europe, and offer Americans the cheap untaxed products of the low-priced labor across the ocean, repudiating its promises and preparing to proclaim the protection principle that tariffs do keep up wages, and that no legislation must be passed which will injure American labor.

What will these young bloods do now? They left a party which has a most honorable and patriotic record of thirty-seven years' standing for one whose record during that period includes treason, disunionism, and copperheadism, and has not a redeeming feature. Their only reason for joining a party whose past offenses the history of their country had made them acquainted with is simply because it promised open ports for European manufactures. It has backed out of that promise. Mr. Mills, who had told them so often that he was for "absolute free trade" and "income tax," says now it "was a concoction of the enemy." Mr. Springer, who was a free-trader last year and during the late Iowa campaign, is a Randallite now. And the young mugwumps must mourn over these fallen braves. "Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided."

These young men see great free-traders by scores and hundreds repudiating their free-trade principles to get the votes of Tammany, which are deemed of more value than all the mugwumps. Will they stay with a party which has cast off its free-trade cloak and shown itself to their eyes in its original deformity, or will they return to the Republican party, which from their point of view has a thousand virtues and but a single fault?

IT CAN'T FIND "THEM" EDITORIALS.

> In 1884 and 1888 the Chicago *Herald* appeared in public on Democratic platforms which declared that the American wage scale being higher than the European one that difference must be borne in mind and not legislated against in revising the tariff.—Chicago Tribune.
>
> The Tribune might have added, if it had been honest, that the *Herald* did not fail on either occasion to denounce and repudiate the stupid insinuation in those platforms that wages in America were in any manner dependent upon the monopoly tariff.—*Chicago Herald.*

Last Wednesday The Tribune asked the *Herald* to give it the dates of its issues in 1888—or some of them—in which it denounced the national platform of that year, because it contained an "insinuation" that wages depended on the tariff and in which it repudiated that plank into which that "insinuation" was insinuated by the national convention.

Last Monday this paper repeated, with great courtesy, its request for the desired information. It has not yet obtained it. It is not likely that it ever will, for the *Herald* of yesterday announces that it has "neither the time nor the energy" to search its files and furnish the dates of the editorials in question. It is to be feared that the trouble is not the lack of "time and energy," but the fact that "there ain't no such editorials." How much better for the *Herald* to "tell the truth and shame the devil" by owning up frankly that it never attacked the protection national platforms of its party, but that it supported them during two campaigns and flopped to free trade shortly after the campaign of 1888? But it may be that its perversion to free trade has weakened its moral sense and led it to believe that the simplest way to get out of one falsehood when caught in it is by telling another.

Friday's Tribune had the following New York dispatch:

> New York, Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The New York Jewelers' Association held its seventeenth annual dinner at Delmonico's this evening. The dinner had been advertised throughout the city by the distribution of cards, of which the following is an exact copy:
>
> ANNUAL DINNER TONIGHT.
> A FEW MORE TICKETS LEFT—A SUCCESS ASSURED.
> APPLY TO SECRETARY JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION.
> THE COMMITTEE.
> NO HEBREWS WILL BE THERE.
> NO HEBREWS NEED APPLY.

The Hebrews of this city were not a little surprised when they read the above. They did not believe it possible that a respectable association like that of the New York Jewelers could be guilty of so extraordinary a manifestation of religious or race prejudice. The following extract from the New York *Herald* of last week shows that they were not mistaken and that the offensive cards were a "fake":

> Mr. N. H. White, the President of the Jewelers' Association, emphatically denied that the cards had been issued by any one in the association, and said the statements in the letter that they were "Jew-haters" were absolutely false. He characterized the whole matter as a cowardly attempt to create a dissension in the trade.
>
> "Is it a fact that no Hebrews are members of the association?"
>
> "Yes, it is."
>
> "Why is this so?"
>
> "I don't know of any particular reason. It is simply a fact that no Hebrew has ever been elected to the society. I can't say that any ever applied for membership. We are a business organization, it is true, but our members are few in number and are elected in much the same manner as members of any private club.
>
> "The only clew that I have to the authorship of the letter and the cards," continued Mr. White, "is that a man whose name I can't give applied to me for tickets for the dinner a few days ago. I said I had none for him. The tickets are not sold, but are issued only to members and invited guests. Mr. Cleveland was the guest of the association at last year's dinner, and was treated with the greatest courtesy."

Making Up with His Enemies.

A cable dispatch from Berlin says: Bismarck gave a dinner yesterday in celebration of the birthday of the Empress Frederick, his mortal enemy before their common estrangement from the young Emperor. He will entertain shortly several celebrated journalists, also his mortal enemies before his fall from power. The party will include Hjord Lorenzen, editor of the *Tidende* in Copenhagen, and three or four Germans and Englishmen. It is expected that on this occasion the Prince will allow to become known his intentions as to entering the Reichstag as a National Liberal leader, which, although said to have been declared to several of his fellow-Deputies already, are generally regarded as still uncertain. At Christmas the whole Bismarck family will hold a reunion at Friedrichsruhe. In informing a friend of this arrangement a few days ago the Prince remarked gloomily:

"This will be probably the last opportunity for all of us to get together this side of the grave. God alone knows who will be missing at Christmas, 1892."

The Prince's apprehensions doubtless concern his wife, as his own health is fairly good. The Princess, however, is very feeble, and she loses strength every day. Bismarck is anxious and careworn in consequence of her growing illness, and should he decide finally to abstain from all activity in politics, solicitude for her would be his reason.

An analysis of the voting in Kansas shows that out of 425 county officers elected in the State the Alliance party secured about 130. The Democrats elected twelve, and the Republicans the rest. The Alliance elected its entire ticket in less than a dozen of the 106 counties. The five Alliance Congressmen from Kansas not only lost their home counties but suffered defeat in the townships and precincts in which they live.

Here is a year's tariff history in a nutshell.

> For the twelve months closing Sept. 30, 1891, the total value of dutiable merchandise amounted to $427,364,400, against $534,209,720 for the same term ending Sept. 30, 1890, being a decrease of $106,845,320, while the total value of merchandise free of duty shows an increase of $118,902,436. That is, for articles that could be manufactured in this country, almost $107,000,000 was saved to pay American workmen.—*Evening Paper.*

It is not correct to say that the entire decrease of $107,000,000 in imports represents competitive goods or to assume that that sum has been saved to pay wages to American workmen. That $107,000,000 is made up in part of about $70,000,000 worth of sugar, which paid a duty last year, but does not now, and in part of about $15,000,000 worth of textile fibers, which were put on the free list by the last Congress. The importations of competitive goods have fallen off, but nothing like as much as the evening paper seems to think.

Minneapolis is wildly jubilant, and Brer Tom Lowry wears a smile on his face that has never been seen there since the days of his happy childhood in Pleasantview.

Perhaps it is all for the best, Brother Fonseca.—*Quay.*

Goose Island refuses to anser to any other name.

Quay,
Stay!

Ten cities hankered for the prize,
But lusty Minneapolis
Put forth its strength, shook off its flies,
And beat the whole Decapolis.

It will be conceded on all hands that Minneapolis was armed with the longest pole.

Minne-ha! ha!

Let fall a scalding tear or two!
It is a thousand pities,
But New York, Chattanooga, San Francisco, Detroit, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Omaha, Cincinnati, Plunketville, Franklin Furnace, Haverhill, Olney, Ellisville, Hackett's Mills, Pecatonica, and Yazoo
Are not convention cities.

Next June Chicago will be full of persons who have come here by way of Minneapolis for the purpose of seeing how the World's Fair is getting along.

The voters in New York and Massachusetts were not frightened by Mr. Mills' vigorous tariff reform [free-trade] speeches. In fact, his talk helped the Democratic party wherever he spoke. He did not bang the present outrageous tariff any harder than the Tilden platform of 1876 did the less obnoxious tariff of that day. If Mr. Mills shall fail to win the Speakership, as it is not yet clear that he will, it will be for other reasons than his tariff views.—*N. Y. World.*

If these lines should meet the eye of any lone, friendless, wandering turkey the poor fowl is warned hereby to keep away from Minneapolis. The danger signal is flying. There is death in the air.

That wolf hunt in Chicago came off too late to have any effect on the vote at Washington.

The next President will be nominated at Minneapolis on or about June 7, 1892.

'Rah for Minneapolis!

Bynum has withdrawn—Bynum of Indiana. He is not in the race for the Speakership. Mr. Bynum has not been in it at all, but there is no harm in his withdrawing.

If it had been apparent that Chicago was going to get the National Republican convention it would have been a gentle lake breeze that would have visited Washington instead of a Minnesota blizzard.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Girlish Confidences.

Laura—"I wish George wouldn't smoke. To be kissed by a man who smokes is horrid."

Irene—"Eat onions, Laura, and you won't notice the odor of the cigars."

Laura (aghast)—"Why, then he'd never kiss me at all!"

Price No Object.

Doggins—"Wher' d'ye git that hat?"

Dudey—"Hat store, 'course!"

"Ya-a-as, ye did! What's such a hat wuth, Dudey?"

"Dunno. Man wasn't in."

Conclusive.

Philadelphian—"If sharks eat human beings how do you account for the fact that that man Oelrichs of New York City swam all around a big shark the other day and dared it to touch him and it didn't do it?"

Bostonian—"No shark would eat a New Yorker."

PERSONALS.

Dr. James Kitchen of Philadelphia, who is 92 years old, is believed to be the oldest practitioner in the country.

Count Tolstoi's two daughters have opened a free soup kitchen for the famine-stricken near their father's château.

Samuel M. Shutt has recovered from the Cumberland Valley railroad $5,147 as the price of a leg which it took from him.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont is reported as being engaged on an important piece of literary work which has engrossed her attention for the last six months.

Gen. Butler's sore ear is yielding to medical treatment and it is supposed that he will be around again shortly ready and willing to grab any of his enemies by the ear.

A Polish nobleman, Count Graborki, shovels coal on a Pan-Handle locomotive, and does it so well that there is an early chance of his being promoted to handle the lever.

Justice Field is the linguist of the United States Supreme bench. Besides being a classical scholar he speaks French and Italian fluently and reads Turkish and modern Greek.

Rudyard Kipling claims that his mother is the wittiest woman in India. This sentiment does credit to Mr. Kipling, and it is now in order to hear what she has to say about her son.

Lord Salisbury, as Prime Minister of England, has seen seven consecutive Lord Mayors' days, and in doing so he has beaten the record of more than sixty years, or since Lord Liverpool's time.

President Harrison is fond of the theater and has become one of the most regular first-nighters in Washington. He appreciates a good play and enjoys a hearty laugh at a humorous hit as well as does the gamin in the peanut gallery.

Southern sentiment is rapidly crystallizing into a movement in favor of the Confederate States raising a fund for the purpose of granting a pension to the widow of Jefferson Davis, to equal in amount the pensions granted to widows of Presidents of the United States.

A number of women in Wichita, Kas., are having made, for presentation to Mrs. Grover Cleveland, a chair, finely made, of Kansas products exclusively. Mr. Cleveland, it is thought, would prefer for himself one that he had some time ago. It is in the White House.

Thomas Stevens, the famous bicycler, announces that he has at last decided to stay at home and make use of the vast amount of interesting material and unique experiences that have accumulated on his hands during several years of travel and adventure in all parts of the world.

THEY THINK.

Richmond (Va.) *State* (Dem.): The Democrats of Virginia, like the Democrats of the whole country, are for Cleveland for 1892. The rank and file have been for him all along.

Nebraska State Journal (Rep.): It is conceded that the Republican convention will have to choose only between President Harrison and Secretary Blaine. No other men are likely to be considered.

Providence *Journal* (Dem.): The nomination of Mr. Cleveland at the next Democratic National convention now seems inevitable. It would be an extremely creditable choice for a great party to make.

Sioux City *Journal* (Rep.): There is no reason as yet to revise the opinion that Cleveland has the best chance for the Democratic nomination. This is not to say that he has what the Harvard professors call a cinch on it.

Boston *Globe* (Dem.): William E. Russell would carry, as Democratic candidate for President, the whole South, with New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts and be elected. Why not nominate him?

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.): Poor Gov. Campbell is pretty dead now, but he is the very personification of vigor compared with the condition Cleveland will be in when the voters get through with him Nov. 8 next.

President Palmer of the World's Columbian Exposition: "I think the Republicans will renominate President Harrison next year and the Democrats Mr. Cleveland, and the result of the election will be the same as in 1888."

Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.): The Hill boom for President has been revived. At least two people are shouting for him now; but if there is a prospect of his nomination the whole Republican party will turn in to whoop it up.

Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.): It appears that Gov. Campbell has an idea that he might as well be taken into account when the National Democratic convention assembles. We are sure the Republicans of Ohio will offer no objection.

Boston *Herald* (Dem.): We do not confidently anticipate that Gov. Russell will be nominated either for President or for Vice-President next year. He is rather more likely to take the platform and name Grover Cleveland of New York for the first place on the ticket.

New York *Recorder* (Rep.): Mr. Flower is in the race for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Flower and Boies would make as good a ticket as Cleveland and Boies or Hill and Gray. His now empty barrel will be full to overflowing by the time the convention meets.

Savannah *News* (Dem.): A great deal will be heard of the availability of ex-Gov. Gray, Gov. Russell, and also of Senator Gorman, Gov. Boies, and others before the meeting of the national convention, but not much attention will be paid to it unless something should occur to take Mr. Cleveland out of the list of candidates.

Buffalo *Express* (Rep.): Col. Cockerill's *Advertiser* thinks that Cleveland will be nominated in 1892, but it adds: "Perhaps Mr. Cleveland would be beaten if nominated. Our opinion is that he would be, provided the Republicans do not make the mistake of nominating Mr. Harrison." Harrison could probably beat Cleveland, but Blaine certainly could.

Kansas City *Times* (Dem.): As the situation exists today the promise is that Grover Cleveland will be nominated by acclamation. If Boies is placed by his side on the ticket we will keep the Republicans very busy in every Western State while the Eastern Democrats make certain of New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey. The South has always been able to take care of its Democracy and will be again.

CURRENT NOTES.

A wooden dog kennel should be built with the bark on and be lighted by a bay window.—*Lowell Courier.*

Some men imagine that their wrongs mature immediately after their wedding rites.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

As soon as this new odorless whisky comes into general use the breath of suspicion will have to go out of business.—*St. Joseph News.*

Jagson says he wouldn't object to admitting women to every walk of life if they would promise not to go three abreast.—*Elmira Gazette.*

"To be near Miss Rosebud," he declared rapturously, "I would be her servant." "I dare say," said his sister, sarcastically, "as long as

you had no heavier duty than that of answering the belle."—*Baltimore American.*

Corporal (at the inspection)—"That fellow looks as plump and fat as if all the cooks in the town had fallen in love with him."—*Grenzpost.*

"What's the difference between a prohibitionist and an old toper?" "Why, the latter is full of drams and the former of scruples."—*Kate Field's Washington.*

Turn about as fair play; but there are people who will rob Peter to pay Paul, and when they have done the robbing they go and bilk Paul.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Mrs. Kawler—"So your son is a doctor! Has he been in the business long?" Mrs. Backlotte—"O, yes, he must have been, for he wrote me that he is a veterinary at it."—*Boston News.*

"I am afraid you are a rascal of the first water," said the police judge. "Of the first water, eh?" responded the culprit. "It follows, then, that if I do not clear myself, my name is mud."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Bard of Avon has exclaimed:

"How sour sweet music is
When time is broke,
And no proportion kept."

One could but think of this quotation while listening to the playing of the Chicago Musical College String Quartet at the concert last evening at Kimball Hall. Two quartets—Haydn's F Minor and Cherubini's D Minor—were given, but the manner in which they were given was so rough, so crude and unfinished, that one realized how "sour sweet music" could be made, and the feeling of resentment at imperfect work was almost exceeded by regret that two beautiful compositions should be so ill-treated. The absence in a player's work of ideality in conception, and even of high artistic powers in interpretation, can be in a measure forgiven, for such elements have their origin in abilities not native in every one, but the absence of accuracy and of evenness of time is unpardonable, for these constitute the primal elements of the playing of music, and their absence can but result from carelessness, overconfidence, or an inability so great as to disqualify a person for any musical work.

In the playing of the string quartet last evening accuracy, evenness of time, and sense of rhythm were so frequently wanting as to rob the playing not alone of all artistic value but of all enjoyment-giving qualities as well. That these shortcomings were due chiefly to carelessness seems probable, the rough, haphazard style in which all the movements were played justifying this view of the case.

It is cause for sincere regret that the quartet's work proved so unsatisfactory. Chamber music is needed as a factor in musical educational life, and, although series of concerts devoted to such music have been announced by two other organizations, the city cannot have too many of them, and it had been hoped the Musical College String Quartet would be able to contribute a worthy amount of this desirable feature of the season's music. Better work than that of last evening must be done, however, before the hope can be realized.

Miss Wycoff sang and Miss Osborne contributed a piano number.

The pupils of the Gottschalk Lyric School will appear tonight at Chickering Hall.

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Verdi's opera "Rigoletto" will be given tonight at the Auditorium with Albani, Scalchi, Camera, and the new tenor, Ferdinand Valero, who is reported to be a fine artist. The cast of characters will be as follows:

Gilda	Mme. Albani
Maddalena	Mme. Scalchi
Giovanni	Mlle. Bauermeister
Contessa Ceprano	Mlle. Ida Klein
Rigoletto	Sig. Camera
Sparafucile	M. Vinche
Marullo	Sig. Vaschetti
Monterone	Sig. Viviani
Borsa	Sig. Rinaldini
Conte di Ceprano	Sig. Cernusco
Il Duca	Sig. Valero
His Fico.	

The following carriage notice goes into effect tonight:

"In order to facilitate the arrival and departure of carriages during the opera season at the Auditorium the management request careful attention to the following suggestions; First, that carriages from the north and west come to the north Wabash avenue entrance, approaching on the east side of Wabash avenue, facing south, and depart from the same place in the same manner. Red checks, with even numbers, given here. Second, that carriages from the south come to the Congress street entrance, approaching on Michigan avenue from the south and depart the same. White checks with odd numbers given here."

***

"The Hand of Fate," at the People's, is a new native melodrama depicting the life of moonshiners and counterfeiters in the Tennessee mountains. The English is so atrocious and the personages so undivilized that Myron Leffingwell, the author, might profitably turn his play into a story and sell it in that form to any first-class Eastern magazine. The heroine is a rough soubrette, who is represented as the engraver of counterfeit plates, and yet is so ignorant that she does not know the source of genuine "greenbacks." The action in the piece is as rapid as in a "nickel" novel, and the work of the actors is thoroughly in keeping with that style.

Next week Tuesday the annual Press club entertainment will be given at the Columbia Theater. For this matinée an admirable program has been arranged. Nearly all the prominent players who will be in Chicago next week will contribute to the bill. Nat Goodwin and his company will play "A Royal Revenge" (a version of "Gringoire"). Edwin Foy says he will sing Corinna will do a specialty, the members of the Frohman company will be seen in "The Better Part," Martha Irmler will dance, and many other features equally pleasing will serve to make the entertainment attractive.

"Held by the Enemy," Mr. Gillette's war drama, which it would be superfluous again to commend, is presented in a satisfactory manner at the Alhambra. The patronage has been decorously large.

FOREIGN FOLKS.

The Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls, the husband of Charlotte Brontë, lives in Ireland and occasionally preaches in the little parish church near which he resides.

The Emperor of Russia not only knows how to engineer a samovar, but he can brew and serve a cup of tea good enough to make any woman envy his skill.

Pobiédonostzew is the one man power behind the Russian throne. The Emperor has only to shake his name in the faces of his enemies to make them crawl down into their boots.

Dr. Anna Epstein, a Russian woman, has been appointed the official city physician by the Council of Posarevatz, in Servia. So far as is known she is the first woman so honored in Europe.

Bismarck formerly strode into the Reichstag attired in a military uniform, with saber, belt, and spurred boots, a helmet under his arm and a cuirass on his breast. Now he is to return as a private member.

The Grand Duke of Baden is a great fancier of carrier pigeons and has devoted much time to raising and training them. In the exhibition of such birds held recently in Bochum his Royal Highness secured one of the first prizes.

The Pope has fully recovered his health, and now during the cool weather takes daily exercise in the Vatican garden. It is reported that the Pope has not yet come to a decision on the question of leaving Rome, but that there is no reason to believe that the idea has been abandoned.

One of Liverpool's old-time musicians, William Santley, is dead, aged 82. His son, Charles Santley, is England's greatest baritone, who, for thirty years, has stood at the head of his profession and divided honors with Sims Reeves in every concert tour.

George Rosen, the celebrated Orientalist, who died a few days ago in Detmold, Germany, was for many years in the consular and diplomatic service of his country. Since 1875 he has lived in retirement, devoting himself to his studies. He wrote a number of grammars of Oriental tongues, as well as a history of Turkey.

Though many of the photographs of the ex-Empress Eugénie represent her as wearing a widow's cap, she has rarely worn one. She once tried to do so, out of respect to the example of Queen Victoria, her best friend, but the milliner's useful emblem did not suit her style of beauty and she gave up the attempt. Now, at more than 60 years of age, she goes captive when indoors, covering herself for the absence of the cap with a suitable arrangement of her silvery hair.

A Trimmer.

Judge Holman's Delphic utterance, "It is better to be safe than to be sorry," is valuable chiefly in the application made of it. The idea that it is "safe" for a party to conceal or to disclaim its principles, or to try to win upon false pretenses, or simply to get the offices, is not brilliant. If results are in order it is more to the point to say that "it is better to be brave than to slink," or "it is better to be right than wrong." The Democratic party now bids fair to be right, bold, safe, and glad in 1892.—*N. Y. World.*

Honest Money Will Always Win.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: In a canvass between honest and dishonest money the former will always win. This has been proved by two or three times in Ohio and other States. It will be proved next year in the country at large when the Democrats declare for free silver.

SALISBURY SAYS IT.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND MEANS REVOLUTION.

England's Conservative Leader Does Not Care to Recognize the Green Isle—Says Protestants Would Be Forced to Rebellion and England Would Interfere—Warns Gladstone That Menace to the House of Lords Means Revolution—English Sentiment Greatly Aroused.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Nov. 24.—A large number of the most prominent Conservatives are here in attendance on the general conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations.

Lord Salisbury and his wife were given a tumultuous reception.

Lord Windsor was elected President for the ensuing year and a number of Vice-Presidents were chosen.

The Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, late Chief Secretary for Ireland, was congratulated upon his promotion to the office of First Lord of the Treasury.

A resolution was adopted calling attention to the inequalities in the representation of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland in Parliament. It was also resolved:

That this conference is of the opinion that when the question of representation of the people is reopened by Parliament serious consideration should be given to the claims of women to be admitted to the franchise when otherwise entitled by ownership or occupation.

Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, the well-known authoress and leader in the woman-suffrage movement, addressed the conference in support of the foregoing resolution. During the course of her remarks she said that the Gladstonians had changed their attitude on this question because they were afraid that the representation of women would powerfully reinforce the party of order.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that "in the opinion of this conference the attitude of the Conservative party towards bona fide Unionist-Labor candidates should be one of sympathy and encouragement."

It was attempted by Sir Arthur Rollet, M. P. for the South Division of Islington, to force the adoption of the following resolution:

That the conference regards with the utmost satisfaction the improved social and industrial condition of Ireland under the present government, and cordially indorses the intention of the Ministers to introduce next session bills for the extension of local government and also for the promotion of technical education in that part of the United Kingdom.

The Marquis of Granby moved the previous question and was sustained by a heavy majority. This action practically killed the resolution, but it was submitted again, and again voted down.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That, considering the great importance of labor questions, it is desirable that a labor department shall be formed by the government to be presided over by a Minister of the crown, to be termed the Labor Minister.

That this conference desires to express its thanks to Lord Salisbury's Ministry for appointing so large a number of workingmen as factory inspectors, but at the same time hopes that the government may see its way to appoint women inspectors for employments in which their own sex are engaged.

The last resolution was introduced by J. J. Harris, Secretary of the Trades and Congress committee.

Lord Salisbury Addresses the Conservatives.

Masonic Hall was crowded this evening. Lord Salisbury and party coming from the Conservative club banquet were received with great enthusiasm on entering the hall. Bouquets were presented to the ladies. After thanking the audience for the warm reception, Lord Salisbury spoke on the political topics of the day. He said:

Home rule in the hands of the Gladstonians, said Lord Salisbury, appears to me like a nasty medicine in capsuls of gelatine for the electors. While I cannot admit that it is our duty to ignore the gigantic issue before us, I am also anxious to disclaim any intention to abstain from English and Scotch legislation because we are threatened by Irish agitation. I am in favor of rating ground landlords, provided the reform be executed with fairness and not made the occasion for gratifying class antipathy. Mr. Morley's complaint about land not being tilled is rather exacting. The nontillage is due to the withdrawal of the protection under which the land formerly grew wheat. That is the price you pay for the advantages of free trade. Nowhere in the world will you find corn grown without protection. In the 52d degree of latitude it is absurd to imagine it possible to correct the defect without abandoning the great policy to which we are all attached.

The "one man one vote" idea really means the overhauling of the representation system. It is a perfectly judicious system to adopt at reasonable intervals, but there is no need that every Parliament should be occupied with it. If it is dealt with now it must diminish the representation of Ireland, and the "Fringes" of Great Britain in favor of the center of population and intelligence. A small object for such a process, but I am unable to admit the necessity of parish councils or that the object of representative institutions is to amuse the electors. If they want amusing I recommend the Irish. Admitting the common interest in these matters I cannot ignore the fact that the general election will turn upon the question of union; and it is as a unionist party that we appeal to your suffrages. [Cheers.] I am not going to emulate the Gladstonian policy of trying to pass a home rule bill on the sly. I am not going to pretend that I am deeply impressed with the importance of English and Scotch legislation. I am not going to blind myself to the fact that union with Ireland is the great question that should summon the whole strength of the electorate to our side. [Applause.]

Desires to Cement the Alliance.

I am bound not to ignore the enormous merit of our dissident allies. I am bound to be anything to make the dissident's task easy. If my voice has the faintest influence in this city, which is the center of the alliance, I beg that you will cement the alliance in the interests of the parties' country. If I read aright the political history of the last two years, the great towns will support us on the question of home rule. If the rural districts take the opposite view it is not on the question of home rule but some local matter. In the improbable event that Mr. Gladstone will be victorious, We shall fight at every step in the House of Commons, and with the certainty that the battle will not be fruitless. Some persons said that the Home Rule bill did not exist. That is uncharitable. I believe two exist—one for the Irish and the other for the English supporters. [Laughter.] Only one will be producible in the House of Commons, and the result will be the secession of supporters, endangering its passage. Supposing the bill passed. Well, beyond that I speak nervously; because I observe my mentioning the House of Lords disturbs Mr. Gladstone's temper. [Laughter.] Yet his menaces imply a confusion of thought.

Supposing that the Lords are all evil things. Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Vernon Harcourt assert that that does not alter their duty a hair's breadth. A reform of the House of Lords is worthy of discussion, but any scheme modifying the structure of the House of Lords would certainly diminish the power of the Commons. It will not occur yet. Mr. Gladstone's menaces are unworthy of his great position, because it is contemptible to menace without the power to execute his menaces. When Mr. Gladstone is able to present a home rule bill to the electors and bring a decisive majority in favor of the bill and nothing but the bill I do not think he will have much trouble with the House of Lords; but while he tries to steal the unwilling assent of the electors by concealing the real provisions of his bill the Lords will be justified in insisting that the decision of the country shall be exact in its provisions.

House of Lords Impregnable.

He cannot menace the House of Lords without a revolution and he cannot have his revolution on limited liability. If he imagines that the people of this country will allow him to set up a revolution, to deliver the streets into the hands of a mob and to expose to all the hazards of a revolution the vast commercial and industrial interests built up in a long period of peace he mistakes, as he has often done before, the real feeling of his countrymen. If we failed in the House of Lords we should still fight to persuade the electors of the mistakes they had committed. Great Britain's vast commercial and political supremacy depends upon the dominion she exercises in many lands in various parts of the globe. If you cut off these great possessions England, unable to feed a third of her people, will be unable to maintain in anything but the direst misery the vast multitudes that inhabit her soil. You would tell the world that you are so weak that Ireland would be wrenched from you by sheer agitation. Do you not think the other dependencies would take the lesson on learning the feebleness of the master with whom they have to deal. It is one of the curses of this controversy that we cannot discuss in full detail this momentous consideration. But this question I commend to every man, whatever his position, who desires to preserve his country and his fellowmen from the greatest national calamity that ever befell a great country. [Cheers.] Turning to Ireland Lord Salisbury said that in that country two great influences were prominent—blackthorns and priests. [Laughter.] Nothing in modern history equaled the influence of Archbishop Croke and Archbishop Walsh in the recent history of Ireland. They had turned the whole of the vast organization which seemed to embarrass and baffle the English Government clear away from the man whose hand had swayed it with the ease with which a man could turn up a boat by leading the rudder. Now, ecclesiastical domination in secular affairs is not peculiar to any religious belief. It is a parasite which eats the vitality of all. I may frankly admit that the established church, being under considerable control, are less liable to it than any other; and that is one great argument in favor of church establishments.

After remarking that he believed the Irish Archbishops were defying the Pope, he dilated upon the results of giving every institution in Ireland into their hands, and said:

Home Rule Will End in Rebellion.

It will be only by rebellion that the Irish Protestants will defy such power. I do not dispute Mr. Gladstone's opinion that they are powerful enough to overbear tyranny. It will be a terrible resort and will cause unnumbered scenes of cruelty and massacre and a revival of the terrible religious wars from which Ireland has already too much suffered. We should be bound to interfere to reconquer the country and the long dreary roll of seven centuries will recommence. Mr. Morley talks of the Irish spectre stalking in Parliament and taking the majority by the throat. He may be assured if he has his way this spectre will be as lively as ever, only his garments will be orange and not green.

Mr. Gladstone demanded that if we would not recognize the justice of his claim we at least should recognize that it was inevitable. With the greatest respect, I fling the adjective back into his face. The inevitable is on our side, not on his. The course of the world's destiny is with us, not with him. We are moving with the stream; he is battling hopelessly against it. [Loud cheers.] He instanced Spain, Germany, Italy and the United States as proving the tendency to consolidate territory and consolidate authority. Do you imagine by spreading subtle lures to hoodwink the agricultural laborer that the steady course of the earth, designed by Providence, shall turn back? We are certain it is not so. We are certain that the coming elections will decide in our favor. We shall exhibit the same tenacity, or more than our opponents exhibited, confident of seeking the goal we must infallibly attain, and strong in the faith that we shall pursue what we believe to be the path of empire and justice, prosperity and peace.

His Lordship then resumed his seat amid prolonged cheering.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The movement among the Conservatives which resulted in a decision by the Birmingham conference today against the government's continuing to maintain Irish legislation as the principal feature of its policy has provoked general comment. The main object of the movement is to apply to England the principles of the Irish Land Purchase act. By the adoption of such a measure the English laborer would be enabled to acquire small plats of land at a low figure and through simple methods. The state would also assist farmers to become owners of land, after the lapse of a certain number of years, without their paying more than the customary rents. This, in brief, is an outline of the new policy that Conservatives now propose to adopt.

Party clamor for what the Conservative press now calls a Great Britain Agricultural Relief bill becomes daily more vehement.

The *Standard* and *Globe* and leading Tory journals generally throughout the country concur in expressing the opinion that the last session of the present Parliament ought not to be devoted to Ireland. Sir Albert Pollit appealed in the Birmingham conference against carrying the previous question to his resolution on Irish legislation chiefly on the ground that the government had pledged themselves to introduce an Irish local government bill, and that the ministers over and over again had committed themselves to the measure. The *Globe*, while admitting that the Cabinet are pledged in this respect, suggests that the government should simultaneously promote a British land purchase bill and an Irish local government bill. It says that such action would checkmate the Gladstonians, who would not dare oppose the former bill for fear of the resentment of small farmers and agricultural laborers, and that if the Liberals hotly obstructed Irish local government that bill could be dropped, while the British Land Purchase bill could be proceeded with although Parliament's life was prolonged till the summer of 1893.

LONDON BEARS BEGIN TO COVER.

General Advance in the Prices of Securities, with the Exception of Americans.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The feature of today's market was a sharp rise in intercourse securities, started and led by an advance of six points in Brazilian bonds, caused by news of the downfall of Marshal da Fonseca and the reopening of free cable communication with Rio. Other bonds rose an average of 1 per cent, and there was considerable covering by bears preparatory to the fortnightly settlement which begins tomorrow. Spanish securities were strong on the accordance of the governorship of the Bank of Spain by Señor Camacho, who is friendly with the Rothschilds. English rails were good, but Americans seem to be waiting for a lead upward from New York and remain a dull market, showing a resistance to any declines, but unwilling to take the initiative in an advance. Grand Trunks were weak on the weekly traffic, which was not up to expectations. Call money is scarcer and in strong demand at 3, while discounts are strong at 3⅛ to 3¼. The Bank of England continues to borrow, and is now paying 3¼ for a month. The efforts of the bank to make the 4 per cent rate effective are beginning to be successful, as the outside market is getting quite bare of funds and discounts would advance rapidly if bills were in better supply. The bank received £80,000 from Portugal, but some moderate amounts are expected to go to Russia next week.

HEARTLESS RUSSIAN CAPITALISTS.

Thousands Dying Through Avaricious Holding of Grain for High Prices.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—The entire press of the capital is unanimous in denouncing the attitude of the merchants and money classes who are holding grain for a rise. It is pointed out that it is high time for the government to either force them to sell at a fixed price or else confiscate the grain, issuing vouchers therefor to be paid some future year, as was done during the Crimean War. Numberless cases are cited of the most heartless action of capitalists in retaining provisions and prosecutions are clamored for. It is also shown that while the price of corn was declining the Zoostvos had already got provisions. Fresh districts are almost daily being included in the black list of the famine stricken. The price of corn continues to rise in the north and east provinces, where there is now no famine. Doubtless much of this is due to the action of the merchants, yet it must also be taken into consideration that large purchases are being made by the War Office all through Poland and Lithuania, which naturally tend to raise prices.

CHINA CHOPPING OFF HEADS.

Placarders Are Being Beheaded Without Ceremony.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 24.—The Chinese Government has decided upon taking energetic steps against the authors of the abominable placard inciting the people to rise against the foreigners. The printing and publishing of these placards has been detected to be a capital offense. In order to show the earnestness with which it is stamping out the conspiracy the government has ordered that those who are convicted shall be decapitated immediately, the local authorities being authorized to dispense with the usual imperial rescript which is necessary before an execution takes place. This exceptional measure, it is believed by the government, will have a most salutary effect in ending the anti-foreign crusade.

CHINESE REBELS ANNIHILATED.

Tekhwa Fukien Province Subject to Governamental Control.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CANTON, China, Nov. 24.—The local rebellion in Tekhwa Fukien is now at an end after a few skirmishes between the insurgents and the imperial troops. It was found that the rebels wore red sashes and red tape in their buttonholes as a distinguishing mark in case of surprise or night attack. The General commanding the government troops thereupon ordered his men to wear other colors than those so as to enable them to recognize each other and to strike down all who wore red. A few days after this an assault was made on the defenses of the insurgents. The battle was fought desperately on both sides, and in the end the insurgents were annihilated.

British Messages Inviolable.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Recent telegrams from the British Minister in Brazil having been altered in transmission the British Foreign Office protested against the liberties taken by the Brazilian authorities. This protest had the desired effect, and telegrams now come through without change. The British Minister telegraphed today that Marshal da Fonseca's readiness to abdicate was due to the fact that he is critically ill.

For Trying to Get Plans of a Rifle.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Two Englishmen, John Cooper and Walter Rundell by name, have been arrested at St. Etienne for offering a bribe to the foreman of a small-arms factory to procure a specimen of the new Russian rifle.

ALL PEACE IN BRAZIL.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL SATISFIED WITH THE REVOLUTION.

Disarmament Proceeding Rapidly—Obstructions Removed from the Rio Grande—President Peixotto Forming a New Government—Details of the Resignation—Fonseca Really Glad to Escape the Dictatorship—Minister Mendonca at Length Hears of the Revolution.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 24.—The city is still enthusiastic over the resignation of Dictator Fonseca and the succession to the Presidency of Floriano Peixotto.

Fonseca had no other alternative than to quit office. He is very ill. He was allowed by his own fleet and troops just twenty-four hours in which to make up his mind. To quicken his decision the squadron fired on the city and partially destroyed churches in Calle Candalaria. At 10 a. m. Fonseca has decided what to do.

Fonseca, as soon as he had retired from office, issued a manifesto. In it he said that his main object was to avoid bloodshed. Without doubt his first impulse was to refuse the army and navy's demands, but when he saw the strength and bearing of the forces opposed to him he concluded to yield.

Baron Lucena, who has been a warm partisan of Fonseca, received his resignation. The new President will reassemble Congress as soon as possible. Every one here seems satisfied with the change. The military is maintaining order. It does not have much trouble in doing so. The banks will resume at once.

Dispatches from Rio Grande do Sul by way of Montevideo announce the reception of the news of Da Fonseca's resignation in that province. The liveliest satisfaction ensued, and a general disarmament and disbanding of the troops followed. The obstructions in the Rio Grande River have been removed and the river reopened to commerce. Vice-President Peixotto has assumed the reigns of government and is endeavoring to form a government.

The new Ministry will probably be composed as follows: Finance Councilor, Rodrigues Alvis, Deputy for St. Paule; War Councilor, Gen. José Simeao, Senator for Pernambuco; Marine Councilor, Admiral Custido de Mello, Deputy for Bahia; Interior Councilor, Dr. Duarto Pereira, Senator for Pernambuco; Agriculture Councilor, Dr. Antao Defeira; Foreign Affairs, Dr. Constantio Fodetta.

By Art. 42 of the Constitution if the Presidency becomes vacant before the completion of the first two years of the Presidential period a new election shall occur. By Art. 47 the President is to be elected by the direct suffrage of the nation.

All the provinces except Para, which remains silent, have concurred by messenger or wire in the dismissal of Da Fonseca.

It is not believed that his Presidency will be of long duration. Da Fonseca only consented to resign in his favor when compelled by an overwhelming show of force.

Like Dom Pedro, President da Fonseca has yielded to the demand of the people that the executive of the Brazilian Government be deposed from his office. The people of this city arose in arms against the Dictator's government, and the uprising has been successful. The insurgents have accomplished the ends for which they have so long been secretly planning.

Among the first things the revolutionists did was to increase their store of arms and ammunition. A strong force of insurgents made an attack on the naval arsenal, and after a weak and only half-hearted effort on the part of those stationed at the place to repulse the invaders, the latter took possession of the arsenal and all the munitions of war which it contained. Only a few shots were exchanged, and the poor resistance made by the defenders of the arsenal is shown by the fact that none of the insurgent force is reported to have been killed or seriously wounded. A laborer in the arsenal who was struck by one of the shots fired by the attacking party is the only one known to have lost his life in the assault. One of the cannon balls from the arsenal was badly directed, and struck the Candelebria Church, causing considerable damage.

News of the uprising had a disquieting effect, and created the greatest alarm in this city among women and children and those citizens who had not taken arms in support of either party, and when the fighting began at the arsenal and the rattle of musketry and the boom of cannon were heard all were seized with a wild panic and fled to places of safety until the firing had ceased and the conflict was at an end.

Merchants and shopkeepers, fearful that their places would be looted by the insurgents or by thieving individuals who would take advantage of the confusion and excitement to pillage their stock, made haste to close their establishments and securely bolt and bar both doors and windows, and take such other measures for safety of their property as the occasion warranted. All their hurried preparations were unnecessary, however, for, as already discribed, the attack on the arsenal was of only short duration, and beyond the smashing of the portion struck by the cannon ball, no further damage was inflicted upon property and very little disorder prevailed.

All people are now rejoicing at the success which has crowned the efforts of those who took part in the revolution to put an end to Da Fonseca's dictatorship. Members of the Cabinet which had been organized by President Da Fonseca resigned when the triumph of the revolutionists became an established fact and the manifesto of Da Fonseca announcing that he would bow to the will of the people had been issued.

A state of siege, which had been proclaimed, was at once raised when the insurgents had obtained control of the government. It is expected that the members of the Congress which had been dissolved by Da Fonseca will be recalled to office. The provinces have not yet been heard from, but it is believed from advices hitherto received in regard to growing opposition throughout the country that the news of Da Fonseca's downfall will everywhere be received with the same satisfaction as at the capital.

FONSECA WENT OUT WILLINGLY.

When Presented with the Ultimatum He Said He Was Glad.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A Rio Janeiro dispatch says that the city is peaceable, although considerable popular excitement is still manifested. The naval movement against Fonseca was determined upon at a meeting held Saturday last of high naval officers. The general feeling expressed was that a sanguinary war was about to open without any apparent cause except Fonseca's unjust assumption of supreme authority and that his removal was absolutely necessary. There was little or no animosity to Fonseca, and no doubt expressed that he would resign rather than provoke an insurrection on the part of the navy. Fonseca, it is said, had not anticipated serious opposition to his course, and although he had refused the demand of Rio Grande do Sul that he should resign, he had not given up hope of a peaceful adjustment. He is said to be of a disposition far from sanguinary, and there is no doubt that the bloodless feature of the Dom Pedro revolution was largely due to his influence. His assumption of the Dictatorship was regarded as intolerable whatever his intentions. The naval officers who visited Fonseca with the ultimatum of the fleet was surprised at his readiness to comply with their wishes. He is said to have acknowledged to Admiral Vidal that he felt deeply relieved by the change and pleased that the navy had given him an honorable pretext for withdrawing from the Presidency, which he had been secretly anxious to surrender. Whether this is true or not it is remembered that, at the time of Dom Pedro's expulsion, Fonseca was about to give up his leadership in the movement, and was persuaded, or almost compelled to persist by his associates, who felt that any sign of yielding might be fatal.

Commercial advices from Rio Janeiro are all favorable to the success of the new régime. Peixotto has received congratulatory dispatches from all points possible by telegraph and is already in negotiation with Rio Grande do Sul for a settlement of the existing difficulties. The deputies from that province, who were imprisoned by Fonseca, have been released, and other members of the late Congress who feared the hostility of the Dictator have come out of hiding.

Congress will reassemble as soon as the members can arrive here from the various States. No measures of a hostile character have been taken against Fonseca personally, and the officers who exacted his resignation gave him their personal assurance that he would be protected.

MINISTER MENDONCA HEARS AT LAST.

Brazil's Representative Informed of the Brazilian Revolution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Senhor Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister, today received a cablegram dated yesterday from the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs confirming the press dispatch announcing the resignation of the President, Fonseca, of Brazil and the assumption of the office by Vice-President Peixotto. Minister Mendonca has heretofore been of the opinion that the dissatisfaction with President Fonseca's policy was only local in its character and was confined to the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, but when the peaceful District of Rio de Janeiro revolted it showed, he says, that this dissatisfaction was becoming national. The only course therefore left to the President was to resign, and in doing this he acted very patriotically. The Minister received the news with pleasure, for he thinks it means the conciliation of all the dissatisfied parties and the complete restoration of harmony throughout the country. It was especially gratifying to him to know that everything done had been accomplished without the shedding of blood.

The revolution in Rio Grande do Sul, the Minister thinks, will abate as soon as the people hear of Fonseca's resignation. The new President, Mr. Mendonca believes, will convene the Congress dissolved by the late President.

FRANCISCO CONCHA SHOT IN CHILE.

One of Balmaceda's Ministers of Justice Killed Trying to Escape.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Francisco C. Concha, one of Balmaceda's Ministers of Justice, was shot today by the government pickets in the Cordilleras Pass while he was endeavoring to escape into the Argentine Republic. Señor Concha applied to United States Minister Egan two weeks ago for an asylum in the American Legation. His application was refused on the ground that the list of refugees in the legation had been furnished to our government and Chile and that the Minister did not feel justified in adding to the number of refugees already under the protection of the American flag. Thereupon the unfortunate man made the attempt to escape with the above fatal result. Alfred Delano, Treasurer of the Junta, has filed a balance sheet of the congressional army and navy expenses. Inclusive of everything the amount in round numbers is $15,000,000. Of this amount Doña Juana Edwards donated $325,000.

Steamer Clement Arrives from Brazil.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—[Special.]—The steamer Clement of the Brazil line reached its dock in Brooklyn yesterday after a run from Para of thirteen and a half days. Its Captain, C. H. Lancaster, said it was awaiting sailing orders at Para when the news of Fonseca's dictatorship reached that city. The municipal authorities at once took measures to prevent furnishing him with aid. The government regiment which guarded the city was compelled to deliver up all their arms to the authorities. When this was done all places where arms and munitions were stored were raided by the police, who also closed up stores where ammunition was sold. As only meager details of the uprising were known, the populace became greatly excited over the measures of the public officials, and rumors of war caused much uneasiness. The Clement had good weather until off Cape Hatteras, when strong winds and heavy seas were encountered.

Russia's Representative in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—De Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, was received this morning by Emperor William. The conference lasted twenty minutes. Nothing is known of what transpired, but it is believed that nothing further than the usual courtesies subsequent to an interview with the Emperor. Chancellor von Caprivi gave a luncheon today in honor of M. de Giers. Among the guests were Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, Prince Radziwill, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Secretary of the Imperial Foreign Office, Gen. Warder, and Gen. von Wedell.

Belgium Wants Universal Suffrage.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 24.—Delegates of various labor organizations yesterday decided that unless the government shortly fulfills its promise to grant universal suffrage in Belgium they would again begin a general strike to force the granting of their demand. Some months ago there was a great strike of Belgian workmen for universal suffrage, and it was only on the promise of the Cabinet, as yet unfilled, to grant universal suffrage that the strike was called off. At present payment of direct taxes amounting to 40 francs per year is requisite to voting.

Herr Wermuth's World's Fair Work.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

STUTTGART, Nov. 24.—Herr Wermuth, Imperial Commissioner of Germany to the Columbian World's Exposition at Chicago, who has recently returned from a visit of official inspection in the United States, and has made a highly favorable report on the Fair project, delivered a public address today in this city urging the merchants and manufacturers to bestir themselves and make a creditable showing at the Exposition. His remarks were well received and many applications for space have resulted.

Germans Discover a Spy.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The German Government has ordered the expulsion from the country of M. Berkowitz, a Russian, who has been occupying the position of professor of languages at the Tilsit Gymnasium. Evidence has been obtained, it is said, which satisfies the authorities that the professor is a spy and has been working in the interest of Russia while pretending to be a pedagogue devoted to nothing but science and learning.

Tinplate Factories to Close Down.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—It is announced that the owners of tinplate works in Wales have decided to close their mills for a fortnight in December and a fortnight in January. The reason given for this action is that the owners desire to give the market a chance to absorb the stocks now on hand, and by curtailing the production to bring about an improvement in prices.

Twenty-three Killed in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—A fatal railway accident occurred today on the Orelgraise line. A train was derailed on a bridge and four carriages were hurled from the bridge into the river below. Twenty-three persons are reported killed and ten injured.

Foreign Notes.

C. R. Taylors, a prominent merchant of Liverpool, committed suicide yesterday.

Russian securities, it is said, have been largely bought in Berlin on orders from Paris and St. Petersburg.

The trial of the Archbishop of Aix at Paris yesterday resulted in conviction, and a fine of 3,000 francs was imposed.

In a fire on the Rue Dominique yesterday three children belonging to an English family named Trump were suffocated.

The Russian prohibition of the export of wheat throws out of employment 20,000 working people at Odessa exclusive of the staff belonging to the exporters' offices.

Charles L'Herbette, the head of the late firm of L'Herbette & Co. at Kansas City, who had been in business in Paris for thirty years and who was well known to the American colony, died yesterday afternoon in Paris, aged 62.

According to an official calculation 100,000,000 poods of grain must be imported from abroad for the food supply of European Russia and Poland. A petition has been presented asking for a loan from the Russian Government for this purpose.

At yesterday's sitting of the Prussian Protestant Synod Dr. Frick announced that the revision of the Bible had been completed. The new revised edition contains many theological and grammatical emendations. It is expected to appear in January.

From Charkoff, Russia, a telegram has been received at St. Petersburg and an attempt made to suppress it describing an attack upon the Jewish quarter. Great destruction of property took place before the authorities could suppress the outbreak, and order was only restored on the arrival of troops.

Finance Minister Vishnegradski of Russia proposes a lottery of 6,000,000 rubles to help alleviate the distress in the famine districts. It is reported that the Minister of the Interior, who has been disguising the true state of affairs from the Czar, will have to resign now that the full extent of the famine is known.

WANT THEM INDICTED.

THE PAINTERS TAKE ANOTHER STEP AGAINST THE POLICE.

It Is Decided by the Council to Bring the Greif's Hall Raid Before the Grand Jury—To Agitate for a Public Indignation Meeting—The City Council Committee on Police Finds It Has No Judicial Power—The Labor People Are Surprised and Greatly Disappointed.

The Painters' Council met last night at No. 167 Washington street. It decided to bring to the attention of the grand jury the matter of the raid of the police at Greif's Hall in which the banner of one of the unions of the council was cut to pieces. It will ask that the policemen who did the cutting be indicted. Its report will be made to the general meeting of labor unions at Carpenters' Hall next Sunday, and then it will ask that a public indignation meeting be held at Battery D at an early date to protest against the action of the police in the raid.

David Sutler, one of the alleged Anarchists arrested in the Grief's Hall raid, was fined $50 for carrying concealed weapons and $100 for resisting an officer by Justice Blume yesterday. The disorderly charge was dismissed.

District Assembly No. 202, K. of L., of South Chicago have passed a resolution condemning the action of the police in raiding the Anarchist meetings, and pledging financial assistance.

BEFORE THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

The Labor People Disappointed at the Lack of Judicial Power.

Those who appeared before the Council Committee on Police, which met yesterday to take up the resolutions presented to the Council by the Trade and Labor Assembly and other labor organizations relating to the raid of the police at Greif's Hall and West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, were somewhat disappointed when it was announced that the committee had no authority to summon witnesses, administer an oath, or compel the attendance of witnesses.

This limited the political capital to be made out of the investigation. It was suggested in the committee-room that if the people who are authoring for an investigation really wanted to get to the bottom of the trouble the best thing to do was to commence an action in the proper court. It was also apparent that the Aldermen were not as anxious to be led about as the labor people supposed.

The members of the committee present were: Chairman Mahoney, McGillen, Gorman, Schwerin, Morrison, Young, Muelhoefer, Eisfeldt, and O'Brien of the Nineteenth. The following appeared on behalf of labor organizations:

James O'Connell, Building Trades Council; J. C. Harding, Trade and Labor Assembly; Charles Frita, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, No. 180; Fred Slocknar, Central Labor Union; W. Stanford, John F. Hayes, and Fred Lenke, United Carpenters' Council; William Hultavalt, Independent Bakers' Union; H. Gillion, Independent Workmen's Benevolent Association; Michael Haley, Citizens' Alliance; Charles Schmidt, Carriage and Wagon Mak

SWEPT BY THE STORM

WIND AND WATER WORK DESTRUCTION IN THE EAST.

Telegraph Wires Prostrated and Business Paralyzed—Two Tons of Stone Coping on the White House Blown Down—Window of the East Room Caved In—Damage to Ships at Anchor—Its Force Seemed Greatest in Pennsylvania—Minor Damage in Other Places.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Only twice in recent years has telegraphic communication between the East and West been so seriously interfered with as by the storm of yesterday. The destruction of wires yesterday was far more general than any similar occurrence within several years. All of the New York correspondents of Western papers were unable to send a single line to their home offices last night and tonight they are on half-rations. What press news was sent west last night got through only by the most strenuous efforts of the Western Union and was all from the Associated Press. A single Western Union wire from New York to Chicago had been patched up and the Associated Press was allowed 1,500 words, or half an hour's use of it. This was devoted entirely to a report of the meeting of the National Republican committee at Washington. The wire was used the rest of the night for important private messages. At midnight last night the Western Union had on file 3,000 delayed private messages for the West. The wires have been nearly all repaired now, but the accumulation of delayed messages is so great that it will be another twenty-four hours at least before the service resumes its normal condition. New York was on the eastern edge of the storm.

A dispatch was received at the main office of the Western Union Telegraph company in this city at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Washington which said that a terrific storm was raging there and that telegraph wires were blown down by the hundred. When the operator in New York tried to talk back to this office he found that the connection was broken. A little later communication with Baltimore was also cut off. The storm was evidently coming north. By-and-by the wires everywhere began to go down and the entire Western Union system got tangled up. After hard work communication was restored with the National Capital, but points in the South could only be reached by roundabout routes. The weather that did all this mischief was at its worst in New York City at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the wind blew at the rate of forty-eight miles an hour. There was quite a storm in the lower bay. For a time no craft passed through the Narrows, and a large fleet of outward bound vessels were compelled to anchor off Staten Island until the wind went down. At Nyack J. G. Davidson's steam yacht Princess and many smaller craft were sunk.

The Western, Southwestern, and Southern mails arriving in this city were all late. The Chicago mail over the New York Central was five hours late, the Pacific mail eight hours. Only three Western Union wires to Chicago were working this morning. The usual number is between forty and fifty. The result was that but a small part of the Western Union business could be handled.

Water Famine Relieved by the Storm.

The storm was a boon to New York City. The water famine is over, for the present at least. Brooklyn's water famine, caused by the break in the reservoir pipes, is also over. The break has been repaired and the precious fluid is again available for the thousand and one necessities. During the brief water famine the Long Island metropolis was at the mercy of fire, but luckily only one blaze of any considerable proportions broke out. The firemen attempted to tear the burning building down and were finally reinforced by a stream of water brought by a lead from a firehouse five blocks distant. As it was, a damage of $150,000 was caused by a blaze which might have been nipped in its incipient stage had there been the usual supply of water. Had the fire been farther away from the river it would have been impossible to check it except by blowing up the surrounding buildings.

Havoc at the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The wind storm and cloudburst yesterday only lasted ten minutes, but left a track of destruction. George White, a tailor, was crushed to death and one of his workmen was also killed, besides six girls in the establishment being injured. Ida White, his daughter, had a leg broken. Nine iron-workers in the Metzrott Building had a marvelous escape, and a colored hodcarrier, who was working with them is missing, supposed to be buried under the débris. About two tons of stone coping were blown from the top of the White House on to the porch on the east side, crushing it in, and the flagstaff on top of the White House was snapped off. A window in the East Room was also blown it.

Cut a Swath Through the Oyster Fleet.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 24.—During the storm yesterday there was a caldron of boiling water in the harbor and every vessel felt the gale. At anchor off Henderson's wharf was the large New Haven schooner, W. W. Converse, which dragged its anchor and cut a swath through the oyster fleet, taking with it one here and another there until when it brought up it had several under its port quarter in a knot. The Converse carried away the foremast and broke the mainboom of the schooner Holland Point. York, Carlisle, and other points in Pennsylvania suffered.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 24.—Yesterday's thunderstorm blew away two spans of the Clark's Ferry bridge over the Susquehanna River. Arthur Cook, 17 years old, was blown from the trestle at the Lochiel Iron Works and had both wrists dislocated. About eighty feet of the roof of the State Lunatic Hospital was carried away, and a horse and buggy were blown off the approach to the Paxton street overhead bridge. Many houses were unroofed.

Heaviest Storm of the Year.

LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 24.—A hurricane passed over this county yesterday afternoon. At Monterey the German Baptist church was demolished. The tobacco barns of Jacob Burkhart and Isaac Lehman were blown down and the tobacco ruined. Henry Buhl's barn in Upper Leacock was moved from its foundation and badly damaged. The storm lasted but a few minutes.

LOCKHAVEN, Pa., Nov. 24.—During a heavy wind and rain storm yesterday afternoon a tobacco shed on the farm of R. W. McCormick was blown down. The shed contained the crop grown on seven acres of land.

Unusual Destruction at Altoona.

ALTOONA, Pa., Nov. 24.—The storm here burst many sewers, blew in the gable of Emerald Hall, unroofed W. L. Shellenberger's storage building, and dismantled the stock and destroyed the brick sidewalk of the City railroad company's electric plant. The engineer, M. Hileman, was seriously injured by falling débris.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Nov. 24.—The storm yesterday brought in a heavy tide, and far out over the shoals immense breakers tumbled, but no damage is reported beyond the wrenching away of a portion of the lower deck of the Ocean Pier.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 24.—Nicholas Shedson, John Schenck, George Snigman, and Ira Craven, fishermen, went out to their nets yesterday. Their sailboat capsized and was carried away from them. Each man then swam to a pound net stake and lashed himself to it. They remained in that position for twenty-six hours. They were rescued this forenoon nearly dead from cold and exposure. One man said his suffering was so terrible that if he could have reached his knife he would have cut his throat.

Rochester Experts Foretold the Storm.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Weather experts here yesterday were prophesying a big blow before night, as the city seemed at about the center of a cyclone storm. The barometer dropped half an inch in three hours and at 3 o'clock stood at 29.46. But the wind never attained a greater velocity than twenty-four miles an hour, which speed was reached at 2 o'clock. From Geneseo, Dansville, and Mount Morris in Livingston County, Leroy in Genesee, Canandaigua in Ontario, Palmyra and Savannah in Wayne, Havana in Schuyler, and other places come the same story of houses unroofed, trees uprooted, barns blown down, and cattle killed.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 24.—A violent wind storm occurred here. Falling limbs of trees struck Charles Stone and John Briggs, dangerously wounding them.

STAUNTON, Va., Nov. 24.—Houses were unroofed, walls blown down, and much damage done to fencing. The Goshen Rolling-Mill building was carried away and part of the Clifton Forge Foundry.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24.—The end of a storm struck this city. Reports from various sections of the State show that the storm was general and that many houses were unroofed and chimneys, trees, and fences blown down. Along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad as far west as Clifton Forge wind and rain together have played havoc with houses and crops.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 24.—A special from Bellefonte says: A church at Hecla was blown down on a number of children who had sought refuge from the storm. John Barner and Ellis Dinkle were fatally injured and several others seriously hurt. A dispatch from Punxsutawny, Pa., states that the storm damaged property to the extent of $30,000. Among the buildings destroyed is the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The gale is over and the weather is growing cold. Communication by telegraph was restored in all directions this afternoon. The damage by the storm in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia will reach several hundred thousand dollars.

INDOOR BASEBALL BEGINS AT EVANSTON.

Idlewilds Defeat the Marquettes—Harvards Defeat the Carletons.

The first indoor baseball game in Evanston was played Monday night between the Idlewilds and the Marquettes. The Idlewilds won by a score of 6 to 4. The features of the game were a home run by Caddock and the good batting of Powers. The work of both batteries was excellent. The Idlewilds outbatted their opponents. Game was called at the end of the seventh inning because the Marquettes were compelled to leave on the last train.

W. R. Harrington, James Ryan, and W. E. York of the Marquette club start for St. Augustine, Fla., Thursday next, where they play in the Florida League. Mr. Harrington was manager of the Minneapolis baseball team this last season.

The game at the Harvard club-house at Englewood between the Harvards and Carletons Monday evening was full of brilliant plays and resulted in a victory for the Harvards by a score of 7 to 5. The large hall in the club-house was crowded with people, principally ladies, and the intense interest displayed by the audience plainly showed that indoor baseball is rapidly gaining popularity. The Harvards were the first to go to bat, but only succeeded in striking out in the one-two-three order. In the Carletons' half they went in with a rush, scoring two runs on singles by White and Cleaver and a two-base hit by Kitcher sending in both men. Both teams went out in order until the fifth, when the Carletons scored another run. The Harvards could not get a man past first until the seventh inning, when they scored their first run. In the eighth they tied the score, Sommers and Axtell both hitting safe and scoring on Jack's single to center. Four more runs were scored in the ninth on singles by Snapp, Sloan, Sommers, and Tramel, and a three-base hit by Jack. The Carletons could not overcome the lead, and only succeeded in adding two more runs to their string, one being a home run by Cleaver in the eighth.

WANT TO SIDETRACK CANDIDATES.

Bynum Withdraws for Speaker and Others Are Important—League Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Speakership lines are closing up. Bynum's withdrawal, which was announced today in a card, was necessary to bring Mills close up to Crisp. Mr. Mills' lieutenants would like to get Hatch and Springer out of the race and consolidate the Western low-tariff element. Springer's canvass is more encouraging than at any time for months past. Crisp's followers have a notion that McMillin's candidacy is a bar to their favorite and they want the Tennessean to clear the track. McMillin won't do it as long as he keeps receiving promises from Tammany that he is their second choice. Mr. Mills has headquarters at two hotels and Springer is going to imitate him. W. C. P. Breckenridge is working to solidify the Kentucky delegation for Mills. His only convert is Caruth of the Louisville District. The Texan's lieutenants are making heroic efforts to bring some of the New Englanders back into line. Congressmen Durborow and McGann have settled down at Williard's. Both gentlemen will support Mr. Springer for the Speakership They feel kindly disposed towards Mr. Mills. If Mr. Springer were not a candidate the opinion prevails they would do missionary work for Mr. Mills. But with Springer in the field all their energies will go to make him the presiding officer of the House. Congressman Scott of Bloomington is out doing work for the Illinois candidate.

The struggle for the minor House offices is animated. Ex-Postmaster Dalton thinks the withdrawal of Bynum insures him his old place. Turner, the iceman, depends on the success of the Tammany-Crisp combination to make him Doorkeeper. Ex-Congressman Yoder of Ohio has found that there is no walkover for Sergeant-at-Arms. Jeremiah Murphy of Iowa is out with a circular announcing his candidacy. If the Iowa delegation does not press ex-State Senator Johnson for a position Jeremiah may have a chance.

The Subexecutive committee of the Republican League held a meeting at the Arlington Hotel this evening. The principal business before the committee was the fixing of the time and place for holding the next National Republican League convention. No conclusion was reached and the matter was referred to a special committee consisting of President Clarkson, E. P. Allen of Michigan, W. W. Tracy of Illinois, E. C. Little of Kansas, and W. E. Kiley of Kentucky. This committee has full power to act.

Scott Wike of Pike registered at the National tonight. Springer relies on Wike to do a vast deal of lifting for him. Congressman Forman and Williams will be here in a day or two and lend their assistance. Larry McGann and Mr. Durborow have taken up their abode in Mr. Springer's rooms. Mr. McMillan has headquarters at the Metropolitan.

IRWIN, PA., MINERS' BANK SUSPENDS.

Carried Down by the Big Failure of James H. White.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 24.—The Farmers' and Miners' Deposit Bank of Irwin, Pa., has been compelled to suspend on account of the financial embarrassment of James H. White, one of the best-known operators in coal lands, live stock, and grain in Westmoreland County. The bank is a private institution operated by P. S. Poole & Son. The capital stock is said to be $75,000, and the assets are claimed to be equal to the liabilities. Mr. Poole says the trouble is temporary. Judgments aggregating $90,000 were entered against White today. The heaviest creditors are Peter S. Poole & Son, the indebtedness reaching about $430,000. Mr. White stated today that every dollar of his indebtedness will be paid.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—E. L. Lemert assigned today for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities will aggregate $40,000, with assets of $30,000. J. H. McKibben was appointed assignee. Lemert is a landowner and stock-raiser.

BRENHAM, Tex., Nov. 24.—T. A. Eldridge, general merchandise, today assigned to E. L. Salley. Liabilities, $15,000; assets about the same.

TYLER, Tex., Nov. 24.—Last night Frank Allen made a deed of trust to Sam Field, naming thirty preferred creditors. The liabilities run up to $20,000, with assets estimated at $15,000. This is the third failure growing out of the suspension of Bonner & Bonner's bank.

THOMSON-HOUSTON WORKS BURNED.

Largest Carbon Works in the World in Ashes.

FREMONT, O., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—The Thomson-Houston Carbon Works, the largest carbon-manufacturing plant in the world, was burned tonight. The fire started at 7:30 and in an hour all that remained was bare walls. The McLean Spike and Rolling-Mill, situated close by, owned by Gen. Alger, was also destroyed. The fire started in the plating-room of the carbon works and is supposed to have been the result of a natural gas or naphtha explosion. The carbon plant was valued at about $200,000 and was insured for $120,000 in twenty-five Eastern and foreign companies. The spike works were valued at $50,000 and were insured for $25,000. The fire spread with great rapidity owing to the high wind. The buildings covered nearly three acres. Two hundred and fifty men are thrown out of work.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 24.—The Sextro furniture factory was burned today. Loss $45,000, fully insured. The rear wall of the building fell on seven firemen. One of them, John Connors, was seriously injured.

CHURCH CLUB DINES.

EPISCOPAL BISHOPS, RECTORS, AND LAYMEN BANQUET.

A Jolly First Annual Banquet at the Grand Pacific—Toasts and Speeches—Sixth Ball of the P. O. S. A.—Patriarchs Militant Hold a Brilliant Reception and Give a Drill—Continuation of the Prize Bowling Contest at the Germania Club—Other Social Matters of a Day.

Two hundred clergymen and laymen of the Protestant Episcopal church, with several distinguished clergymen from other dioceses, sat down at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 7:30 o'clock last night to eat the first annual dinner of the Church club and to hear the eloquence and wisdom of several of the most prominent churchmen in the West and Northwest. This is the initial one of what promises to be a series of exceedingly pleasant and profitable seasons of social and spiritual fellowship between the clerical and lay branches of the church. The Church club was incorporated in December, 1890.

The company presented as many evening dress suits as it did cassocks; but the hearts under the cassocks were certainly not less merry than those concealed under broad shirt fronts, and the dinner was as much characterized by joviality as it was by clerical dignity.

At the head of the hall, behind a bank of ferns and carnations, sat the distinguished members and guests. At the head of the table, seated on the right and left of Bishop McLaren, were Bishops Nicholson, Hare, and Grafton, Dr. Locke, Franklin MacVeagh, and Arthur Ryerson. Before them, seated at twenty-four tables, were nearly all the Anglican clergyman of Chicago and many of the most prominent laymen.

While Valisi's mandolins played the "Bohemian Girl," "Adelphic Waltz," "Sweet Visions" waltz, Polish dance, and other selections the waiters were busily engaged.

Among those present were:

Bishop McLaren, Bishop Nicholson, Milwaukee; Bishop Leonard, Nevada and Utah; Bishop Hare, Dakota; Bishop Grafton, Fond du Lac; the Rev. Clinton Locke, Dean Peabody, Rockford; Dean Phillips, Kankakee; Canon Knowles, Archdeacon Bishop, F. W. Keator, Edgewater; S. C. Edsall, Luther Pardee, F. W. Dunham, T. N. Morrison, Joseph Rushton, D. B. Cameron, D. B. Lyman, D. R. Brower, Judge Tuthill, F. O. Lyman, B. F. Matrau, M. D. Talcott, G. P. Lee, J. C. Dunn, C. S. Jordan, G. D. Wright, F. C. De Witt, W. W. Moore, E. A. Larrabee, Floyd Thompkins, John Rouse, A. W. Little, Evanston; W. D. Kerfoot, T. N. Smith, Arthur Ryerson, J. L. Houghteling, M. Stone, La Grange; W. C. Dayton, Franklin MacVeagh, John S. Runnells, and J. R. Keeler.

President Lyman welcomed the members and guests in a pleasant speech. "Social clubs," he said, "are bright spots in the world of today, because there is a deep desire in the heart for closer friendship and fellowship. But the Church club does not spring out of a love of eating. It arises from a deep loyalty to Christ and a desire to know more of the battle of its church. The Church club of Chicago recognizes that it has a great work to do to make Chicago the great center of spiritual life. The Church club will teach that public office is a public trust, but it will never be a political machine. It had been said by a liquor dealers' organ that the saloons could control elections, but the fact was lost sight of that there were counteracting agencies."

The toastmaster, Arthur Ryerson, assumed the gavel and after a witty speech introduced Bishop McLaren, who responded to the toast, "The Church in the Northwest." He said: "The diocese is the unit of the church, and upon the health of this unit the health of the whole depends. One hundred years ago this whole region was a part of a Virginia county, but it was not until the present century that the name of the Episcopal Church began to be heard on the shores of Lake Michigan. In 1835 Bishops Chase and Kemper began their labors here." After reviewing the labors of the early Bishops and clergymen of the church, he said: "We may indeed say, 'there were giants in those days,' or, in the words of the Irishman, 'they had a respectable work, but by no means an easy one.' He declared that the church had no reason to fear the theological upheavals of the day, because they were not touching the eternal foundations and tenets of the church. They might give terror to those who accused Dr. Briggs of heresy, but they could not terrify the church. The past had many lessons for the future. The church must advance to higher things. The church must keep out of politics as such, but as the field where religion could exhibit its manifold philanthropies it might find a proper field of action."

The Church in the Northwest.

Bishop Nicholson of Fond du Lac spoke to the topic, "The Church in the Northwest: Its Future." Bishop Nicholson touched humorously upon the difficulties he, as a newcomer from the East, must meet in endeavoring to talk about the future of what he had hardly yet begun to know. However, he had the spirit of prophecy in him. But he desired to name certain conditions before prophesying. First, was a more business-like system of religious education. He had known churchmen who gave their thousand and tens of thousands to schools and colleges which were almost irreligious in their teaching, whereas business principles would indicate that they should have given money to endow institutions for the education of clergymen for the church. After that the essential condition of glorious progress was a devout, liberal laity. He urged the churchmen to keep always in mind the fact that the public is very much influenced by imposing exteriors and to endeavor to add to the dignity of church edifices everywhere. He pictured the ever-increasing glories of the church as a divine institution and as a power in the world.

Bishop William H. Hare responded to the toast "Japanese Missionary Question."

Bishop Hare described in glowing colors the Japanese character and the abundant promise of the church missionary work there. His speech abounded in humor and wit and was enthusiastically received.

"The Church at the World's Fair" was the topic of Dr. Clinton Locke's speech. He declared in general that this event was not to be a big county fair but a record of intellectual achievement, and it would afford an almost divinely appointed opportunity to show the progress of the church.

Franklin MacVeagh responded to the last toast, upon "The Municipal Problem."

SIXTH ANNUAL BALL GIVEN.

Entertainment of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America at Cavalry Armory.

The sixth annual entertainment and ball of the Patriotic Order Sons of America last evening at the Cavalry Armory drew an assembly that filled every available foot of space on the main floor and crowded the long line of balconies. From every girder swung the national flag. Buntings of red, white, and blue were draped and festooned around the hall. The stage was set solid with great silken flags.

"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," chorused by the entire audience, was the opening number of the program. The Rev. J. P. Brushingham offered an appropriate prayer, and Chaplain Lozier sang an original song, "Bury Me with My Badge." State President H. T. Currier then made an address. The Chicago Quartet, composed of the Misses Middleton and Fleming and Messrs. Sheffield and Mountz, sang several selections, which were well received.

"The Battle of Gettysburg," a piano composition by Ben King, was well played by Mrs. King. After an encore the Misses Fleming and Middleton sang an Italian song with the assistance of Henry Heineman as pianist. Chaplain Lozier and the Chicago Quartet sang the composition dedicated to the order—"O, Guard That Banner While We Sleep," and the Rev. R. L. Martin made a patriotic address. Prof. Steinbach played a zither solo, Prof. J. W. Mountz tried his baritone voice with good effect, and the audience arose and sang "America."

After the conclusion of the program Chicago Commandery, No. 31, and Mount Vernon Commandery, No. 61, P. O. S. A., gave an exhibition. Then came the dances, fourteen in all.

PATRIARCHS MILITANT RECEPTION.

Occidental Canton No. 1 Gives an Entertainment at Corinthian Hall.

Occidental Canton No. 1, Patriarchs Militant, gave its annual reception last evening at Corinthian Hall, No. 187 East Kinzie street. There was a large attendance—200 couples being present when the grand march at 9:30 opened the evening's program. The march was led by Capt. Palmer and Mrs. Van Dusen, and many intricate and beautiful figures were introduced.

During the evening the drill squad of the canton gave an exhibition drill, introducing the usual fancy maneuvers, which drew forth applause from the spectators. The drill corps is one of the finest in the West and within the last five years has captured prizes amounting to over $2,000, three times winning the first prize at the national encampment. At midnight an intermission was had for supper. Among those present were:

Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Corman, Capt. and Mrs. Falser, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Harris, Ensign and Mrs. H. M. Pease, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Van Dusen, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Switzer, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. Gaskell.

Misses Emma Childs, Alice Pryor, A. W. Moore, Sadie Newburn, Maud and Lillie Morley, Kate and Alice Finnegan, Lena Myers, and Annie Cline.

HARVARD CLUB ANNUAL MEETING.

Committee to Forward Western Representation on the Board of Overseers.

The Harvard club of Chicago held its annual meeting at the home of the University club last night.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James B. Galloway; Vice-Presidents, Henry W. Bishop, Samuel A. Lynde, and Charles I. Sturges; Secretary and Treasurer, Heyliger A. de Windt; Executive committee, J. C. Bartlett, Dunlap Smith, and Lockwood Honoré; Chorister, Lockwood Honoré.

It was announced that the Harvard Glee and Banjo Clubs would give a concert at Central Music Hall Jan. 1, and Benjamin Carpenter was authorized on behalf of the club to make all necessary arrangements.

The following committee was appointed to cooperate with the other Western Harvard clubs in aiding the movement to obtain a representative of the West on the Board of Overseers of Harvard College: Heyliger A. De Windt, W. Warren Case, and Walter Cranston Larned.

BOWLING AT THE GERMANIA CLUB.

Continuation of the Tournament—Games to Be Played Thanksgiving.

Bowlers were present from all parts of the city at the Germania club's tournament last evening. Nearly 200 tickets were bowled, but that represented not more than fifty bowlers, as many are making more than one effort to make the high score and secure some of the more valuable prizes. Emil Dietsch is still high man with his score of 50, made Monday evening. Otto Krause made 49 last night, and Charles Simon, the present champion bowler, made forty-nine the opening night. The bowlers generally believe Krause to be the coming man, and big odds are offered that he captures the first prize. Dr. Huxmann made forty-eight last night, bettering his score by one point. Max Schmidt was low man, scoring only eleven points in his inning.

Thanksgiving day the alleys will be opened at 1 o'clock and all the prominent bowlers of the city are expected to take part in the tournament that day.

GAVE A UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.

Industrial School Girls of South Evanston Trained to Drill.

A unique entertainment was given last evening in Redfield's Hall, South Evanston, by the Illinois Girls' Industrial School of that place. The program included solos by Miss Leona Hart, Miss Nettie J. Hunt, and T. D. Hollinger of South Evanston, and an address by the Rev. H. A. Delano of Evanston, but by far the most interesting parts of the program were furnished by the girls of the school. For over a month twenty-seven of the girls have been under the direction of E. P. Chapell, ex-Lieutenant of the English navy, who drilled them continually until they were able to execute the most intricate maneuvers of drill work with a great deal of grace. Music and recitations were also given by members of the school.

IN THE CHURCH PARLORS.

An Excellent Entertainment in the First Congregational of Evanston.

An excellent entertainment was given in the parlors of the First Congregational church in Evanston last evening by the choir and young people of the congregation. The exercises consisted of a fan drill by the young women, music, and an operetta, "Penelope; or, The Milkman's Bride."

Charles S. Marshall was the drill master. J. P. McGrath sang the song, "Tell Her I Love Her So," and a chorus of female voices gave "The Coral'd Caves of Ocean." Henry Taylor, Jr., followed with the song, "Molly Bawn." The young ladies participating in the fan drill were:

Misses Margaret Blunt, Grace Miller, Rosell Ward, Bertie Balkwood, Olive Wells, Bessie Harbert, Elsie Gould, Edith Tower, Clara Meyers, Corinne Harbert, Cora Hill, Franc Rickards, Alice Cragin, Mabel Warner, Edna Watson.

Mrs. Billings Entertains.

A few friends were entertained by Mrs. C. K. G. Billings, No. 470 Washington boulevard, yesterday afternoon. The feature of the afternoon was the enjoyable readings by Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne.

GOVE'S TRIP TO CHICAGO EXPLAINED.

His Recent Mysterious Wedding at the Palmer House and What Caused It.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—For several months previous to August of this year Albert G. Gove was paying his addresses to Miss Jennie M. West, who, up to that time, was a leading society belle of East Boston and was also somewhat of an elocutionist. She resided with her father and mother at No. 74 Lexington street. Early in August Mr. West insisted upon Gove marrying his daughter, and, with a view to this end, secured a license. Gove appeared not to like the arrangement, but the father insisted, and Gove made a clean breast of the affair to his aunt, Mrs. Allervitch. She said, "Albert, if you don't like the girl sufficiently to marry her, I would not marry her. I will take you to Chicago tonight." Acting on this advice the aunt and nephew left for Chicago the same evening. Mr. West on finding that his embryo son-in-law had escaped was much chagrined, and started with his family, so he reported, for Monmouth, Ala. Since that time nothing has been heard from the Wests. Mrs. Allervitch was seen at her home, No. 373 Chelsea street, last night. She said when Albert's father died he left considerable money, and from what she had heard she had every reason to believe that he had lavished upwards of $3,000 on the West girl. Both the mother and the girl haunted the store where the boy was engaged, and it was common talk that the former was as much in love with her nephew as the latter. Both families are well connected in East Boston, and Miss West was greatly admired. Gove bore an excellent reputation, and his friends who were seen tonight blame the mother for the whole trouble.

FORAKER CLAIMS TO HAVE A MAJORITY.

McKinley Says That Is the Declaration from the Ex-Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—With Foraker and McKinley in town the atmosphere is charged with Ohio politics. Neither is quite so conspicuous as he would have been if Cincinnati had gained the convention, yet the attention given them both was noteworthy as showing the belief that they are now leading factors in national affairs. Foraker went home this afternoon, while McKinley will remain a few days to greet his old Congressional colleagues. He takes a quizzical interest in the canvass of his friend Mills for Speaker. Foraker told many callers that they were mistaken in supposing John Sherman had a majority in the Legislature. Maj. McKinley was asked about the situation. He replied: "The Governorship has taken all my time and I really am not posted on the Legislature. Ex-Gov. Foraker tells me he has a majority."

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Col. A. C. Matthews of Pittsfield was at Danville today. He was taken in charge by Congressman Joseph G. Cannon, J. G. Holden, and other Republicans. Mr. Matthews is looking over the field to see what his chances are for obtaining the Republican nomination for Governor. He left this afternoon.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Andrew J. Hunter was in Decatur today close upon the heels of Ed Wilson trying to hold his own in Macon County and undo whatever Wilson may have accomplished yesterday. Hunter came in alone and with Secretary J. M. Grade made a personal visit to different Democrats in the city. Mr. Hunter has visited nearly every county in the State and is confident that he will have little or no difficulty in securing the nomination for Governor.

PUMPS FOR CORWITH.

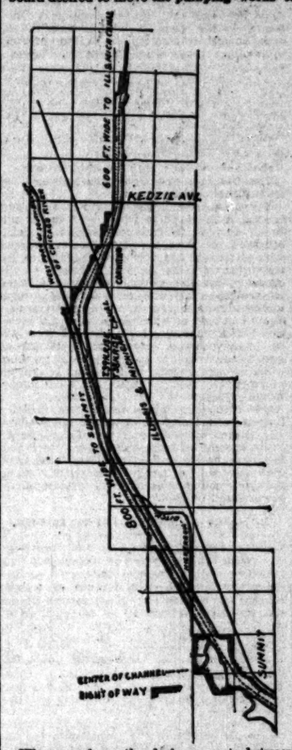
CANAL COMMISSIONERS AND DRAINAGE TRUSTEES CONFER.

They Talk Over the Proposed Removal of the Pumping Station at Bridgeport—The Plan Described by Mr. Prendergast—What the Drainage Board Will Do for the City—Suggestions Made by Mr Artingstall—Louis Hutt Asks for Information—Report of the Proceedings.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal Commissioners and the members of the Drainage Board were in conference yesterday in the rooms of Engineer Artingstall in the Rialto Building. Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich and Corporation Counsel Miller were also present to represent the city's interests. The Finance committee of the Common Council had been invited to take part in the meeting, but did not put in an appearance.

"The conference was called," said Dr. Gilmore after the meeting adjourned, "to inform the Canal Commissioners that the Drainage Board proposed to move the pumping works from Bridgeport, one and a half miles west to Corwith, and to receive suggestions from the Commissioners in regard to the same subject. We told them what we proposed to do, but they didn't seem to have many suggestions to offer."

The conference was a short one and was informal. Mr. Prendergast, President of the Drainage Board, presided, and made the opening speech. He told those present that the board desired to move the pumping works to



[The map shows the drainage route between Chicago and Summit, together with the width of the right of way.]

Corwith, and showed the beneficial effects of such action. It was a well-known fact, he said, that the City of Chicago had no money to invest in a new pumping station, but the Drainage Board stood ready to build the new pumps if the city would guarantee that it would get its money back in a reasonable time.

J. C. Ames, President of the Canal Commissioners, wanted to know what need there was of considering the question at this time.

"The law will not allow you to send down a drop of water until you have completed your entire channel," he said. "Why can you not complete every part of it, except those parts which cross the right of way of another corporation? It will take you five or six years to construct this channel. It will be time enough two years from now to think about moving these pumping works."

Mr. Artingstall's Views.

Engineer Artingstall replied that the board could not begin too early in the matter. Such negotiations could not be brought to a finish in a few weeks or a few months, and sometimes they required several years. The necessity for action in the matter now was that the city would spend a large sum of money enlarging and refitting the Bridgeport works, and all this would be lost if the pumps were to be moved afterwards to Corwith. To build new pumps immediately at Corwith would be a saving of time and money.

A question then arose on the right of the Drainage Board to take possession of the Illinois Canal between Corwith and Bridgeport, without the consent of the Commissioners, for the purpose of dredging it out.

C. E. Snively said that the Drainage law did not delegate any such power to the board.

Dr. Gilmore said he did not read the law in that way.

"We understand," he said, "that we have the right to enter upon any part of the canal with or without the consent of the Commissioners. However, if we can't settle this matter amicably we will have to do it some other way."

President Prendergast then told the Commissioners that if they had any suggestions to offer the meeting would be glad to hear them.

After Information.

Louis Hutt said he had come for information and had been trying to find out from the Engineer what the board intended to do with a right of way 800 feet wide. He understood it was for wharf purposes.

Mr. Prendergast said he was glad Mr. Hutt was getting posted in regard to the work of the Drainage Board, since he was a citizen, and therefore deeply interested in the matter.

Mr Hutt stated, "I am getting posted, so far as I know, only to pay the expenses of this board."

Commissioner Aldrich was called upon for the city's side of the case. He said:

"I understand fully the anxiety of the Drainage Board to get all these obstructions provided for in advance. The city has said that it would pump 60,000 cubic feet of water an hour into the canal. It is notorious that the city cannot do it. We have not sent down more than 45,000 cubic feet at the outside, and more frequently it has been only 35,000. This was due to imperfect machinery and also to the fact that the lake level was lower than usual. Chicago appreciates the position fully. I see nothing in the way of a removal of the pumping works, unless the provisions of the Munn resolution itself would prevent it. The Legislature, however, could remedy that. The pumping capacity of the pumps at Bridgeport ought to be doubled. The city does not want to build new works at Bridgeport if it will be forced to move them soon after. If the Drainage Board will advance the money, as Mr. Prendergast says it will, the city would have no objection to the erection of the works at Corwith."

Mr. Ames asked how long it would take to erect the new works at Corwith. Mr. Artingstall replied that it would take at least two years.

"What do you propose, then," asked Mr. Ames; "that the people in Joliet will do during that two years? Put up with 35,000 cubic feet?"

Dr. Gilmore asked if the city was not already increasing the capacity of the pumps at Bridgeport, and Mr. Aldrich said that four new boilers were being put in, but that even then they could not pump the required amount.

Those present were: C. E. Snively of Canton, J. C. Ames of Streator, Louis Hutt of Chicago, Capt. J. M. Leighton, Superintendent of the Illinois Canal; William Milne of Lockport, Secretary of the Canal Commissioners; E. Sanford of Morris, J. Means of Peru, Messrs. Prendergast, Hotz, Altpeter, Gilmore, Russell, Boldenweck, Eckhart, Cooley.

LAMENTING GOV. HOVEY'S DEATH.

All Classes Unite in a Testimonial to the Dead Executive.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—The death of Gov. Hovey has caused the most profound sorrow throughout the State. Public officers, the soldier organizations, the courts, and the bar today gave formal expression to their regard for the deceased, their sympathy with his family, and their deep regret over the State's great loss.

Col. L. N. Walker, commanding the Indiana Department, G. A. R., this morning issued a general order for the holding of memorial services in all of the posts of the State. At a meeting of the Bar Association presided over by United States District-Attorney Woods a memorial prepared by Gen. Kneefler and ex-Gov. Gray was adopted, and eulogistic remarks were made by several speakers. The city schools were dismissed and the State offices were closed. Hundreds of telegrams of condolence were received from prominent men throughout the country and from nearly every town in the State. The following came from the President:

The news of the death of Gov. Hovey fills my heart with sorrow. He had served his country with rare devotedness and distinction in high civil and military offices, and will be sincerely mourned as a brave comrade and a generous friend by all who knew him. Please convey to his family my sympathy and my regret that I am not able to leave Washington to attend the funeral services. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The body of the dead Governor was permitted to remain at the Denison House, where he died, till 10 o'clock today, and was then removed to the State-House, attended by a military escort, the State and other public officers. Seventeen minute guns were fired from the Capitol grounds as the procession moved from the hotel to the State-House. The body will lie in state till tomorrow morning.

Almost a continual stream of people has been moving through the State-House. Fully 30,000 have viewed the remains. The mourning decorations in the Capitol are elaborate, and many handsome floral designs were placed beside the casket, among them being testimonials from the State officers, the Supreme and Appellate Courts, the G. A. R., the Sons of Veterans, and the different military organizations. This afternoon the ritual ceremonies of the G. A. R. were held in the legislative halls.

The funeral arrangements as finally fixed upon by the Commanders of the G. A. R. make the time of burial 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. As first it was determined to convey the remains to Mount Vernon tonight and inter them tomorrow afternoon, but later the plan was changed.

The body will be taken from the State-House tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock by a military escort. The funeral party will be conveyed by special train to Mount Vernon, the Governor's old home, arriving there at 7 o'clock in the evening. The honorary pallbearers will be Albert G. Porter, W. E. Niblack, W. A. Woods, David Turpie, E. B. Martindale, A. L. Roache, Isaac P. Gray, Thomas L. Sullivan, J. M. Butler, N. B. Taylor, Franklin Landers, A. C. Harris, and C. W. Fairbanks. The active pallbearers will be Gen. George F. McGinnis, Col. Benjamin C. Shaw, Capt. Horace McKay, R. M. Smock, Gen. R. P. Foster, Col. James B. Black, Capt. Jacob L. Bieler, and William Dunlap, all members of the Grand Army. The various organizations of the State will be represented at the funeral.

The time of holding the funeral at Mount Vernon has been set at 1:30 p. m. Thursday. The special train will reach Mount Vernon at 8 p. m. Wednesday and will be received by a committee of citizens and by a delegation of the G. A. R. Several thousand visitors are anticipated in Mount Vernon.

Lieut.-Gov. Chase was sworn into the office of Governor at 12 o'clock. It is the opinion of the Attorney-General that he is Governor in fact, and not merely Acting Governor, as has been suggested. F. M. Griffith of Vevay, President of the Senate, succeeds to the Lieutenant-Governorship. He is a Democrat.

It was decided tonight to make short stops of a few hours at Terre Haute and Evansville, when the body of the Governor will lie in state, before going on to Mount Vernon.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S BLOW AT CANADA.

Its Subjects in Nova Scotia Denied the Privilege of Its Markets.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Recent correspondence between Premiers Whitway of Newfoundland and

ANOTHER QUEER RACE

BOB FRANCIS RIDES OVER THE FAVORITE AT GARFIELD.

He Wins in the Two-Year-Old Event, Contrary to His Recent Running, and Makes the Tricky Betting Knot Richer—Judicial Inquiry Not Started—Red Prince the Only Winning Favorite—Purses Taken by Shiloh, Fly Leaf, and Norwood—Other Sporting News.

The racing at Garfield Park yesterday was common, and in at least one of the events the tricky betting knot that is so supreme there landed one of the periodical good things. The program was a shake one. Three of the regular races were scratched to pieces owing to the lumpy and dangerous track. In their places three catch-as-catch-can races were made up from the available "dogs," which abound. Six 2-year-olds were thus thrown into the fourth race at half a mile. Arthur Murray, with Doggett up, was the natural favorite and so accepted. He was evidently not up to a race. The wise group, among them Harry Varnell, played Bob Francis, who has been running vilely of late, down from 7 to 4 to 1. He won, running over the favorite at the finish. Trainer Storer of the Orange Grove Stable, who has been in the toils this year, was busy about Arthur Murray, whom he trains.

It seemed to be a clear case of putting a good jockey on a horse short of a race to attract play to him and lengthen the odds on the good thing, just at an edge and ready to win. Bob Francis had no right to be better than third on his recent running. There was no judicial inquiry into this case. Perhaps it is all centered on the manipulators of the St. Albans-Iago affairs of last week, in connection with which only a half-grown boy and an almost worthless horse have so far received punishment. But something is promised, although the trail is dim. There are more ways of stopping a favorite than pulling him.

With all its lumps the track was better than Monday's and 2,000 people were out in the cold, clear air.

Only one of the four favorites, Red Prince (Burns), 7 to 10, won; so that the bookies had a good day despite the torn-up program. The other winners were: Shiloh (Lafontaine), 10 to 1; Fly Leaf (Adams), 4 to 1; Norwood (Mooney), 3½ to 1; and Bob Francis (Easley), 4 to 1.

Shiloh won the opening six furlong selling race, leading from the flag's fall and landing the money by a length from Annie Clark, 9 to 10, who beat Crispino, 15 to 1, twelve lengths. The 6 to 1 good thing, Fred Knox, was last, with his saddle on his withers.

A five-furlong condition race followed. Fly Leaf backed down from 10 to 4 to 1, won all the way and easily by four lengths from the odds on favorite Profligate, who beat King Punster, 7 to 1, three lengths for the place.

The flashy Norwood, 3½ to 1, won the five-furlong spin, third on the card. He opened up a gap of six lengths in the first quarter, and, although lame and tired at the end, lasted long enough to beat Speedwest, the even-money favorite, by a head, Spectator, 4½ to 1, third, three lengths back. Norwood finished lame.

Then came the queer 2-year-old race, which Bob Francis, 4 to 1, won as he liked from Arthur Murray, 7 to 5, who was four lengths before Cherry Bounce, 10 to 1. It cost Frank Smith $205 to retain Bob Francis, entered at $500.

Red Prince, backed from even to 7 to 10, won the last race at half a mile, finding a soft spot at last. He and Leo Lewis, 5 to 1, fought it out into the stretch, where Lewis retired and Red Prince won by a length from Sea King, 8 to 1, he two lengths before Leo Lewis.

Summary of the Races.

The racing summary follows:

First race, purse $800, for 2-year-olds and upwards, selling and beaten allowances, six furlongs—Shiloh, 99 pounds (La Fontaine), 10 to 1, won; Annie Clark, 97 (Kiely), 9 to 10, second; Crispino, 105 (J. Jones), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:28. Jack Brady, 96 pounds (H. Williams), 4½ to 1; Mary H., 94 (Mooney), 8 to 4; and Fred Knox, 104 (Butler), 6 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, weights ten pounds below scale, for beaten and non-winning horses, four furlongs—Fly Leaf, 99 pounds (Adams), 4 to 1, won; Profligate, 112 (J. Porter), 4 to 5, second; King Punster, 112 (J. Mooney), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¾. Dan H., 102 (J. Stewart), 15 to 1; Lizzie E., 99 (Kiely), 7 to 1; and Pow Wow, 102 (Dempsey), 25 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $600, for 2-year-olds and upwards, allowances, five furlongs—Norwood, 99 pounds (Mooney), 3½ to 1, won; Speedwest, 105 (J. Porter), 6 to 5, second; Spectator, 111 (Ransom), 4½ to 1, third. Time, 1:01¾. The Plunger, 96 (H. Williams), 40 to 1; Katie J., 104 (Kehn), 7 to 1; Nellie O., 103 (Burns), 10 to 1; and Buckthorn, 111 (Pascoe), 25 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $400, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances, half mile—Bob Frances, 115 pounds (Easley), 4 to 1, won; Arthur Murray, 115 (Doggett), 9 to 5, second; Dolly Nobles, 106 (Keith), 2½ to 1, third. Time, 51½. Cherry Bounce, 106 (J. Porter), 10 to 1; M. L. R., 100 (Burns), 20 to 1, and Queen Esther, 100 (Dempsey), 40 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $400, for 2-year-olds and upwards, allowances, half mile—Red Prince, 95 pounds (Burns), 7 to 10, won; Sea King, 98 (Dempsey), 8 to 1, second; Leo Lewis, 95 (Keith), 5 to 1, third. Time, 57. Redbond, 103 (Matthews), 4½ to 1; Nellie D., 105 (G. Williams), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

The Card for Today.

Today's races, entries, and weights are as follows:

First race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, five furlongs—Red Prince, 96 pounds; Annie Clark, 97; Argyle H., 100; Little Midget, 98; J. J., 101; Capt. Ruby, 102; Wheeler T., 102; Adasta, 104; The Sculptor, 107; Clarion, 101; Jim Dunn, 98; Fitzhugh Lee, 113; Miss Nelson, 114; Costa Rica, 98; Dr. Iceman, 115.

Second race, purse $400, for 2-year-olds and upwards, 10 pounds below the scale, five furlongs—Lotus, 107 pounds; Forest Belle, 107; Queen Isabella, 98; Seneca, 107; Dolly Nobles, 107; Invercauld, 107; Tom Tilt, 105; Dash McDuff, 110; Guess Not, 110; Arthur Murray, 110; Bob Francis, 110; Big Man, 110; Ronald, 98.

Third race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one mile—Bon Ton, 89 pounds; Swat, 98; Fly Leaf, 101; J. T., 102; Costa Rica, 106; Quantrum, 109; Bankrupt, 111.

Fourth race, $500 added, free handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Good By, 101 pounds; Annie Brown, 107; The Deacon, 116; Zed, 98.

Fifth race, purse $400, for 2-year-olds and upwards, allowances, six furlongs—Florence E., 97 pounds; Sir Berys, 100; Gov. Wheeler, 100; Plunger, 107; Marmac, 106; Langtry, 109; King Punster, 112; Irish Pat, 112; Red Stone, 112.

Sixth race, same conditions as first race—Hunley, 95 pounds; Bill Nye, 94; Mary H., 94; Annie N., 95; Speed, 99; Eddie R., 98; Joe Woolman, 98; Enterprise, 98; Dad, 98; Lord Tom Hinyan, 105; Fidget, 107; Nettie Kent, 108; Dock Wick, 109; Gen. Caldwell, 110.

The Prosecution Dropped.

When the cases against the Garfield Park bookmakers were called in Justice Gleanon's court yesterday afternoon neither defendants nor complainants answered, and the cases were stricken from the docket.

TALENT PICKED FOUR WINNERS.

Good Races Run Off on a Good Track at Gloucester.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—The weather was fine and the track in the best of condition, consequently some good races were run off. Four favorites were among the winners, while Ballston, 10 to 1, and Thad Rowe, 6 to 1, won the remaining two races. The attendance was rather large. The summary follows:

First race, purse $300, seven furlongs—Ballston (Geary), first; Kanesville (Marshall), second; Algonquin (Larrisey), third. Time, 1:28½. Betting: Ballston, 10 to 1; Kanesville, 10 to 1; Algonquin, 30 to 1.

Second race, five furlongs—Ooronet (Hueston), first; Fretzler (Snedeker), second; Jack Pot (Doyle), third. Time, 1:03. Betting: Coronet, even; Fretzler, 4 to 1; Jack Pot, 4 to 1.

Third race, seven furlongs—Jule G. (J. Bergen), first; Annapolis (Shields), second; Reve d'Or (Kuchelle), third. Time, 1:32. Betting: Jule G., even; Annapolis, 4 to 1; Reve d'Or, 4 to 1.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—Sir William (Bergen), won; Dickens (Hueston), second; Goodby (Carroll), third. Time, 1:23½. Betting: Sir William, 2 to 1; Dickens, 3 to 1; Goodby, 20 to 1.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Thad Rowe (Hueston), won; Sir Launcelot (Hueston), second; Blackwood (J. Bergen), third. Time, 59¾. Thad Rowe, 6 to 1; Sir Launcelot, 7 to 1; Blackwood, 4 to 1.

Sixth race, one and one-eighth miles—Bonnie King (Hueston), won; Lady M. (J. Bergen), second; Monroe (Carey), third. Time, 2:03½. Betting: Bonnie King, even; Lady M., 4 to 1; Monroe, 2 to 1.

The entries for tomorrow's races:

First race, seven and a half furlongs—Miraheau, 98 pounds; Clamor, 117; Bravo, 114; Edward F., 105; Judge Nelson, 103; Dalesman, 106; Maccabeus, 106; Miss Watson, 103; Samaritan, 106; Osaa, 103; Prince Charming, 101; Grafton, 98; Valkyr, 94.

Second race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds—Blaze, 105 pounds; Money Maid, 103; Virgin, 99; Ed Henry Tyler, 98; Wildfire colt, 98; Corona, 98; Valkyr, 94.

Third race, six and a half furlongs, 3-year-olds—Sweet, 103 pounds; Xenophon, 114; Jule G., 110; Agnes H., 107; Greene H., 107; Logan, 106; Elv, 106; Sir Richmond, 103.

Fourth race, one mile—Radiant, 96 pounds; Climax, 98; Mart Walden, 87; Emma J., 87; Sir A. G. H., 87.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Caddo, 117 pounds; Mucilage, 107; Torchlight, 110; Advent, 110; Hawkstone, 110; Judge Mitchell, 105; Frank L., 105; Bradley, 102; Nellie Hooker, 98; Marigold, 98; Ida C., 97; Ptolemy, 97; Vandyke, 97; Carolina, 94.

Sixth race, six and a half furlongs—Topmast, 107; Lee Bright, 107; Cutsee, 107; Alarm Bell, 107; Ballston Belle (Gloucester), 104; Barthena, 104; Bonnie Lass, 99; Harrientos, 97; Waddington, 97; Hot Scotch, 94; Catherine, 91; Reve d'Or, 89; Elvira, 89.

Gentleman Jim With Another Record.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 24.—Frou Frou today broke Maud Bird's record, going it in 2:23. A mile Frou Frou trotted the mile in 2:11. Fausta also went against her own pacing record and broke it in 2:04¾.

Turf Notes.

Tom Magee, the J. M. Brown Stable jockey, is here in advance of Jim Brown's winter string.

W. P. Maxwell, formerly of Hawthorne, and a most competent man, has been appointed track superintendent at Garfield Park.

Henry Simons and ten horses arrived at Garfield yesterday. The selling race game will acquire additional interest in consequence.

David Gideon will have a weeding-out sale of his horses at Guttenberg next week, offering Hoodlum and the Holmdell colt at auction, among others.

Robert Bonner wisely informs an anxious nation that he is not interested in pacers and that his $5,000 offer for a mile in 2:05 does not go to the side-to-side gait.

The Chicago and Northern Pacific race train was blocked by derailed freight-cars last night and the 1,200 people on it had to get to town the best way they could.

After all its flourish of trumpets over $100,000 in purses for a trotting meeting next summer, Grand Rapids has compromised on two meetings, with $30,000 in purses for both.

The revived South Side track at St. Louis opens tomorrow. The narrow, half-mile track has received a four-inch coat of sand and the shabby grand stand inclosed with glass sash.

The St. Louis *Republic* talks unwisely of a Chicago war against Garfield Park, with Ed Corrigan and Washington Park behind it, out of which, at the "coming" meeting of the Illinois Legislature, a law limiting the racing term of each Chicago racing club will be passed. All this is possible—in the future.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION RETALIATES.

The Breach Widened Between It and the Amateur Athletic Union.

The expected peace between the Amateur Athletic Union and Western Athletic Association seems further off than ever. This change has been brought about by some uncalled-for attacks on the Western body in the Eastern press.

A special meeting of the Western Association was held at St. Louis Friday night and the following resolution adopted:

"*Resolved*, That any athlete who competes at any games or other competition not authorized by this association shall thereby be disqualified and suffer all the disabilities of a professional."

This is simply retaliation for a similar resolution passed by the union some months ago. It sounds the death knell of the union in the West. The Western Association controls the bulk of active athletes and no successful games can be given in the West when its aid is withdrawn from them. It easily holds the key to the situation.

Ball-Players Go South.

Billy Harrington, Jimmy Ryan, and Billy York leave this morning for St. Augustine, Fla., where they will endeavor to organize a team of professionals to play during the winter and early spring. They have obtained the refusal of the ball grounds at St. Augustine and expect to get together a strong club. Ryan has not yet signed for next season, but will no doubt be found with Anson when the season opens.

Baseball Notes.

Calliope Miller is going to Cuba this winter.

Von der Ahe has already signed fourteen men for next season.

Jack Boyle is being whipped into line at Cincinnati by the press.

Pittsburg is disgusted at the signing of Arthur Whitney. A better man was wanted.

Fred Pfeffer now hopes to get Jack Boyle and has asked Von der Ahe to waive claim on him.

Long John Healy, the Baltimore pitcher, is to marry Miss Maggie Griffin at St. Louis this morning.

P. J. Looney has a team of Indians at Anacosta, Wash., that he threatens to bring East to play all comers.

Carletons Given the Game.

A meeting of the Midwinter League was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. The protest of the Ashlands was decided in favor of the Carletons. The directors consider that their action will establish the Rule 28, Sec. J, as adequate. It is now understood that a fair batted ball first hitting an obstacle is in play and should if afterwards hit a base-runner he is not out unless he willfully interferes with the course of the ball.

Indoor Baseball Notes.

The Kenwoods easily defeated the St. Jarlaths, who lead the Catholic League.

The Catlins proved no match for the Douglas Cyclings, who won by a score of 10 to 3.

The Kingstons have been entered in the Garden City League, and James Jacobs will manage the team.

Lumsden, umpire for the Midwinter League, is the crack wheelman and Captain of the Chicago Cyclings.

Philadelphia will be treated to the indoor game by the professional outdoor players who reside in the Quaker City.

The Idlewilds lead the Midwinter League by a small margin, with the Carletons, Harvards, and Marquettes in second place.

The Second Regiments would like to arrange games with all first-class uniformed clubs in the city. Address Henry C. Loehr, Humboldt Park Station.

The letter-carriers of the Northwest Station have organized a team with the following players: H. Cochran, catcher; M. Pratt, pitcher; T. F. Maher, first base; F. Keivian, second base; C. Hintze, third base; D. Ingraham, right short; O. Oleson, left short; H. Serenson, right field; E. Smith, left field. Address challenges to F. Kievlan, Northwest Postal Station.

CREAM CITY TAKES ONE SHOOT.

The Second of the Chicago-Milwaukee Series Decided Yesterday.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Chicago's Fort Dearborn Gun club came to Milwaukee today for a return match with a team from the Milwaukee Field and Trap Association. The Chicagos were victorious in the first shoot, but the Milwaukees won today by a score of 202 to 185. The decisive shoot will take place next month, probably in Chicago. Today's shoot was at National Park. Live birds were used, twenty for each of the twelve men who composed the team. The individual scores are as follows:

Chicago team—J. M. Hutchinson, 14; J. E. Price, 15; George T. Farmer, 17; A. Hoffman, 17; A. C. Anson, 17; R. Ehlers, 14; C. B. Dicks, 11; W. L. Shepard, 14; C. D. Gannon, 14; C. E. Felton, 16; Abe Kleinman, 19; A. E. Thomas, 17. Total, 188.

Milwaukee team—J. L. Williamson, 16; George L. Deiten, 16; George T. Anderson, 19; J. F. Burnham, 17; F. P. Stannard, 17; C. Schindt, 16; H. F. Bosworth, 18; A. W. Fries, 17; A. E. Chapman, 14; J. P. Carmichael, 16; Richard Merrill, 19; S. Meunier, 17. Total, 202.

Tomorrow will be devoted to a sweepstakes match.

WILL FIGHT FRIDAY NIGHT.

Martin Flaherty and Abe Lloyd to Meet to a Finish at Streator.

Alf Kennedy ran in from Streator, Ill., last night to complete details for the fight within fifty miles of Streator Friday night between Martin Flaherty, who recently whipped Link Pope and afterwards made such a clever showing against George Dixon at Battery D, and Abe Lloyd of Brazil, Ind. The latter is said to be a most promising featherweight, and is expected to give Flaherty an argument he will not soon forget. The men will fight to a finish with four-ounce gloves under Marquis of Queensberry rules for a purse of $500 offered by the Pioneer Athletic club. The conditions call for them to weigh in at 116 pounds at the ring side. A large delegation will go from here to see the mill.

General Sporting Notes.

George Ligonski, the inventor of the clay pigeon, died at Berlin of consumption recently.

Jack Dempsey is recovering from his sickness, but may not be able to resume sparring with young Mitchell.

Joe Donaghue, the crack skater, will not go to Europe this winter. Some of the European cracks are expected here.

The Illinois Cycling club and Oakley game at the Princess Opera House last night was won by the former by a score of 17 to 11.

Capt. Brewer, the wing shot, has been awarded $3,736 against his former partner, Dr. John A. Dougherty, for breach of contract.

The New York Athletic club has engaged Jim Glynn, Bill Slavin, and other professionals to spar Nov. 28. It is through with amateur sparrers.

A Dubuque man now comes to the front and offers a purse of $10,000 for Sullivan and Slavin to fight for. He guarantees no interference from police.

John O'Brien, the English middleweight who has challenged the world, was recently tried against a 224-pound man. O'Brien stopped him in three rounds.

There will be an intercollegiate and association rules football game at the grounds of the Banks' Athletic club, Fullerton and Racine avenues, Thanksgiving day. Kick off at 2:30 p. m. Bank boys and friends are invited to participate.

How He Lost Her.

He had proposed to the fair Westerner and she had dropped him so hard his heart broke.

"And you will never marry me?" he wailed despairingly.

"Not this time," she answered breezily. "I'm mortgaged. Come around and see me when I'm a widow and I'll see how I feel about it then."

"O, you heartless, heartless woman," he groaned bitterly. "You have robbed me of all hope; you have made me lose faith in woman; you have made me mistrust mankind; you have made me believe that the whole world is a fraud and a sham, and that the simple, and honest, and good, and industrious, and poor, and weak are to be crushed to the earth; you——"

"O, get out," she interrupted; "you're a regular calamity howler, you are; don't you suppose there isn't any other woman in the world! Go and reform yourself. You make me tired clean through," and she bounced him.—*Detroit Free Press.*

FINE POINT OF LAW.

CAN THE COUNCIL INTERFERE WITH BUILDING PERMITS?

The Question Involved by the Proposed Construction of Skyscrapers for Which the City Has Already Granted Permission—May Be Necessary to Test the Matter in the Courts—A Case Now Being Tried in an Eastern City—Ald. Kent's Order and Its Effect—A Permit Refused.

Just what effect the proposed action of the Council in placing a limitation on the height of buildings will have on the building permits which have been secured in time to forestall such action was a general topic among real estate men, architects, and builders. The question is one which involves nice legal points, and depends, according to Architect Holabird, on the construction placed upon the permit itself. If a building permit is a contract between the owner and the city providing for a building to conform to certain regulations and specifications, then any ordinance which may be passed cannot have a retroactive effect. If, on the other hand, the permit is a sort of police regulation granting a right to build a structure under existing laws the passage of a restrictive ordinance would immediately annul the permit. It will be necessary to test the matter in the courts to decide whether the city has the right to legislate in this matter and whether any ordinance which may now be passed will have an ex post facto effect on permits which have been issued.

Mr. Holabird cited a case now being tried in an Eastern city where the points at issue here will be decided. The city passed an ordinance limiting the height of buildings to one and one-half times the width of the street. The owner brought suit claiming an infringement of his rights. The case is being watched with more than ordinary interest. Mr. Holabird refused to commit himself as to the value of the emergency permit issued, but said owners would at least not injure their prospects by securing their permit.

What the Building Commissioner Says.

About the same view of the case is held by the Building Commissioner.

"The permits are granted in good faith and are paid for in cash," said he. "I can see no reason why they will not be good for an indefinite length of time. With the application for a permit are lodged complete floor plans and working elevations. The department is placed in possession of the plans of the builders and grants the permit in case they accord with the current building ordinances. On account of the order passed last night we have refused one application for a high building. This was made by the Hartford Safety Deposit company for a fourteen-story building on the Hawley corner. The plans were drawn by Henry Ives Cobb. This was the only application refused."

Mr. Cobb has plans drawn for another Dearborn street skyscraper for which application should have been made. This building is to be located a distance north of the Madison street corner. The builders have not fully decided to carry it up higher than twelve stories, however, and it is not probable that the limit will be placed at a lower point than this.

It is just possible that the Marquette Building will be built on the site of the Honoré Block next sprug. The work will hinge on the action of a prominent local bank. The Katahdin may be begun just south of the Monadnock in case legislation adverse to high buildings is threatened. The owners of the property do not desire to build until 1893 or 1894, but will begin next year rather than lose the opportunity to extend the Monadnock construction. The Monadnock was built one year in advance of the time chosen by its owners, and in advance to a certain extent of the demand. This was done on account of the agitation which is becoming more and more general.

An Alleged Acre Purchase.

The story of a large acre purchase in Worth, which was summarily disposed of a week ago, was revived again last evening. According to this modest account a tract of 1,000 acres at the junction of the Wabash and Calumet Terminal railroads has been secured, another tract of equal size will be placed under contract, and the deal will involve $100,000,000. This seems to be one of the wildest flights of fancy even in regard to manufacturing towns. Mr. Monson of Monson & Smith, property-owners at the junction, ridiculed the story and said that there is no more ground for the report than there was two weeks ago. A number of property-owners are attempting to make a combination of interests in order to attract manufacturing industries. No definite steps have been taken, and representatives of only 600 acres have been asked to cooperate.

Almost a year ago the southwest corner of West Randolph and Union streets, 120x152 feet, was sold for the estate of A. C. Lewis to Herman Herrman for $120,000. It was transferred yesterday from Mr. Herrman to Johan M. Krause for $135,000.

The Chicago University was granted a permit yesterday for two four-story and basement brick lecture and dormitory buildings to cost $235,000. They are to be located at Nos. 5811 to 5849 Ellis avenue. The dimensions are 168x269 and 84x41 feet. Henry Ives Cobb is the architect and William Grace & Co. the contractors. The permit cost $224.

Ald. Kent's Order.

Ald. Kent's order which passed the Council Monday night had the desired effect and put a stop to the issuance of permits for buildings over twelve stories high. When the permit was asked for the Hartford Safety-Deposit company's proposed building Ald. Biegler accompanied Contractor Goble and E. V. Johnston. Mr. Biegler is Chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Buildings, to which was referred the question of limiting the height of structures. Biegler claimed that a permit should be issued because the Mayor had not signed the Kent order yet. It was intimated about the City Hall that the order could be evaded, as nothing was said as to the height of the buildings, the only provision being that they should not be over twelve stories. It was claimed that the structure could be built twelve stories, but high enough for twenty-four stories if it was desired, and extra floors could be put in after the question was settled. "The walls would have to be four inches thicker under the ordinance," said Ald. Kent, "and that would be a great additional expense. Besides, after the building is up there would have to be another permit for dividing the stories, and if by that time an ordinance is passed prohibiting buildings over twelve stories all this enormous extra expense of the unusually high stories would be thrown away. It is also claimed that the execution of an ordinance cannot be stopped by an order, but this is done every night in the Council."

It has been generally supposed that Ald. Biegler was in favor of limiting the height of buildings, and his course yesterday was a surprise.

HE WAS A MUCH-WANTED PRISONER.

Nine Officers After an Alleged California Forger at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 24.—Mortimer Fox arrived in this city some time ago and was soon arrested by the police. It was charged that he had committed forgery while a resident of San Francisco. A few days later an officer from San Francisco arrived and secured a requisition. Fox made application for a writ of habeas corpus, and the Judge announced that he could not hold Fox, and that any attempt to rearrest him in the court-room would be punished. A United States Marshal, a California detective, the Omaha Sheriff, and a half dozen policemen were all in the room waiting for Fox, and when the Judge announced his decision they stationed themselves outside the door. When Fox emerged Sheriff Boyd nabbed him and served a writ of habeas corpus returnable next Friday.

Decision as to Street-Car Crossings.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—In the Appellate Court today Judge Biggs handed down an opinion in the case of Mrs. Mary Jane Hickman against the Union Depot railroad company. The ruling is a new one and is based upon common law principles, there being no precedent to guide the court. Judge Biggs held that the cars to be excercised by persons crossing the railway tracks of horse-cars is not sufficient in cases of electric-cars on account of the increased speed of the latter.

Two Men.

Paterfamilias (furiously)—"You scoundrel! Why did you elope with my daughter?"

New Son-in-Law—"To avoid the insufferable fuss and nonsense of a society wedding."

Paterfamilias (beamingly)—"Thank Heaven, my daughter got a sensible husband any how."—*New York Weekly.*

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"Always the Cheapest."

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(COME TODAY.) (Tomorrow, Thursday, open till noon.)

Tremendous Cash Purchase

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Louis Adler, 179 Madison-st.,

AT A REDUCTION OF

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MAKE YOUR PURCHASES NOW. NEW GOODS AT ⅓ COST OF MATERIAL.

THINK WISELY. ACT PROMPTLY.

CLOTH JACKETS.

90 Black Cheviot Reefers, Coney Fur Revere (manufacturers' cost $8.00) } $ 3.98

87 Imported Glasse Reefers, Astrachan and Opossum (manufacturers' cost $16.50) } $ 9.98

68 Fine Cloth Reefers, Astrachan, Krimmer, and Mink Reveres (manufacturers' cost $18.00 to $25.00) } $11.98

PLUSH JACKETS AND SACQUES.

72 Seal Plush Reefers, 4-in. facings, silk serge linings (manufacturers' cost $18.00) } $ 8.98

43 Seal Plush Reefers, Astrachan revere facings (manufacturers' cost $25.00) } $13.98

81 Seal Plush Reefers, mink and krimmer reveres (manufacturers' cost $32.50) } $19.98

SELL AT SIGHT.

56 Seal Plush Sacques, wide facings, elegant lining (manufacturers' cost $25.00) } $14.98

92 Seal Plush Sacques, (cost to make $32.50) } $17.98

IRRESISTIBLE BARGAINS.

33 Ladies' Newmarkets, large capes (manufacturers' cost $21.50) } $14.98

160 Misses' Newmarkets, large capes (manufacturers' cost $12.00 to $35.00) } $ 6.98

210 Children's Gretchen Cloaks, large military capes (manufacturers' cost $8.00 to $10.00) } $ 4.98

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Artistic in design, beautiful in the selection of woods, and perfect in construction.

Prices Positively One-Half Real Value!

In the annals of our many successful sales, this Sideboard sale will rank as the foremost.

The Inducement is certainly Gigantic, and the Opportunity truly a rare one.

Sale ends Nov. 30, 1891.

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FURNITURE AND DRAPERIES,

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109 STATE-ST.

SHOES.

Ladies' Kid and Cloth Top Button and Lace Shoes, with patent tips and flexible soles,

AT $3.50 PAIR.

Widths AA, A, B, C, D, and E.

Ladies' Cork Sole Shoes, all styles and shapes.

Gentlemen's Slippers, all styles,

$2.50, $3.00, AND $3.50.

Worth $3.50, $4.00, and $5.00.

Ladies' Satin Slippers, Pink, Blue, and White, Louis XV. Heels,

AT $2.50.

Sold by all other dealers at $5.00.

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Kingsford's Silver Gloss For the LAUNDRY. Corn Starch For the TABLE.

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Siegel's PURE! FRESH! DELICIOUS! BONBONS AND CHOCOLATES. Orders by mail or express will receive prompt and careful attention. 161 STATE ST., CHICAGO. Branch of 889 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HAIR. E. BURNHAM, Central Music Hall HAIR STORE. Wigs, Bangs, Switches. 71 & 73 State St. Send for price-list.

WIRE GOODS. FENCING, WIRE CLOTH Stable Fixtures. The Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co. 142 Lake St. Largest stock and best facilities in the West.

Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co. PAINTS 170-174 RANDOLPH ST.

PACKERS. Anglo-American Provision Co. Packers & Provision Merchants. 40-41 B'd of Trade.

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H. J. EDWARDS & SONS, FINE CARRIAGES, 354 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO. Established in New York, 1824. Established in Chicago, 1857.

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King Kersey, Sterling Melton, Irish Freize, and Chinchilla Overcoats,

Strictly All Wool—all the latest colors, single or double breasted, for $15.00.

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PRINCE ALBERTS { FROM FINE BLACK WORSTED.

Cutaways, Single-breasted Sacks, Double-breasted Sacks, ALL SIZES, 33 to 44, $15.00 { New Browns, Hocanum Thibets, Silk Mixtures, Rock Cassimeres, Harris Cassimeres.

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OTHER so-called Foot-Forms may have wide toes, giving them the appearance of ease, but without the proper curve from the great toe back and under the instep with correct heel measurements they lack that comfort and perfection of fit which has made the Streeter Foot-Forms famous.

The original is sold *only* by Streeter's. All others are imitations.

STREETER, STATE AND MADISON-STS. MAIL ORDERS FILLED. OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS.

ED M'MAHON'S DEATH.

IT ENDS ONE OF CHICAGO'S MOST SENSATIONAL LEGAL CONTESTS.

He Dies of Typhoid Pneumonia at Mercy Hospital—His Wife with Him to the End—How He Was Brought to the Hospital, and the Story of His Sufferings—The Funeral to Take Place This Morning, the Interment Being at Calvary—Brief Review of the Case.

In one of the quiet little rooms on the North Side and on the first floor of the Mercy Hospital lies the body of Edward J. McMahon, who figured so prominently in one of the most famous legal contests that Chicago has known in its history. He died in the hospital at 6:30 p. m. Monday of typhoid pneumonia.

E. J. M'MAHON.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 20, Mr. McMahon was brought to the hospital in a carriage. He was accompanied only by his wife, and during his illness no other member of his family came near him, it is said. He was at once attended to by Dr. N. S. Davis Jr., who pronounced his case to be serious. The Rev. Father Seraphine was at once sent for and he heard Mr. McMahon's confession. Extreme unction was administered and the sick man was exhorted to free his mind from all earthly cares and prepare for his end. Except that he grew gradually weaker there was little change in his condition during the remainder of the afternoon.

He seemed to realize thoroughly that it was his last illness, though he occasionally expressed to his nurses the hope that he would get well again. Mrs. McMahon remained almost constantly with him, and only left the hospital to seek needed rest. She has entirely recovered her reason, and only a few days before he was taken ill she had returned from the asylum to which she had been sent.

MRS. M'MAHON.

His condition was much worse Saturday. He had spent a restless night and his breathing was more difficult and painful. During the day he grew steadily weaker. Dr. Davis visited his bedside nearly every hour and at night time almost every hope of the patient's recovery was given up.

Relieved by Death.

All that could possibly be done to relieve his pain was done during the night, but Sunday morning found him delirious. He continued in that state almost up to the time that death relieved his sufferings.

EDDIE M'MAHON.

Friends had frequently called at the hospital to inquire after his condition Sunday and Monday, and several of them were permitted to see him. Most of them, however, on hearing at the door of the hospital that he was so near death went away without leaving their names.

The remains were prepared for burial by Undertaker D. V. Quinlan. In the casket yesterday the features gave little indication of the suffering he had undergone. The face was thin and slightly drawn, but more noticeable than this was the calm and peaceful look that it bore. The casket in which it lay was of plain black. The only bright piece that relieved the monotony of its dark color was a small silver plate which bore the inscription:

EDWARD J. M'MAHON.
DIED NOV. 20, 1891.
AGED 33 YEARS.

The nuns took turns in watching and praying beside the remains all day yesterday. Mrs. McMahon also spent the greater portion of the day in the hospital. In the afternoon she went to her present abode on Cottage Grove avenue, near Forty-first street, where she is living with her cousin, Mrs. Sutherland.

A requiem mass will be celebrated in the chapel of the hospital at 8 o'clock this morning, and about 9 o'clock the remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment. All the funeral arrangements were ordered by the widow.

Little is known as to the manner in which Mr. McMahon caught the illness which resulted in his death. Until a few days before he died it was not regarded as more than a simple cold. One of his friends, it is said, insisted on his going to see his wife. She received him cordially and did all she could to nurse him back to health.

His Wife's Attention.

Seeing that he was growing steadily worse she took him to the hospital. The sisters there spoke very highly of her attention and solicitude for her husband.

Just previous to his illness he was employed by the Armour Packing company to buy and sell barrels on commission, and during this time he seemed utterly broken down in mind and body.

Not once while at the hospital did he ask to see any one but his wife, her presence seeming to be all-sufficient.

Lawyer John A. Qualey heard of Mr. Mahon's death with unfeigned sorrow.

"Poor fellow," he said, "perhaps it is best for him. Had I been in his place, indeed, I think that death would be a great relief. He had suffered much, and in his opinion he was terribly persecuted. At this time I do not wish to say anything except in charity of those who made him suffer. Perhaps there may now be in their breasts some ray of remorse or regret, and I would not add to the bitter feeling. His death should call down a mantle of charity and forgiveness on the embitterment that existed."

"How will his death affect the litigation?"

"It probably will end it. The disposition of the child, however, remains with the court, and I may not venture to forecast what that disposition may be."

"It is said that you are in possession of facts of more than ordinary interest in connection with the famous litigation that are not yet known to the general public?"

"The public knows all the principal facts of the case. Every lawyer, as a rule, knows more of the inner facts of his case than reach the general public. In this instance there is little to be added, and that will remain untold."

Mr. Qualey informed Judge Kohlsaat of the death of his client and requested funds for his funeral. Lawyer McHugh, who fought so hard against the young man and his wife, Elizabeth, was present, and made no objection to a reasonable allowance for the funeral. An order to that effect was therefore entered in the estate of Nora McMahon, the first wife of Edward McMahon.

"So this ends the fight, I suppose," said the court.

"Yes, I think it does," returned Mr. Qualey in a low voice. "It is all over now."

When asked what would become of the child over whom the entire controversy was had Mr. Qualey said that he thought the guardian, McGordon by name, and residing in Michigan, would get the child.

"They are the next of kin of the first wife and mother of the boy, and I think are entitled under the law to him," said Mr. Qualey.

HISTORY OF THE M'MAHON CASE.

Litigation That Led Up to a Horsewhipping and Contempt Proceedings.

The long litigation that has estranged the McMahon family came before the public first in the filing of two writs in January, 1889. In these writs Edward McMahon asked to have the bill of sale of his interest in the coal firm of E. & S. McMahon set aside for duress and fraud, and further that the court set aside the sale of his interest in his first wife's estates.

Edward McMahon was the eldest son of John E. McMahon, an old resident of Chicago, who was a prominent contractor before the fire. Early in the 80's Edward was married to a Miss McGordon of Muskegon, Mich. Two children were born of the marriage, and then came the death of the young wife, followed by that of one of the children, leaving only Edward Milton McMahon, the boy who has been the bone of contention between Edward and his relatives.

For some time Edward held a position in the City Engineer's office and he was afterwards engaged in the coal trade with his younger brother, Stephen, on Washington street. During the time he was in business with his brother he was quietly married to Mrs. Elizabeth Carney, the divorced wife of P. J. Carney, and the daughter of Col. Edwards, a gallant Ohio soldier, who afterwards managed a theater in Toledo.

The marriage brought about an unfriendly feeling which resulted in Edward's selling his interest in the coal business and going to Detroit. During his absence the boy, Milton, was cared for by Mrs. John McMahon, the mother of Edward, who refused to give the boy up when his father returned. Mrs. Kate Smith, a sister of young McMahon and the wife of Millionaire Peter Smith, took part with her mother in the case. Charges of drunkenness and immorality were made against Edward and his wife, but finally Edward secured possession of the boy, who is heir to $30,000.

Anonymous attacks were made on young McMahon and finally a charge of attempted poisoning was made against him by Peter Smith and his wife and a woman who had been employed in Edward's house. He was in jail for one day, but the charge was not pushed criminally. The boy was placed in St. Vincent's Asylum temporarily and the father attempted at one time to get the boy away.

Attacks were made on the private character of Mrs. Elizabeth McMahon, who appeared only as a witness to aid in proving her husband guiltless of the charge that he had sought to take his son's life, and as a result she horsewhipped Lawyer P. McHugh and Peter Smith in Judge Kohlsaat's court. Three weeks later she and her husband were both sentenced to ten days in jail for contempt of court, and under the excitement of the case Mrs. McMahon became insane that same evening and wandered about the streets all night alone. The next morning she was found in Jackson Park with mud-stained clothing, wholly irrational. For some days her life was despaired of, but careful nursing not only restored her to health but to reason as well. Shortly after the sensational episode in the Probate Court Mr. McMahon engaged himself to the Armour Packing company to buy and sell empty barrels on commission. But like his wife Elizabeth, it is believed that the strain of being tried on a charge of attempting to take the life of his own son was more than he could stand. He broke down in mind and body.

FLORENCE AS O'TRIGGER AND SLOTE.

Two Characters with Which the Late Actor Was Particularly Identified.

Two characters with which the late W. J. Florence was particularly identified were Sir Lucius O'Trigger and Bardwell Slote. They belonged to widely different classes of plays—the former to Sheridan's artificial comedy of manners, "The Rivals," and the latter to "The Almighty Dollar," a farcical satire on American politics.

AS THE HON. BARDWELL SLOTE.

An Ohio politician was the original of Bardwell Slote. He hailed from the neighborhood of Cleveland. Mr. Woolf, the author, wrote the character on lines laid out by the comedian; and, curiously enough, Mrs. Florence suggested the companion picture of Mrs. Gen. Gilflory out of her own observation. The original of the florid woman, who was addicted to the use of bad French, was a living, breathing woman in Washington. Mrs. Florence never made Mrs. Gilflory as natural, as real a person as her husband made Bardwell Slote, but the American Mrs. Malaprop, despite her obvious artificialities, had a warm place in the heart of the public.

MRS. FLORENCE NEVER AS SIR LUCIUS O'TRIGGER.

It was ill-advised, by the way, to take these types to London, where they were received with the usual British obtuseness.

Sir Lucius O'Trigger was, perhaps, Mr. Florence's nearest approach to high comedy. He showed good taste in modifying Sheridan's not flatter-ing portrait of this Irish Gascon and fire-eater. The type no longer exists, and Florence rendered human the character. He could not change those lines toward the end, in which Sir Lucius is represented as turning ridicule upon Mrs. Malaprop, who, with all her absurdities, was a lady.

W. J. FLORENCE.

An Irishman, even of the adventurer class, such as those who infested Bath in the eighteenth century, would be incapable of the lack of gallantry here manifested by Sir Lucius. Wit excused cruelty, according to the Restoration dramatists, whom Sheridan imitated, but the author outraged his own instincts in giving one of his own race a Saxon brusqueness toward woman which is impossible to the Celt. Sir Lucius, however, as every one else who became acquainted with Florence, was made a better fellow by the association.

TASCOTT STORY TOLD BY A HALFBREED.

Treasury Agent Soehngen Brings News from the Turtle Mountains.

Special Treasury Agent Andrew Soehngen has just returned from a trip to the Turtle Mountains, a desolate region on the Canadian border in North Dakota. While there he investigated the story that Tascott was among the Turtle Mountain Indians.

On his trip to the mountains in a bob-sleigh he was chased by timber wolves, but the Turtle Mountain Indians he talked with declared they had not seen or heard of a man answering Tascott's description. At a postal station six miles away the agent found a halfbreed who said he had sheltered a stranger three years ago who looked like Tascott. His visitor arrived at night and remained until the next day. From there, Mr. Soehngen says, Tascott was traced to Vancouver.

ST. LOUIS AND RETURN $6.

Kansas City and Return $10.

On Nov. 25 and 26 the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. will sell tickets at above rates, good returning Nov. 30th. Intermediate points at fare one way for round trip. Office 212 Clark, corner Adams.

"Half Rates to St. Louis and Return."

On account of Thanksgiving day, the Illinois Central will make a rate of $6 Chicago to St. Louis and return, tickets to be sold Nov. 25 and 26, good to return until Nov. 30 inclusive. An excellent opportunity for "South Siders" to make use of the "Diamond Special," solid vestibule train of compartment sleepers and luxurious chair cars—seats free—which leaves Chicago daily at 9 p. m., stopping at Van Buren street, Twenty-second, Thirty-ninth, and Hyde Park Stations. City ticket office 194 Clark street.

Confirmed.

The favorable impression produced on the first appearance of the agreeable liquid food remedy Syrup of Figs a few years ago has been more than confirmed by the pleasant experience of all who have used it, and the success of the proprietors and manufacturers, the California Fig Syrup company.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R.

Electric-lighted, steam-heated Vestibule trains to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, and Sioux City. Through sleeping-car daily to Portland, Ore., via Northern Pacific R. R. City ticket office, 207 Clark street, Chicago.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa.

Delicious, easily digested, and highly nourishing.

New method—teeth without plate. Experience and skill combined; low prices. Drs. McChesney,

NOT ABLE TO AGREE.

SWITCHING TROUBLES REFERRED TO THE TRUNK LINES.

An Attempt to Restore Certain Charges Frustrated by the Grand Trunk Road—East-Bound Rates from Chicago Considered—A Committee Appointed to Adjust Minneapolis-Duluth Grain Rates—The Burlington Charged with Violations of Agreement—Other Railway News.

A meeting of the Chicago managers of Central Traffic Association roads was held at Chairman Blanchard's office in the Rookery yesterday at which the subject of the restoration of the Chicago switching tariff and the discontinuance of the payment of cartage was discussed generally. The subject was discussed at great length, but an understanding could not be reached owing to the refusal of the Chicago and Grand Trunk to recede from the position it has heretofore taken—namely: that inasmuch as switching and cartage charges have been and are now being absorbed by competing lines it proposes to do openly what other lines are doing secretly. The conclusion reached was that a settlement of the difficulties could not be effected by the Central Traffic Association managers and that the cooperation of the trunk lines would be necessary for definite action. It was, therefore, decided to call a meeting of the joint committee to be held in New York Tuesday, Dec. 1, for further consideration of the subject. There is but little prospect that switching charges will be established again on traffic eastbound from Chicago.

The Chicago committee of the Central Traffic Association also held a meeting in the Rookery yesterday and considered various subjects relating to east-bound rates from Chicago. The question of through rates and proportions accruing to roads east of Chicago on pig-iron from Ashland, Wis., was discussed at length, and the Chairman was finally authorized to take the matter up with the Milwaukee committee to arrange for uniform rates and divisions via all lines. Regarding return pass for man in charge of live stock shipments a recommendation was made to Chairman Blanchard that the present rule not allowing return passes be continued. A recommendation was made to the Chairman of the Official Classification committee that the rule regarding classification of dressed beef, mutton, provisions, etc., loaded in same car be changed to read as follows:

When articles of a higher or lower class are loaded in the same car with dressed beef, sheep, or hogs, such articles—including the dressed beef, sheep, or hogs—will be charged at actual weight and at their class rate for carloads. If such articles have no carload rating their actual weight and class rate should apply on such articles, provided that in no case shall the minimum charge for the entire shipment be less than for 20,000 pounds at the dressed-beef rate.

The Chairman was authorized to take up, with the Chairman of the Central Traffic Association, the question of rates on iron ore, carloads, from Chicago to Terre Haute and Brazil, Ind., and urge him to induce the East St. Louis and Michigan committees to raise their rates to $1 per ton, and if they agree Chicago roads will make their rates the same. The communication from the Railway committee of the Live Stock Exchange in regard to bills of lading on live stock was referred to the Chairman of the Central Traffic Association.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN RATES.

Committee Appointed to Settle Duluth Discrimination on Wheat.

Traffic Manager A. C. Bird of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul returned from St. Paul yesterday, where he attended a conference of railroad officials with a committee of the Board of Trade regarding alleged discrimination in rates on wheat to Duluth. He says the meeting decided that a committee consisting of one representative from each road carrying wheat into St. Paul and Minneapolis be appointed to see if they could agree on a new schedule of rates between Minneapolis and Duluth. If they fail to agree on satisfactory rates the matter is to be referred to the Presidents. The Minneapolis people claim that from certain territory west of their city Minneapolis is entitled to lower rates than Duluth because the distance is shorter. This trouble, however, applies only during the navigation season, and navigation at Duluth being closed there will be nothing to be complained of by the Minneapolis people until spring. In the meantime it is believed that a satisfactory arrangement will be made during the winter.

Rates and Weights on Oranges.

The Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association has decided that when proportional rates from Ohio River points on oranges coming from south thereof are made lower than the local rates, which would apply according to the official classification, such lower proportional rates shall apply to actual weights per 100 pounds when ascertained at shipping points, and not per box, and the minimum carload weight shall be 24,000 pounds. When it is impracticable to weigh oranges at original southern shipping points the billing weights of the initial southern roads will be accepted north of the Ohio River, but not less than eighty pounds per standard box, and the property will not be thereafter weighed en route. When full local tariff rates per 100 pounds are charged north of Ohio River crossings the estimated weight of seventy-five pounds per box and the minimum carload weight of 20,000 pounds, provided in the official classification, will govern.

Rates on Mill Feed from Iowa Points.

Questions having arisen as to the rates which should apply on mill feed, carload, from various points in Iowa to Cincinnati, Chairman Midgley announces that west of the Mississippi River corn rates are applied on shipments of mill feed, while east of the Mississippi River the regular sixth-class rates apply. It is claimed, says Mr. Midgley, that the use of corn rates west and sixth-class rates east would produce inequalities that would possibly necessitate a recheck of the rates, and as a temporary measure it is suggested that the through rates on corn be authorized on shipments of mill feed, carload. Unless objection is made lines in the Western Freight Association are authorized to use the corn rates, effective Dec. 1, 1891, subject to withdrawal on notice from Mr. Midgley's office if it is found necessary.

Charged with Cutting Rates.

The Rock Island yesterday preferred charges against the Burlington, alleging violation of agreement by selling a ticket Nov. 19, limited, Dec. 19, signature of purchaser C. A. Bradley. The ticket was sold on the Chicago market and purchased by the Rock Island for $26. The complaint avers that round-trip tickets, Denver to Chicago, are not authorized by the association, nor is the extension limit permitted by the agreement. The ticket being sold at less than regular rate indicates some kind of manipulation on the part of the Burlington people in Denver. The Rock Island claims to be able to show who Bradley is when the trial comes off and for what purpose the ticket was issued to him and that tariff rate was not paid for same.

Wrong Impression About Rates.

Relative to rates from Indianapolis on traffic destined to Missouri River points, Chairman Midgley is informed that the proportional tariff is being applied on shipments destined to interior points in Iowa, etc. This, Midgley says, is not correct, the understanding being that the rates in question are to be used only in making through rates to Missouri River points, Omaha and south, and will not apply on business destined to points in Iowa, etc., except so far as the through rates to Missouri River points on the authorized basis may be lower than to intermediate points. Any tariffs issued in conflict with the above should be withdrawn.

Spriggs Gives Bail.

George B. Spriggs, General Freight Agent of the Nickel-Plate road, gave bail before Judge Gresham yesterday in the sum of $2,500. Mr. Spriggs was indicted on the charge of having discriminated in freight rates in favor of Swift & Co. James Clave and the defendant were the sureties.

Annual Meeting of the Erie.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The annual meeting of the bond and share holders of the New York, Lake Erie and Western road was held today, and resulted in the reelection of the old Board of Directors without opposition. The annual report showed surplus earnings of $1,005,577.

BISHOP GRAFTON AND HIS POOR DIOCESE.

Episcopal Clergymen Undergoing Hardships—One Who Is His Own Cook.

The Rt.-Rev. C. C. Grafton, Episcopalian Bishop of the Fond du Lac (Wis.) Diocese, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. Bishop Grafton, though an American born, was one of the founders in England of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, the members of which are known as the Colley fathers, from the town near which their monastery is located. After its organization the society failed to become sufficiently Americanized, and Bishop Grafton joined the priesthood of his church. Just now the Colley order is attracting some attention in the East on account of the recall by the Superior in England of Father Hall in Boston. He claims that this action was taken because he voted to make Dr. Phillips Brooks Bishop of Massachusetts.

Bishop Grafton said: "That is one of the reasons for his recall, so Father Hall alleges, but there are probably other reasons, although I know nothing of the business of the order or its relations with Father Hall. One thing is certain: there is a remarkably good feeling in the Episcopal fold, and Bishop Brooks is sincerely welcomed by the house of Bishops.

"My diocese is probably the poorest in the Episcopal church. All the wealthy towns in Wisconsin are taken into the Milwaukee diocese, and we are left with the growing towns. The diocese is as large as Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. There is a greater variety of nationalities in Wisconsin than in any other State in the union, and all are struggling with fortune. We only had $24,000 to conduct all the affairs of the diocese last year. We have over thirty clergymen, and from Easter to Easter last year we had 506 confirmations. Chicago only had about 1,000, so you see how we are working. Our clergy receive nothing save what is in the offertory, and it can instance one of our most brilliant men who cooks his own meals. On one occasion he was sent to a general church convention in New York. An Eastern rector with a rich pulpit asked him how much he received from his Wisconsin call. He stated the figures and the Eastern man said: 'Why, that would not supply me with theater tickets.' But we are doing the work. As you may understand, when men bury themselves that way they are laboring for the cause. Chicago in its great charity ought to remember the Lazarus at its own gates."

Bishop Grafton receives many communications addressed to the Bishop's palace. "I am unmarried and my palace consists of two rooms—one my sleeping apartment and the other my office."

Judge Lawrence McCully of the Hawaiian Supreme Court registered with his family at the Grand Pacific after an extended European tour. He added yet another to the long list of conflicting reports as to the feeling of the Hawaiian people towards annexation.

"I am an American by birth," he said, "and I am quite certain that I express the real sentiment of the American Colony at Honolulu when I state that a continuance of the independent monarchy is desirable. The natives do not desire to give up their independence and the great sugar planters among the colonists do not necessarily represent the true attitude of the colonists at large.

"Nor do I put the slightest faith in the rumors that England is or intends making an effort to gain control of the islands. I feel this way because I have reason to believe that we are correct in our supposition that there is an understanding between the Governments of England and the United States to the effect that the control shall go to the latter in case the monarchy passes away. It may pass away, it is true, but probably only with the passing away of the natives themselves. Already they have faded to 30,000 people. Should any foreign power gain possession of the islands that power would logically and justly be the United States. The Americans now represent the wealth, intelligence, and influence of the foreign element."

J. L. Bowdre and F. H. Suly of the United States Geographical Survey are at the Palmer House, where George R. Wendling of Washington, the orator, is also registered. E. Sautter of Geneva, Switzerland, and a large party of English friends are at the Auditorium. Chief F. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was at the Grand Pacific yesterday en route to Minneapolis.

IT WILL BE A SOCIETY EVENT.

Preparations Making for the Carpenter-Falk Nuptials at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Over 1,500 invitations have been extended for the wedding of Miss Emma Wahl Falk, daughter of Mrs. Franz Falk, to Paul Dillingham Carpenter, son of the late Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, and the event will be a most notable one in Milwaukee society. The best man will be P. Tecumseh Sherman, son of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman. Archbishop Katzer will perform the ceremony, which is to be attended with high mass at St. John's Cathedral, both Miss Falk and Mr. Carpenter being recent converts to the Catholic Church.

Mr. Barre of Paris, inventor of the sliding railway in which Milwaukee capitalists have been asked to interest themselves, is coming to America and will reach Chicago some time next month. A letter received today from Philip P. Horworth of Chicago said Mr. Barre will come to Milwaukee to more fully explain his new railway system and to interest Milwaukee capitalists, if possible, in the proposed road between Chicago and Milwaukee.

Quartermaster-General Falk today announced that he had accepted the resignation of Maj. George of the Third Infantry as custodian of the State military reservation. Maj. George has been custodian of Camp Douglas since it passed under the control of the State. His successor has not yet been named.

In the case of Gustav Weiner, who sued Frank Morgenrath, proprietor of the gambling house, for the recovery of $1,493 which he claimed to have lost to them in gambling, an affidavit of no answer was filed by the plaintiff today and judgment taken for the full amount of his claim.

DIVIDED IN THEIR OPINIONS.

Witnesses in a Will Case Differ as to the Mental Condition of John Warne.

GENEVA, Ill., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—The Guild-Warne will case is fast drawing to a close. Some strong testimony was given today by the defense to show that John Warne, at the time of making his will, was in full possession of his business faculties—as much so as ever. Two of the attesting witnesses will testify that at the time it was drawn he was as vigorous in mind as ever and as competent to attend to his own business as ever. One singular fact in the case is that nearly all the witnesses are well-to-do and with more than ordinary business ability. Some fifty witnesses have testified that he was unable to attend to his own affairs, and so much so that a conservator was appointed, and, on the other hand, there are as many more that will swear to his business capacity. The amount involved is $15,000.

KILLED HIM WITH A WAGON STAKE.

William Hagen, a Michigan Merchant, the Victim of a Foul Murder.

ALPENA, Mich., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—William Hagen of Hagensville, Presque Isle County, was murdered last night by John Ioulaski and Cassius Keraleski, two Polish farmers. Hagen kept a general store and was Postmaster. The men were making some purchases when a dispute arose about the price. Hagen drove the men out and a few minutes later stepped into the street, when the ruffians beat him to death with a wagon stake. They then threatened to kill the whole family. Word was sent to Rogers City and the two murderers were arrested today, Ioulaski having made a desperate resistance. Hagen was about 55 years of age, had a large family, and was generally respected. Ioulaski has a wife and five children, while Keraleski was recently married.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. Brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

BEAUTIFIED BY ART.

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH REMODELED AND REDECORATED.

The Dedication Will Take Place the First Sunday in December—Several Changes Made in the Arrangement of Ecclesiastical Appurtenances—The Ceiling Decoration Described—Pretty Display of Electric Lights—Sunday-School Room and Kitchen—Various Alterations.

The Immanuel Baptist church, Michigan boulevard and Twenty-third street, which was partly destroyed by fire several months ago, is almost ready for occupancy again, and the dedicatory services will be held the first Sunday in December.

Since the fire the church has been receiving extensive improvements in interior arrangement and decorations, which, when completed, will make it one of the handsomest houses of worship in the city.

The pulpit, in the auditorium proper, has been moved several feet forward into the church, making room for a baptistery in the rear. Directly above it the new organ will stand. It will differ from the old one in that it will be compact and not separated as formerly. At the right of the pulpit and at the end of the long gallery, which extends entirely around the church, will be the organist's position and the choir gallery.

The most marked changes are in the decorations. The vaulted ceilings are made of

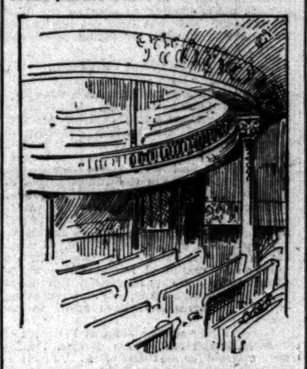
THE NEW CEILING.

steel finished to resemble oak, in large raised squares, blocked off in panels, and in each one an incandescent electric light is set. In the center of the ceiling is a large, stained-glass skylight, with old-gold effects. The mural trimmings are of colors corresponding with the ceiling, and the only ornamentation is a frescoed frieze of simple pattern. The dome-shaped background of the organ alcove is of a sky-blue tint, thickly studded with stars of gold leaf.

Around the edge of the gallery is a long line of electric lights placed at intervals of about two feet. These, with the gas-jets, it is said, will provide illumination superior to that of any church in Chicago.

The seats are finished in oak and the carpet will be of shades that harmonize with the other decorations.

The ceiling of the lecture-room has been lowered two feet to improve the Sunday-school rooms just above it.



PART OF THE INTERIOR.

In its interior decorations the Sunday-school room will resemble the church auditorium. The ceiling will be vaulted and a gallery, similar to the one in the church below, will extend around the entire room, which will be lighted with electricity.

Extensive improvements have been made in the vestibules and hallways. All of them, with the doors leading into the various auditoriums, have been broadened. The stairways are of a modern pattern and are built with fewer landings than the ones in the old church.

In the rear an addition has been built for a kitchen. It will be supplied with all modern conveniences. The pastor's study has also been overhauled. When completed the church will be one of the most convenient edifices of the kind in the city.

Old and New.

I.

O, a new fountain pen is a very good thing
When it works!
But O, how you're tempted to give it a fling
When it shirks!
You pound it and shake it. It won't work, by jingo!
And the best you can do is to make the old thing go
By jerks.

II.

You spatter the blotter, you pound with your fist—
It's no use.
The ink you start stops coming when you desist,
Like the juice
Of an orange sucked dry, that parched lips might grow to.
And your thoughts, if you spoke them, would sound like "O, go to
The deuce!"

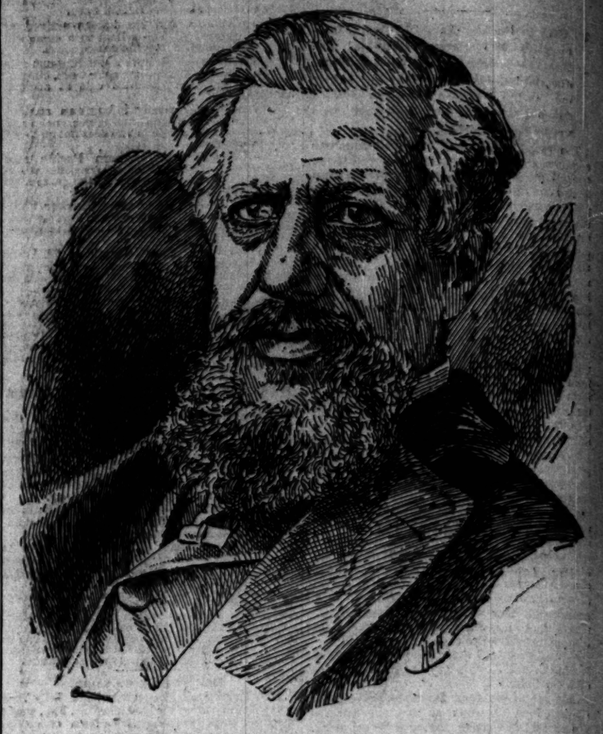
III.

Being Christian, you keep all your thoughts to yourself,
As you should.
And you throw your new prize on the very top shelf—
Well and good!
You hunt up your inkstand, you dip your quill in it,
Then you write for ten hours ninety-six words a minute—
Or could.

—*Somerville Journal.*

WESTERN SALVAGE & WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, Manager.
DO NOT FORGET
TODAY, at 10 a. m.,
SALVAGE OF
BOOK AND PRINT PAPER.
ON FRIDAY, NOV. 27, AT 10 A. M.,
Salvage of
DENNIS LEAHY & CO., 146 5th-av., city.
Consisting of
500 pcs. Fancy Cassimeres, Beavers, Cheviots, Kerseys, Overcoatings, Linings, &c.
All in fine condition and especially adapted to the merchant tailor trade.
Also,
Large quantity of Clothing.
Goods now on exhibition.
Stocks arranged for sale by
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S



Latest and Best Poem
will appear in the
CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE
Of November 29.

China,
Glass,
Cutlery.

The proper serving of the Thanksgiving dinner is dependent upon your possessing the requisite quantity of these important accessories. Our assortment is, beyond question, the greatest in this city, and our prices we know will bear comparison with those quoted elsewhere.

Burley & Company
77, 79, and 81 State Street.

THANKSGIVING.

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 STATE-ST.,
OFFER UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS
—IN—
NECKWEAR,
Gloves, Dress Shirts,
Handkerchiefs, Dress Vests,
Collars and Cuffs, Hosiery,
—AND—
UNDERWEAR
INSPECTION INVITED.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
84 & 86 Randolph-st.
AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING
GREAT CLEARING SALE
New and Second-Hand
FURNITURE.
A full line Carpets, Bedding, Blankets, Stoves, and General Household Goods, Cigars, Pictures, Crockery, Plated Ware, and General Merchandise.

CHANCELLOR
The Leading 10c Cigar.
A. SHIRE, - - 192 Madison-st.

When the STOMACH is weak, no matter what the disease, the patient must have nourishment. Then is the time for
AREND'S KUMYSS.
Its restorative power borders on the wonderful, and unlike drugs it never can do harm. It is a COMFORT always, and has saved thousands of lives.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.
But beware of the numerous poor and often unwholesome imitations sold by substituting druggists.
Arend's Kumyss is the ORIGINAL and the BEST IN THE WORLD. It is not sold to the trade, but furnished to consumers directly from
Arend's Drug Store
Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

GIVEN THE CONTRACT.

WILLIAM HARLEV & SON TO BUILD ILLINOIS' FAIR BUILDING.

The Matter Finally Settled at a Meeting of the State Commissioners—What the Contract Specifies—Commissioner Aldrich, Capt. Dunham, and Traffic Manager Jayvex Discuss Transportation by Water—How a Section of One Building Will Be Put Up—Other World's Fair News.

William Harlev & Son were yesterday awarded the contract for building the Illinois State Building. The fight which had been made on this firm culminated when the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners met yesterday. Mr. Paddock, the attorney, and W. W. Boyington had drawn up a contract which specifically set forth the style of material to be used. Embodied in this contract were the specifications.

The board met at 10 o'clock and immediately went into executive session. Three hours were spent in discussing the contract and the matter of its award. The architects had reserved in the proposal the right to interpret the specifications. In the contract every requirement was clearly defined and set. It stated most emphatically that only the best of material was to be used in the construction of the building.

Before the afternoon meeting the Committee of Construction held a conference with Harlev & Son. The contract was presented and they stated their willingness to accept it, raising no objections to any of the requirements. The committee reported to the board and the contract was awarded to Harlev & Son by a vote of 16 to 3, Dysart, Stewart, and Bradley voting in the negative.

The contract for statuary was not let. The board wishes to obtain sketches of groups from sculptors before awarding the contract for this work. Seventeen thousand and nine hundred dollars is to be expended on this work, and Secretary Girrard said yesterday that the work would probably be divided between Gaelen and Taft.

John P. Reynolds said last night: "We are satisfied that Harlev & Son will do good work. It is a straight business proposition. They make a contract which specifically sets forth what they are required to do and give a good and sufficient bond for the performance of that duty. There is plenty of time to discuss the matter of statuary. We want designs submitted before we let a contract for that work. The board holds its regular meeting next Tuesday, but I do not think we will be able to let the contract at that meeting."

William Harlev said after the meeting: "We are perfectly satisfied with the contract. When we figured on this work we expected to use only the best material in its construction, and the fact that the contract emphasizes the use of such material is no hardship to us. We are required to give a bond of $100,000 and expect to have it signed tonight. In that case it will be presented tomorrow and the contract signed. Work will be commenced immediately, and a large force of men will be put to work in order that the building may be completed in the time specified. We have until Oct. 10, 1892, to complete the work, but it will take all that time. The foundations will be in within a few months, and after that the work will progress rapidly. The fact of my connection with the old County Board I think should not have been taken into consideration. Many innocent men are liable to indictment, and the fact that I was never tried should operate in my favor. In this instance I agree to do certain work in a certain manner and give a bond for the performance of my duty. If I fail my bond is forfeited. It is a simple business proposition."

TRANSPORTATION BY WATER.

Capt. Dunham, E. E. Jaycox, and Commissioner Aldrich Have a Consultation.

Capt. J. S. Dunham, the vessel-owner, and E. E. Jaycox, Traffic Manager of the World's Columbian Exposition, called upon Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich yesterday for the purpose of discussing the water transportation question in connection with the Fair. This is a matter which Mr. Aldrich has all along considered an important one in connection with the Exposition, and some time ago he began to agitate the advisability of building docks along the Lake-Front and the assuming of some sort of control over the pleasure craft. He said at the time that the lake would play an important part in transporting people to and from the World's Fair site.

One great barrier in taking up this matter has been the doubtful ownership of the riparian rights along the Lake-Front Park. Corporation Counsel Miller expects to go to Washington soon for the purpose of seeing what can be done toward advancing the Lake-Front cases on the calender of the United States Supreme Court, in order that a decision may be obtained at the earliest possible date. Aside from this, however, it is understood that a temporary arrangement can be entered into with the Illinois Central people on the condition that the building of docks along the Lake-Front will not be considered as prejudicial to their side of the case. Mr. Aldrich, it is said, has such assurances.

The World's Fair committees have been giving the transportation question much attention recently, and the necessity and advantage of transporting a large number of people by water has become apparent. It was with this end in view that Mr. Jaycox and Capt. Dunham called upon Mr. Aldrich yesterday to get his ideas. The Commissioner made one valuable suggestion that may cut an important part in the business done by the craft carrying passengers to and from Jackson Park. Mr. Aldrich proposes that docks for the landing of passengers be established at Wabash street, adjacent to the Northwestern depot, and also near Adams street, for the purpose of landing the people who arrive at the Union depot. There is one trouble that must be overcome before this plan can be carried out successfully, and that is the existing rule in reference to the opening and closing of the bridges. It is now required that the bridges shall be kept closed between 6 o'clock and 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock and 7 o'clock p. m.

The result of yesterday's visit is that a conference has been called for Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Commissioner Aldrich's office. Chief of Construction Burnham, Mr. Jaycox, and other officials of the World's Fair will be invited to be present, also Capt. Cochran, Capt. Dunham, and a number of representatives of the marine interests, and some of the officials of the Illinois Central company and the United States Vessel Inspector.

MEN WHO WILL GO ABROAD.

The Commission to Southern Europe Will Probably Be Completed Today.

Director-General Davis expects to appoint all the members of the Foreign Commission, which is to boom the World's Fair in Southern Europe, at the meeting of the Executive Committee today.

So far but one of the three Commissioners, Vice-President Thomas B. Bryan, has been appointed, and he left for New York yesterday afternoon. The selection of the other two members has caused Col. Davis a great deal of perplexity. According to the terms of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board of Control of the National Commission each member of the Foreign Commission is to be a director; another a National Commissioner, and a third, if not a National Commissioner, a representative of neither body.

Col. Davis has appointed Vice-President Bryan, and by that appointment has, according to the resolution, made the only selection available from the Board of Directors. But it is said that the Director-General is desirous of appointing Director H. N. Higinbotham a member of the commission, and it is probable that unless objection is made, that Mr. Higinbotham will be so appointed. He intends going abroad shortly to remain several months, and Col. Davis, it is understood, is desirous of making him a member of the commission. Mr. Higinbotham is one of the most prominent members of the Board of Directors and is also a well-known Chicago business-man. He is a member of the World's Fair Committee on Finance, and chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, which has charge of the granting of privileges and concessions on the Exposition grounds. Mr. Higinbotham has been a hard World's Fair worker, and as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means holds the position which calls for a man of strict integrity. It is the only committee of the directory which deals with competitors for valuable franchises or privileges. Among all the applicants who have asked for concessions there has not been a complaint made against Mr. Higinbotham on the score of partiality or unfair treatment.

The third Commissioner will no doubt be a member of the National Commission. A Democrat has been suggested for the position, and one from the East is desired. Col. Davis was in communication yesterday with officers and members of the Board of Control with a view of determining the personnel of the commission.

The Chairman of the commission, if there be one, will be a National Commissioner and will be appointed by the Director-General. The last commission to Europe spent two days arguing over the selection of a Chairman. This time Col. Davis expects to settle the matter himself, and he has announced that the honor will be conferred on a National Commissioner.

The commission will be absent three months, and will visit Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the countries of the lower Danube, Turkey, Greece, and the States of North Africa. Vice-President Bryan will also do some missionary work in Paris before the arrival there of the remaining two Commissioners, who will sail for Europe within the next two weeks.

TO SEE WHAT IT WILL LOOK LIKE.

George Post Wants Part of the Manufactures Building Put Up at Once.

George Post of New York, the architect of the Manufactures Building, has secured an unusual concession from the Construction Department. Mr. Post, it appears, does not know just what his designs for the building will look like when completed. Several days ago, therefore, he asked that the contractors for the carpentry work on the building, Messrs. Agnew & Co., begin at once the erection of a section of the superstructure in order that Mr. Post and other members of the Board of Architects may decide upon the general character and appearance of the building. The work which Mr. Post has asked be accomplished consists of the construction of a section thirty-five feet long and sixty-six feet high to the roof line. It will include the cornice of the building and will show two columns and one spandril. The work is to be complete, as far as it goes, and be covered with staff.

Testing Moving Sidewalks.

There is now in operation in the Exposition grounds an experimental movable sidewalk 300 feet in length, the same except in length as will be exhibited during the World's Fair. This encircles an oval patch of ground and consists of two movable platforms running side by side and both going the same way. The first or slow platform runs at a rate of three miles an hour which makes stepping on while in motion extremely easy. Another step puts the passenger on the fast platform, which runs six miles an hour. It has been working two weeks and has carried as many as 500 persons at one time. The inventor claims for the invention a carrying capacity of 40,000 an hour past a given point. One advantage claimed for the moving sidewalk is that it can be put up on a level with the second stories of buildings, increasing the capacity of the streets. A public trial of the sidewalk will be made this afternoon.

Bids for Staff Work.

Bids for the staff work for the Fine Arts Building were opened yesterday by the Chief of Construction. The lowest bidder was the firm of Smith, Crimp & Eastman, at $119,000. The next lowest bid was submitted by the Medusaline Manufacturing company and amounted to $120,000. Some time ago the Medusaline company entered the contest with a substitute for staff. All bids for the staff work of the building were declared off in order to give this concern a chance to show what it could do. New bids were asked for and the foregoing figures indicate the result.

Plans of Mr. Whitehouse.

F. Cope Whitehouse, an Egyptologist, of London, proposes to make an exhibit at the Fair of the results of his recent researches in Egypt. If given space he will have on exhibition a large relief map of the Castlement Basin of the Nile, and a relief map of the Fayoum Basin with the engineering works in that region. It is also suggested by Mr. Whitehouse that there be a gallery of the sketches, the origin of which there is reason to believe, he thinks, grew out of pictures in the Land of Goshen. There are also portraits and manuscripts of the early Christian era.

Colorado Mining Exhibits.

Chief Skiff of the Department of Mines and Mining returned yesterday from Denver, where he attended the session of the National Mining congress. There were present nearly 500 delegates, representing thirty-eight States. Chief Skiff secured the adoption of a set of resolutions heartily indorsing, by the National Mining Congress, the World's Fair enterprise and pledging the hearty and full sympathy and support of the congress to the Exposition.

Work of Nebraska Women.

BEATRICE, Neb., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—The first organized effort of the women of Nebraska towards securing representation at the World's Fair was through a meeting held in this city today, which was largely attended. Mrs. John S. Briggs of Omaha, one of the lady managers from this State, was present and addressed the meeting at length, setting forth the objects to be attained through representation at the Columbian Exposition. An organization was effected, to be known as the Gage County Auxiliary to the State World's Fair Commission pending the adoption of a plan of work by the State Commission. Officers were selected as follows: President, Mrs. R. S. Bibb; Vice-President, Mrs. C. E. White; Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. P. Lester; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. B. Sherman; Treasurer, Mrs. E. C. Salisbury.

Oklahoma Getting Ready.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—An enthusiastic meeting of the World's Fair County Commissioners was held Monday at Oklahoma City. A thorough organization was effected and the officers elected were: President, the Governor; Vice-President, Mont Bixler, Norman; Secretary, Miss Mattie Keiso, Elreno; Treasurer, Col. St. Cloud, Kingfisher; Executive committee, E. L. Halleck, Guthrie; Dr. Hollaman, Oklahoma City, and Mrs. Marion Rock, Guthrie. The commission adjourned to meet at Guthrie Jan. 7, 1892.

Exposition Notes.

F. W. Grogan, the architect of the government battleship at Jackson Park, has been ill during the last two weeks at No. 6352 Myrtle avenue. It was reported yesterday that Mr. Grogan was improving.

The Committee on Ways and Means yesterday received the model of a Turkish boat known as the caique, the common row-boat of the Bosphorus. A few of these boats will probably be put upon the lagoons.

There will be this afternoon a meeting of the Committee on Ceremonies, at which the principal business will be to settle the details regarding the program and invitations for the dedicatory ceremonies next October.

Frank Wiggins of the Los Angeles Board of Trade, California, has secured fifty specimen trees of citrus fruits in large boxes, which are intended for exhibition at the Fair. The trees will be sent to Chicago next summer.

Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke, Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, yesterday sent out a letter to the Secretaries of the various World's Fair State Boards asking them to send at least one woman to the World's Fair convention which will meet here Dec. 9.

The horticulturists of the country continue their demand for fifty acres of space, but it appears they will be disappointed. E. F. Lawrence of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings reported yesterday to the committee that the amount of space desired could not be granted or considered until after the location of the railroad tracks in Jackson Park should be definitely settled.

Louis Gallert and W. A. Alexander asked the committee for space yesterday for an insurance exhibit consisting of a fire-engine house and patrol-service apparatus. The matter was referred to Chief of Construction Burnham, who approved the construction of a building 125x75 feet in case the apparatus can be utilized by the Exposition company, and on condition that the promoters of the scheme pay for the construction of the building.

TO CHECK ITS COURSE

STATE OFFICIALS FEAR AN EPIDEMIC OF SMALL-POX.

They Will Ask the Federal Government to Re-establish Its Immigration Inspection Service on the Canadian Border—Close of the Indiana State Farmers' Institute—How Illinois Cares for Its Charitable Institutions—Funeral of Dr. McFarland—Other News from the Northwest.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Secretary Reilly of the State Board of Health today transmitted to Gov. Fifer the following letter, which is self-explanatory:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 24.—To his Excellency, Joseph W. Fifer, Governor of Illinois—Sir: I have the honor to forward herewith for your information copies of communications from the Governor of Michigan and the Commissioner of Health of the City of Chicago urging upon the Secretary of the Treasury the necessity of re-establishing the immigration inspection service on the Canadian border for the protection of the Western and Northwestern States of the Union from the importation of small-pox and other contagious and infectious diseases. The importance of the request is emphasized by recent official advices which indicate that Western Europe is in imminent danger of an invasion of the disease—whether it be typhus fever or Asiatic cholera—which is now ravaging a large area of Russia. I have, therefore, to ask your Excellency on behalf of the State Board of Health that you add the weight of your influence to that of Gov. Winans and Health Commissioner Ware in the attempt to secure from the Federal government a measure of protection which may be of vital importance to the welfare of the Commonwealth. Yours truly.

F. W. REILLY,
Secretary of the Illinois Board of Health.

In the communication of Gov. Winans of Michigan reference is made to the existence of small-pox in Quebec and the danger in which Michigan and other border States are placed. Health Commissioner Ware of Chicago heartily indorses Gov. Winans' request. Gov. Fifer will probably add his indorsement, though no action has yet been taken.

INDIANA FARMERS ESCHEW POLITICS

They Snub an Alliance Orator at Their Crawfordsville Meeting.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—The Indiana State Farmers' Institute closed its two days' session here today. The various branches of scientific farming were discussed by able speakers from all over the State. Prominent among the speakers was Mrs. Virginia Meredith, the practical woman farmer of Cambridge City, whose address on the possibilities of rural life attracted great attention. Prof. Lotta of Purdue University advanced the claims and work of that institution, while living topics were discussed by Prof. Kertz of Wabash College, J. A. Mount of Shannondale, and J. F. Connor of the Indiana Farmer. The institute believes that the dairying industry of Indiana is the coming one, and the officers will thoroughly investigate the question during the coming year and issue pamphlets in regard to it. The institute strongly favored the rural free delivery scheme of Postmaster-General Wanamaker, but the question of politics was avoided until today, when a calamity speaker named Hanna arose and began an Alliance speech of a violent character. He had not spoken two minutes when there was a loud cry for adjournment, and the immense audience arose in disgust and retired for dinner. The institute was composed of the leading and most prosperous agriculturists of Indiana, and was noted for a spirit of contentment and progress.

ILLINOIS HAS BEEN GENEROUS.

Liberal Appropriations by the State to Its Charitable Institutions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Illinois has probably been more liberal than any other State in its expenditures on behalf of the unfortunates who become inmates of the State charitable institutions. A statement just completed in the office of the State Board of Public Charities shows the total of the aggregate appropriations made by the Legislature for the various charitable institutions and the Reform School as follows, the dates given being the years when the first appropriation was made for each institution and the totals, including the appropriations made by the last Legislature this year for the ensuing two years:

1839—Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Jacksonville	$ 2,954,377.02
1847—Central Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville	4,502,457.50
1849—Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville	1,156,490.15
1867—Soldiers' and Orphans' Home, Normal	1,581,300.86
1867—Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago	503,514.00
1869—Northern Hospital for the Insane, Elgin	3,091,746.41
1869—Southern Hospital for the Insane, Anna	2,785,023.00
1867—Reform School, Pontiac	1,219,771.07
1877—Eastern Hospital for the Insane, Kankakee	4,069,119.00
1885—Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy	1,241,800.00
1889—Asylum for the Insane Criminals, Chester	102,200.00
Total	$34,775,183.90

These appropriations have been for the following purposes: For the ordinary expenses of maintenance and support of the inmates, $17,551,890.23; repairs and the improvement of grounds, $869,233.39; construction of buildings and machinery, $6,654,043.28.

DR. M'FARLAND LAID TO REST.

Impressive Ceremonies in Honor of the Dead Physician at Oak Lawn Retreat.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—The funeral of the late Dr. Andrew McFarland, whose death occurred Sunday by suicide, took place this morning at Oak Lawn Retreat. The services were conducted by the Rev. A. B. Morey of the State Street Presbyterian Church of this city. An eloquent discourse was delivered from a text found in Job xxxvii., 21. A touching and highly eulogistic tribute was also paid the departed by the speaker. After the discourse the following requiem was sung. It was written by Dr. McFarland a short time before his death, and it was his request that it should be used at his funeral:

Birds at the setting sun,
Glad to seek the sheltering nest,
My lengthened flight is done,
I'm weary, let me rest.

Beyond the tempter's power,
No more by sin distressed,
Fix thou the opening hour,
Of my eternal rest.

Gone now my anxious fears,
The turmoil of the breast,
Adieu, thou vale of tears,
Welcome the evening rest.

His promise stands assured,
To weary ones oppressed,
On thy dear bosom, Lord,
Give me the promised rest.

The floral decorations were elegant and profuse. The following gentlemen, all brother physicians and residents of this city, acted as pallbearers: H. K. Jones, T. J. Pitner, W. C. Cole, T. M. Cullimore, E. L. Herriott, and G. V. Black.

All that was mortal of Dr. Andrew McFarland was then laid to rest in Diamond Grove Cemetery.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS MEET.

They Effect an Organization and Select Delegates at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—About thirty fourth-class Postmasters held a meeting here today and effected a permanent State organization. Officers were elected as follows: President, the Rev. J. B. Seymour of Irving Park, Cook County; Secretary, A. W. Harting of Rochelle; Treasurer, S. B. Sterling of McLean. The following delegates and alternates to the National Convention of Fourth-Class Postmasters to be held at Washington were selected: D. F. Knawes of Cowden, J. B. Seymour of Irving Park, C. I. Reid of Crete, S. R. Sterling of McLean. Alternates—C. B. Childs of Harding, Reuben Lancaster of Virginia, D. W. Patierson of Ballard, M. D. Cole of Kingston, J. N. Stein of Fairmount. The bill now pending in Congress increasing the pay of fourth-class Postmasters was indorsed. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that commissions on money order business be graded in proportion to the size of the order issued.

GENERAL NORTHWEST NEWS.

Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri Physicians Form a Medical Society.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—At a largely attended meeting of physicians held here today the Tri-State Medical Association was formed. The membership is composed of regular physicians residing in Southeastern Iowa, Northeastern Missouri, and the adjacent portion of Illinois. The officers elected were: J. R. Hall of Scotia, Ill., President; T. G. McClure of Douds, Ia., Senior Vice-President; James M. Casey Jr. of Fort Madison, Junior Vice-President; J. M. Ball of Keokuk, Secretary; H. S. Rees of Wayland, Mo., Treasurer. During the session papers were read by Drs. Armentrout, Maxwell, Fegers, Ruth, Morehead, and Ball, and several interesting cases were presented for examination. The association will meet twice a year and the next meeting will be held here the first Tuesday in March.

Arrested Charged with Mayhem.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—On the night of Nov. 5 Mrs. W. B. Hill, wife of a well-to-do colored business-man, was almost blinded by some one dashing the contents of a vial of nitric acid in her face while she slept. Suspicion had rested on her husband and today he was arrested charged with mayhem. The police have ascertained that he purchased the vitriol in Davenport. He pleads not guilty to the charge, but the circumstantial evidence is strong against him except as to the motive.

Sagacious Spaniels Prevent a Blaze.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—What might have proved a disastrous fire was prevented here yesterday by two spaniel dogs. They are the property of Charles J. Richardson, and one of the canines awakened a servant by rubbing his nose against her face, who aroused their master just in time to extinguish a blaze that had already eaten a hole through the floor of his billiard hall. The fire had been started by a cigar being thrown in a wooden box filled with sawdust.

Saw Her Child Die in a Dream.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Last night Mrs. John George of this city dreamed that her 3-month-old child was dead. She awakened in a state of great excitement and immediately awakened her husband and told him of her dream. The dream so impressed her that she arose and went to the crib where lay the child, and to her horror found that her dream had been only too true, for it was dead. The child was apparently in good health when they retired last night.

To Bring Back an Alleged Murderer.

AVOCA, Ia., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Sheriff George Rainbow of Harlan passed through this city today, and, though he refused to say what his business was, it was learned from other sources that he went to Des Moines to secure from Gov. Boies a requisition on the Governor of Missouri for Will Davidson of Fulton, Mo., for complicity in the murder of James and Jasper Robertson in the fall of 1888.

Shot by an Unknown Assassin.

MOWEAQUA, Ill., Nov. 24.—David J. Atterberry, a farmer living four miles east of here, was shot and instantly killed by an unknown person yesterday afternoon. His horse and cart returned home without him, which alarmed his friends, and they started out to look for him and found him about a mile from his home in the road dead.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Girl.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Louise Rutzer, the 17-year-old daughter of Fred Dutzer, mysteriously disappeared from her home in this city Sunday night. She is a blonde, with hazel eyes, medium height, and wore a gray dress trimmed with red velvet, a plush cloak, and hat of old-rose color, with a gray bird on it.

Prof. Melbourne Has a Rival.

ATCHISON, Kas., Nov. 24. — [Special.]—Reuben Jarvis, a professor in the public schools of Smith Center, Kas., claims to be able to produce rain, and offers to enter into a contract with farmers to furnish their water supply next year at prices far below that of Mr. Melbourne.

Fatal Crossing Accident at Aurora.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—This evening as Livingstone and Morgan O'Brien, father and son, living southwest of here, attempted to drive across the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad tracks at Broadway they were struck by a switch engine. Morgan was fatally injured and his father badly hurt.

Peoria Gamblers Ordered to Close.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—The gambling-houses of this city were today ordered closed. There are probably twenty or twenty-five places in this city where gambling is carried on with scarcely any secrecy. Mayor Clark said any attempt to open would meet with prompt punishment.

Dubuque's Boy Footpads Captured.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—The two boys who shot Street-Car Driver Locher last night were arrested this morning at Oelwin, Clayton County, in a box-car. They gave the names of J. T. Lee and A. J. Hansen. Locher is very low, and it is thought he will not recover.

Missouri River Dikes Threatened.

ATCHISON, Kas., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—An ice gorge in the Missouri River at this point last night threw the current to the Missouri side, threatening to destroy the dikes and riprap put in three years ago by the government at an expense of $150,000.

Northwest Notes.

Merchant E. Austin and Stella A. Stafford of Janesville, Wis., were married in that city yesterday.

John Dalton, a noted Chicago crook, was held to the Circuit Court at Valparaiso, Ind., yesterday on a charge of robbery.

Deputy United States Marshal Bartlett is authority for the sentiment that everything is peaceful at the Pine Ridge Agency.

Two boys named Wooster and Summerfield were drowned at Wilton, Wis., yesterday by breaking through the ice of a mill pond.

Dr. W. Scott Marshall and Dr. W. A. Stoker of Centralia, Ill., have been sued by Leo Hawthorne for $5,000 for alleged malpractice.

Tom Hammond, wanted in Labette County, Kas., for criminal assault, is under arrest at Rockville, Ind. He will be taken back to Kansas.

Harry H. Hogdon of St. Louis and Miss Kate E. Bolt of Ramsey, Ill., were married at the residence of the bride's parents in the latter city yesterday.

At Candlerville, Ill., yesterday burglars entered the drug store of John Morse and secured twenty gold watches, a lot of jewelry, and about $200 in cash.

George Feece was struck by a falling tree near Valparaiso, Ind., yesterday, sustaining injuries from which he bled to death before medical aid could reach him.

Newton Barrett, a conductor, and Henry Bower, a brakeman, were caught between two cars at Duquoin, Ill., yesterday. Bower was instantly killed, but Barrett will recover.

In the United States Court at Sioux Falls, S. D., the Indian Touched yesterday pleaded guilty of attempting to kill another Indian named Wooden Horn on the assurance of a light sentence.

Mrs. George Heiaz went into a doctor's office at Cedar Rapids, Ia., yesterday, and, taking a bottle from a shelf, drank freely of its contents. It proved to be carbolic acid, and her recovery is doubtful.

The Falls Manufacturing company of Oshkosh, Wis., has began suit against the Oconto River Improvement company to restrain it from interfering with the natural flow of water in the Oconto River.

Prudence A. Dowd of Janesville, Wis., was yesterday awarded $3,500 damages from the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad for injuries sustained from walking off the company's depot platform at Allen's Grove.

Giving Her a Lesson.

Cora—"John, can't you take me to the theater tonight?"

John (crabbedly)—"No, I can't, and won't; don't ask me.

Cora (astonished)—"What do you mean, sir, speaking to me in that way?"

John—"You said you'd be a sister to me, and I'm treating you as if you were."—*New York Herald.*

WAR IN THE BOARD.

FIGHT IN THE POLICE MATRONS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Chief McClaughry on Their Advice to Discharge Eight Matrons and Fill Their Places with Others—The Board Not a Unit on the Changes and a Lively Row Expected—The West Park Board's Boulevard Improvements—County Board Affairs—Other Municipal News.

Chief McClaughry issued an order yesterday morning discharging eight police matrons and making eight new appointments, all on the recommendation of the Police Matrons' Advisory Board appointed by him. All is not harmony in the board, however, and one of its members, Mrs. Minerva K. Elliott, called on the Chief yesterday afternoon and protested vigorously against the discharge of two of the matrons, Mrs. Mary McDonald and Mrs. Mary Keegan, both of the Desplaines Street Station. There are other signs of dissension in the board. Mrs. Elliott told the Chief that Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. Keegan were the only matrons on the entire force whose retention she asked for and that he should not have discharged them.

"It is a shame to discharge them," she said. "They are good matrons and good women. Mrs. McDonald's only misfortune is that God gave her a pretty face."

"Well," said the Chief, somewhat embarrassed by the onslaught, "what can I do? I can't investigate every individual case, and have to take the report of the majority of the board."

"You ought to investigate this case. There isn't reason for the discharge of those matrons."

Justice Glennon of the Harrison Street Police Court called with Mrs. Mary Monjoan of that station, who is also on the list for dismissal, and pleaded for her.

The other matrons who will be discharged Dec. 1, when the order takes effect, are Mrs. Mary Stewart of Desplaines street, Mrs. S. J. Lytell of Harrison street, where she has been for twelve years, Mrs. Joanna Brennan and Lizzie McDonald of the Thirty-fifth Street Station, and Mrs. Selina McKinty of the Englewood Station. The new appointees are Miss Margaret Price, Miss E. Fanning, Mrs. Julia Mahanna, Mrs. Cora Buchanan, Mrs. Emma Dennison, Mrs. C. McMichaels, Mrs. A. I. Kimple, Mrs. C. W. Peterson. They have not yet been assigned to stations.

FOR BOULEVARD IMPROVEMENTS.

Specifications Submitted at the West Park Board Meeting—An Important Work.

At the meeting of the West Park Board yesterday specifications were submitted for the improvement of Humboldt boulevard, from Western avenue to North avenue; Central boulevard, from Augusta to Kinzie street; and Southwest boulevard, from Nineteenth street to the Illinois Canal. This completes the boulevard system of the West Side, with the exception of the boulevard between Garfield and Douglas Parks, which will be improved by special assessment. The specifications are for the central driveway only. This is to be paved with granite macadam, and the specifications call for work amounting to $307,163. It will require 21,144 cubic yards of crushed granite. This is one of the largest pieces of work of the kind ever contracted for in the city.

The specifications were referred to the Improvement committee and the attorney to draw up a suitable contract and ordinance.

Joseph Downy, President, and James John, Secretary, of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, addressed a communication to the board protesting against the awarding of the contract for 78,000 square feet of cement sidewalk in Garfield Park to Schillinger Brothers in preference to W. F. Hair. Schillinger Brothers bid 15 cents a square foot, and Mr. Hair's bid was 18 cents. Schillinger Brothers bid was mislaid and not opened with the others. On that account, said the communication, the work belonged to Mr. Hair. The board thought otherwise, and the communication was placed on file.

Bids were opened for the new band stand, refectory, and others buildings in Douglas Park. They were referred to the Improvement committee. Jenny and Mundie were chosen architects for the buildings to be erected in Humboldt Park.

DID NOT EXPLAIN AS EXPECTED.

Report of the Poorhouse and Asylum Investigation—County Property Pawned.

The special committee appointed two months ago to investigate as to the kind of meat furnished at the Poorhouse and Asylum and also the alleged malpractice of the Poorhouse doctors made its report yesterday. After listening to its reading the Public Service committee ordered it printed in the proceedings. No mention was made in the report of the matters for which the committee was appointed. The report contained no recommendations and simply gave the coal tables of short weight already published, together with a few of the points brought out in the evidence. Some of the Commissioners expressed surprise that the investigation had been closed and a report given. "The investigation," said one of the Commissioners, "was at its height when the bustle of election shut it off."

This afternoon the Public Service committee will go to the hospital to inspect the new morgue. The building narrowly escaped serious damage yesterday. One of the steam pipes broke and partly flooded the second floor. It was discovered in time to prevent any great damage.

A warrant has been sworn out by President Green and County Commissioner Stauber for S. Wolf, a second-hand clothing dealer and pawnbroker, No. 89 West Randolph street. The charges against Wolf are buying goods without booking them, as provided by the ordinance, and receiving stolen goods. The goods which Wolf is charged with receiving consist of part of a suit of cheap flannel underwear, the property of Cook County. Mr. Stauber says that he is on the road to unearthing a successfully practiced scheme of systematically robbing the county by the sale of county property by its employés at Dunning.

Friday last a friend of Mr. Stauber, Henry Breyer of No. 28 Fry street, went to Wolf's store to buy some underwear. He was shown a garment that had "Cook County Poorhouse" stamped on it. He bought it for 30 cents and at once took it to Mr. Stauber. Wolf told the police that his wife had bought it from a man who claimed to have been an inmate of the Poorhouse and had neglected to make a record of its purchase.

Some of the Commissioners laugh at Mr. Stauber and say the story may be explained by the fact that tramps frequently get a night's lodging at the Poorhouse and are given a bath and sometimes a suit of underwear before they leave. The underwear, they say, may be sometimes disposed of for money to procure drink.

Saloonmen Make Complaint.

President William Busse, Vice-President James O'Hara, and Secretary James C. Ward of the Liquor Dealers' Association of the Town of Lake and Attorney John McKeogh called on Mayor Washburne yesterday to complain that the police are not taking sufficient precautions to keep the prohibited district of Englewood dry. They declared that the "clubs" which were suppressed nine months ago and the keepers indicted were now running again, and that the drug stores were selling more liquor than drugs. They wanted the Mayor to instruct Inspector Hunt to use all vigilance in preventing the secret traffic, which was ruining the trade of the Town of Lake saloons just over the border, and he promised to do so.

Skakel Sues for $50,000.

As a result of a police raid Monday night Mayor Washburne, Chief of Police McClaughry, Inspector Marsh, and Lieut. John D. Shea were sued for $50,000 damages yesterday. William Skakel and M. H. Maher, the plaintiffs, say they were operating a guileless stock exchange at No. 170 Madison street and that the police raided the place, and following their usual procedure in like cases smashed the implements of trade. Hence the officers in charge of the police movements are sued. Skakel claims his business was legitimate. The thirty-five men arrested in the "exchange" were in Justice Lyon's court yesterday morning. They asked for a continuance until next Friday and it was granted.

Wabash Avenue Pavement Decision.

Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich, in refusing to confirm the assessment rolls for the paving of Wabash avenue with asphalt on the ground that the ordinance did not specify how much curbing was to be replaced, said that it would be impossible to draft an ordinance that would accurately cover this matter. "All ordinances for repaving streets are drawn in this way," he said. "We cannot tell exactly how much of the old curbstone can be used until the work of paving the street is commenced. I suppose now that a new ordinance will have to be passed." Ald. Madden also said that in drawing an ordinance it was impossible to tell how much of the old curb could be used.

Mr. Schweisthal Accepts.

Mr. Schweisthal has decided to accept the Election Commissionership tendered to him by Judge Scales for a time at least. The County Judge assured him that the duties are light. Mr. Schweisthal, if he obeys the law, may find it different. Mr. Hutchings insists that he has duly qualified; that the question of the acceptance of his nomination does not count. The board will probably be reorganized the latter part of the week.

Officer C. C. Barchard's Case.

Clarence C. Barchard, the officer attached to Capt. Jenkins' station at South Chicago, who is said to have brutally beaten his wife at his Englewood home, asked for a continuance in Justice Caldwell's court yesterday. A continuance was granted, bonds being placed at $3,500, which his brother furnished. Barchard was stripped of police authority.

Municipal Notes.

The regular weekly search of the prisoners and their cells at the County Jail has been made and the usual number of knives, saws, and weapons found. It has long been a serious question with Jailor Morris how to prevent people from passing things into the jail to the prisoners.

Officer Gerald Green of the West Chicago Avenue Station, charged by Ald. Roth with offering him $100 to get him a job on the police force, admitted to Chief McClaughry that he had given $5 to a friend and supposed it had been paid to "Pap" Edwards. He stated that no money had been paid to his other backers, President Green of the County Board and ex-Ald. Dixon. The Chief told Green that he must bring in his friend, and unless the $5 was satisfactorily accounted for he would be discharged.

People residing in the vicinity of Dearborn avenue and Illinois street are complaining bitterly of the Street Department. The Fergus Printing company three months ago began the construction of a building on the corner and have since entirely obstructed the sidewalk. The gas lamp on the corner has disappeared, which, with the broken sidewalk, enhances the chances of a damage suit against the city. Pending litigation promises to prolong this condition of affairs indefinitely unless the city authorities intervene, they say.

BLAINE'S NAME ON EVERY TONGUE.

Republicans at Washington Say He's Well—Strained Relations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—[Boston Globe (Dem.).]—Blaine! Blaine! Blaine!

The name of the "magnetic invalid" from Maine is on the tongue of every "boomer" and almost every committeeman.

It seems to be common ground on which the rivals can meet.

The bringing together of so many of the leading lights of the Republican party in this city has shown more forcibly than anything else could that Blaine is the one man of all others in whom every one is interested.

"Boomers" from New York meet "boomers" from San Francisco, and after an interchange of chaff over the merits of their respective cities they drop shop talk and ask about Mr. Blaine.

"Have you seen him?"

"How does he look?"

"What does he say?"

"How would he run next year?"

These are samples of questions one hears at every hand.

A great many of the statesmen made a bee line for the State Department or the red house on Lafayette square, and which is only a minute's walk from the Arlington, as soon as they had registered and removed the stains of travel.

Of course Postmaster Joe Manley went there. So did Col. Conger, from Ohio, he who is the great Blaine "boomer" in the West.

So did many others.

All of them conversed with Mr. Blaine at more or less length. Not one, however, is prepared to give out any news.

I asked Mr. Manley, whom everyone likes because he generally has something pleasant and interesting to say, if he thought Mr. Blaine would be a candidate. It would have done you good could you have seen the bland and childlike air which overspread the countenance of the Postmaster of Augusta when the question was put to him.

Mr. Manley did not know and of course Mr. Manley had not asked him. But Mr. Manley took care to say that the premier was in splendid health, and he impressed upon me that he had never before seen Mr. Blaine look quite so well as he did at this precise moment.

So it is with the rest of them.

They can't or won't say whether Blaine will be a candidate, but they are all willing to make affidavit as to his physical condition and the sound appearance he presents.

The administration men on

statute and declared to be prima facie evidence of embezzlement.

The contention that the State Treasurer was a common law trustee was contradicted by Mr. Stark. He said that the office of Treasurer was a creature of the Constitution and not of common law, as were the offices of Sheriff and Coroner; thence the functions, duties, and responsibilities are nowhere referred to in the common law. He further said that if the Treasurer had complied with the terms of his official bond by keeping the money safely during his term of office, by paying it out when legally required during his term or at the expiration of it, then he had done all that could be required of him.

The attorneys agreed today that the arguments would not be in by Thanksgiving day, but would be continued so that the case may be cleared by the end of the week.

TO FILL TOM REED'S SHOES.

Candidates for Speaker Now Working in Earnest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—[N. Y. World.] Within a few days the seven Speakership candidates will open headquarters here and, together with their lieutenants, will begin a systematic contest for the votes of their colleagues. Numerous tables have already been published showing the strength claimed by the several candidates, but these estimates possess little value, for the reason that the claims overlap each other in all doubtful districts. The *World* presents herewith a list of the Democratic members of the next House and their Speakership preferences prepared by an experienced ex-official of the House of Representatives. While there may be numerous changes before the date of the Democratic caucus, it is believed that this table will furnish a fairly accurate forecast of the strength of the several candidates on the first ballot.

CRISP, MODERATE PROTECTION, 107.

Alabama, 8—Clarke, Herbert, Oates, Turpin, Cobb, Bankhead, Forney, Wheeler.
Arkansas, 3—Cate, Terry, Peel.
Connecticut, 1—D. Forest.
Florida, 2—Mallory, Bullock.
Georgia, 9—Lester, Turner, Blount, Lawson, Winn, Watson, Moses, Livingston, Everett.
Kentucky, 5—Stone, Ellis, Goodnight, Mongomery, McCreary.
Louisiana, 3—Blanchard, Foatner, Robertson.
Maryland, 6—Page, Stump, Rusk, Compton, McKnig, Rayner.
Massachusetts, 5—Andrew, O'Neill, Stevens, Coolidge, Crosby.
Michigan, 1—Wheadock.
Mississippi, 6—Allen, Catchings, Lewis, Hooker, Kyle, Boaman.
New Hampshire, 1—Daniels.
New Jersey, 4—Fowler, English, McDonald, Geissenhainer.
New York, 12—Fellows, Dunphy, Cummings, Stahlnecker, Bacon, Cox, Bentley, Van Horn, Rockwell, Lockwood, Campbell, Cochran.
North Carolina, 8—Branch, Grady, Bunn, Williams, Alexander, Henderson, Cowles, Crawford.
Ohio, 10—Gatz, Layton, Donovan, Haynes, Hare, Outhwaite, Pattison, Dungan, Owens, Pearson.
Pennsylvania, 6—McAleer, Hallowell, Amerman, Reilly, Wolverton, Gillespie.
Rhode Island, 1—Lapham.
South Carolina, 7—Brawley, Tillman, Johnstone, Hemphill, Stackhouse, Elliott, Shell.
Virginia, 9—Jones, Lawson, Wise, Epes, Lester, Edmunds, O'Farrell, Buchanan, Tucker.

MIXED, FREE-TRADE, 54.

Arkansas, 2—Breckinridge, McRae.
California, 2—Geary, Caminetti.
Connecticut, 2—Sperry, Wilcox.
Delaware, 1—Causey.
Iowa, 6—Seerly, Hayes, Butler, Hamilton, White, Bowman.
Kentucky, 4—Dickinson, Breckinridge, Paynter, Kendall.
Massachusetts, 2—Hoar, Williams.
Minnesota, 3—Harris, Stall, Castle.
Mississippi, 1—Stockdale.
Montana, 1—Dixon.
Nebraska, 1—Bryan.
New Jersey, 1—Adiemus.
New York, 3—Coombs, Magner, Warner, Tracey.
Ohio, 2—Harter, Johnson.
Pennsylvania, 4—Mutchler, Brunner, Betzhoover, Kribbs.
Texas, 10—Stewart, Lonz, Kilgore, Culberson, Bailey, Abbott, Crain, Moore, Sayres, Lanham.
Wisconsin, 3—Babbitt, Barwig, Bushnell, Mitchell, Brickner, Miller, Coburn, Lynch.

MCMILLIN, QUASI FREE TRADE—23.

Kentucky, 1—Caruth.
Louisiana, 3—Meyer, Lagan, Price.
Tennessee, 7—Snodgrass, Richardson, Washington, Cox, Enloe, Pierce, Patterson.
Michigan, 6—Chipman, Gorman, Stout, Whiting, Townsend, Wheeler.
New York, 8—Covert, Chapin, Clancy, Fitch, Greenleaf, Bunting.

SPRINGER, DODGER—15.

Illinois, 12—McGann, Durborow, Newberry, Snow, Cable, Yoe, Scott, Busey, Fithian, Lane, Forman, Williams.
New Hampshire, 1—McKinney.
Ohio, 2—Houk, Warwick.

MATCH, FREE-SILVER CRANK—13.

Missouri, 13—Mansur, Dockery, Wilson, Tarsney, Hatch, Morton, O'Neill, Cobb, Byrnes, De Armond, Fyan, Arnold.

WILSON—3.

West Virginia, 3—Pendleton, Alderson, Capehart.

SYNUM—10.

Indiana, 10—Parrett, Bretz, Brown, Holman, Cooper, Brookshire, Patton, Martin, McClellan, Shively.

In this list the candidates themselves are omitted, as it is the practice for them to refrain from voting on the first ballot.

Each of the candidates is capable, experienced, and of the highest personal character. They are friendly teams with each other, and the contest so far shows no trace of bitterness or unfairness. The probability is that it will be fought out on amicable, if somewhat strenuous, lines, and the result will carry with it nothing that will prevent the defeated candidates from according to the successful one the heartiest support in discharging the trying duties of the chair.

HE WAS INFLUENCED BY THE PRIEST.

Father McBride Charged with Compelling a Dying Man to Will Him an Estate.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 22.—By a decision in the courts here yesterday Father M. J. McBride, a Catholic priest, is cut off from an inheritance of $7,500. One year ago Robert Brennan died in this city, and, a few hours before his death, signed a will bequeathing his entire estate to Father McBride. William and Richard Brennan of Buffalo, nephews of the dead man and his only relatives, contested the will on the ground of undue influence. It was brought out in the case that Father McBride refused to administer the last rites of the church to Brennan until he signed the will. Brennan was about 82 years old. After the will was signed the last rites of the church were administered. Father McBride used to be Vicar-General of the Harrisburg Diocese, embracing a large territory in Central Pennsylvania, and was a candidate for Bishop two years ago. When he was Vicar-General of the diocese he was suspended for alleged cause, and Father McGovern of Danville was appointed Bishop by the Pope. He removed McBride, who is now in charge of a small parish at Bonneville, Md.

Thanksgiving Preparations.

As the woods along November's hills age gently through the haze
Which veils the Indian summer in the fading autumn days,
And the cocoa tear lingers softly, ere his locks are crowned with gray,
To hear the harvest blessings of a nation by the way,
There's an air of invitation in the woods and fields and skies
To get ready for Thanksgiving and its famous pumpkin pies.

The President and Governor have issued each his call
To the people of this prosperous land to honor, one and all,
The season when the barns are full, the granaries well stored,
When the farmers and the city folk all count a fattened horde,
And the housewife, town and country, with the turning of the year,
Begins to think of turkey and old-fashioned pumpkin pies.

If it be true that there are some who think they've naught to bless,
Who eat of sorrow's crust and feel no cause for thankfulness,
Whose purse is never filled at all, whose board is always bare—
Why, there must be a sympathy for them, too, in the air,
And thankful twice will be those hearts where pity's fountains rise,
And flow to help poor neighbors to Thanksgiving pumpkin pies.

The quail is calling blithely through the evening calm and still,
And the long roll of the pheasant's drum beats faintly o'er the hill;
The cheerful cider-mill creaks out its own melodious notes
And the coveys of Thanksgiving swells from multitudes of throats;
Which is why it's just as well for those who are good as well as wise
To think of folks who otherwise won't have their pumpkin pies.
—*New York World.*

Outraged.

Mrs. Hooper—"What is the matter, Willie? Don't you speak to the little Mildmay boy any more?"

Willie Hooper—"No; he's not in it with us boys now."

Mrs. Hooper—"How is that?"

Willie Hooper—"We caught him studying his Sunday-school lesson?"—*Puck.*

SENATOR FROM OHIO.

CLAIMS ON THE STRENGTH OF SHERMAN AND FORAKER.

Unpleasantness Between President Squire and Chairman Hahn—Charge That Republican Clubs Are Manipulated in Foraker's Interest—Talk of Unseating Brice Kept Up—Several Democratic Congressmen Will Be Yearlings—Campbell Would Not Accept a Seat in the Senate.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—New York is not the only State that can boast of a personage named Squire, distinguished in literature and politics. The President of the Ohio League of Republican clubs is William L. Squire of Toledo, a general agent for books sold on subscription. He is the man, it is alleged, who has manipulated the wires for the election of Gov. Foraker as United States Senator. During the recent campaign Chairman Hahn of the Republican State committee and President Squire of the League of Republican clubs were established in the same building. While in harmony for Republican success at the polls an unpleasantness sprung up between the two gentlemen. Mr. Hahn was charged with using the machinery he controlled in the interest of Sherman for Senator. Mr. Squire, on the other hand, was pulling all the strings for Foraker. He received $50,000 for his share of the campaign fund and used that sum in organizing 800 Republican clubs in Ohio. It is alleged that this entire club organization, which is permanent, is being used in the interest of Foraker. The adherents of the "Stormy Petrel" are boasting that the leaders in these clubs everywhere are working for Foraker. It is said that when Mr. Squire sent out his organizers over the State he was careful to see that they were Foraker men and gave them instructions to see that none but men of their own opinions were placed on guard.

Sherman's Views on Brice.

The indorsement of Senator Sherman's candidacy by Secretary of the Treasury Foster was exactly what was predicted, and is also in consonance with the story of the trouble at the national convention in 1888. Should the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, who is now Secretary of the World's Fair Commission at Chicago, be interviewed he would express the same sentiments. Senator Sherman has again been interrogated concerning the seat of Senator Brice, and has repeated his former declaration that he could say nothing against Mr. Brice's claim to a seat in the Senate until the complaint had been made by the Ohio General Assembly and proof of non-residence or fraud submitted to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Kurtz Confident of Foraker's Victory.

Charles L. Kurtz, who was private secretary to Gov. Foraker for four years, is very confident of the success of his favorite. He asserts that the people at large would be surprised did they know Gov. Foraker's real strength in the fight. Other Foraker men who are active in his interest are equally confident. They are spreading the story that Mark Hanna of Cleveland visited the counties of the northwest within the last few days with a satchel full of money for the purpose of paying necessary expenses and doing some missionary work. They claim that he found everything labeled and no bargains in sight, whereupon he wrote a wailing letter to Chairman Hahn complaining that the fences in that section of the State had been neglected as far as Sherman is concerned. Mr. Hanna's side of this story has not been heard.

Talk of Unseating Brice Kept Up.

The talk about unseating Brice is tenaciously kept up by a majority of Ohio Republicans, notwithstanding the frowns of Col. Conger of the National committee and a few Republican newspapers. Judge King of Youngstown, who was a member of Foraker's kitchen Cabinet during his four years as Governor, is now Chairman of the Republican State Central committee. He states in an interview that he will call the committee together for the purpose of taking official action on the matter next Friday, and thus reflect the organized sentiment of Ohio Republicans. He adds, however, that with Quay and Cameron committed to Mr. Brice's cause, they may not be successful in displacing him. It is possible that this agitation will be kept up until it overgrows a mere desire on the part of the Foraker people to hamper and embarrass Senator Sherman, Secretary Foster, and other eminent Republicans who are disposed to look kindly upon Mr. Brice.

Congressmen Were Not Liberal Enough.

The Democratic delegation to Congress from Ohio is coming in for its share of censure for inactivity in the last campaign. A correspondent has said that the majority of its members will be yearlings. It is stated upon reliable authority that, though they had been drawing salary for a year in advance of going to work, the entire delegation did not contribute $500 to the State committee. Of this amount the Hon. John E. Pattison of Campbell's old district contributed $250 himself. The liberality of the remaining thirteen can, therefore, be easily figured out.

When Mr. Warwick ran against McKinley last fall the power of the national Democratic organization was exerted in his behalf. He had all the money to spend that he wanted, and indeed the Democrats, and Republicans, too, of the district had a surplus. Though there was a natural Democratic majority in the district of 1,700 McKinley was defeated by but 300. Had Mr. Warwick been treated by the Democrats of the country as the Democracy of Ohio was in the recent campaign he would have been badly defeated. A careful scrutiny of the books of the Democratic State Executive committee will not show that Mr. Warwick, who is himself a capitalist, contributed a dollar to the campaign fund this year.

There are few Democrats in Ohio, outside of the Democratic Congressmen themselves, who will regret that the majority of them will be yearlings. One of the first things the Republican General Assembly will do will be to rectify the Democratic gerrymander in the State.

Campbell Would Not Be Senator.

Some imaginative writers are trying to figure out that it would be a nice thing for Senator Brice to resign and let the present Democratic Legislature, which does not die until Jan. 1, elect another man in his place. It has been suggested that Gov. Campbell would fit the position. When THE TRIBUNE correspondent mentioned this to the Governor he said: "I would not accept the United States Senatorship from Ohio were I to receive the unanimous support of every Republican and Democrat in the Legislature. A seat in the United States Senate is the last public position in the world that I would want to fill. My experience with Congressional life has been sufficient. I want no more of it. Besides all this there is no probability of Mr. Brice's resignation and no reason, as far as I know, why he should resign."

Curious people are trying to figure out what Gov. Campbell is going to do next. His intimate friends state that he has been offered a law partnership in New York. There is also a similar opening in Chicago. Some of the citizens of the Garden City are really offering inducements to persuade the Governor to locate there. His friends in Cincinnati also desire to have him resume the practice of his profession in that city and guarantee success. The Governor himself has not indicated his future course farther than to say that he would remain with his family in Columbus for several months after the expiration of his term.

In Search of the South Pole.

The Antarctic expedition which is soon to be sent out by the Australian colonies, with the assistance of a wealthy Swede and under the direction of Baron Nordenskjold, is merely a preliminary venture. The idea is that a properly-equipped expedition can be sent to the South Polar regions for six months at no very great cost, and in that time it can decide whether it is worth while to carry on further explorations. It is, of course, to be expected that a well-equipped steamer absent half a year from Australia will accomplish a great deal more than such an expedition as that of Sir James Ross, which was composed of two very slow sailing vessels. If it is found that the opportunity for profitable researches is as rich as it is believed to be the preliminary expedition will be followed by a more ambitious enterprise.

Australia is interested in this venture because scientific men there have no doubt whatever that the climate of Australia is affected to a large extent by the conditions prevailing at the South Pole, and they wish to ascertain what these conditions are. It is hoped also that the expedition will solve the problem of the south magnetic pole, whose place has not yet been discovered. Its position has, according to the best calculations, been fixed in about long. 154° and lat. 75°. It will be very interesting to fix the place where the needle dips perpendicularly downward, and the discovery of the exact position of the south magnetic pole is likely to add materially to the safety of navigation in far Southern waters.—*New York Sun.*

WHEN LINCOLN STUDIED LAW.

Some New Stories of the Youth of the War President.

Atlanta *Constitution:* A son of the man who enabled Abraham Lincoln to read law, and then gave him the advice which started him on his public career, was giving some interesting reminiscences recently at the Kimball. The narrator was Mr. Joe Hewitt of Galveston. Mr. Hewitt is a native of Natchez, and was a gallant, daring young soldier. His father, Judge Hewitt, was a native of Kentucky and removed to Illinois when a young man. He formed a law partnership with a Col. Baker, who had been through the Mexican War and who was killed at the head of his regiment by a Texas regiment in the fight at Ball's Bluff. Hewitt and Baker were prominent lawyers. Young Lincoln was running a small grocery store in the same town or near by. He had picked up a knowledge of surveying, and would go off for a week or a month with his compass and chain. On these trips he would leave his store in the hands of a clerk. Once he was gone four weeks. When he returned he found the store closed. His clerk had sold out and skipped with the funds. Lincoln was badly broken up. In his distress he went to Judge Hewitt for advice. Lincoln told his woes and ended by declaring that he did not know what to do.

"You would make a success at the law, Abe. Why don't you study and get admitted to the bar?" said Judge Hewitt.

"I cannot support myself and buy law books, Judge," Lincoln replied.

Turning to Col. Baker Judge Hewitt said: "You have no objections, Colonel, to Abe's using our library, have you?"

Col. Baker was perfectly willing.

Lincoln thought he could support himself while reading law by teaching night school, and he decided to begin the study, for the law had been his ambition.

He did teach at night and studied during the day in Hewitt & Baker's office. After he was admitted he rode the circuits with these lawyers.

"I have heard my father say that Lincoln used to provoke them all by telling stories and singing songs at night when the rest of them wanted to go to sleep. Col. Baker was the only one who could stop him. The Colonel would rip out some vigorous oaths and Lincoln would laugh and shut up and go to sleep."

Long before the war Judge Hewitt removed to Natchez, where he became prominent in his profession. He lost sight of Lincoln. When Quitman was first sent to Congress from Mississippi Judge Hewitt gave him letters of introduction to some members he knew. He did not know that Abraham Lincoln was in the House and was surprised to receive a letter from him inquiring why he had not given Quitman a letter to him. "If you have forgotten the old days in Illinois I have not," wrote Lincoln.

When the Yankees took Natchez they turned Judge Hewitt and his daughters out of their beautiful home and would not allow them a single thing except the clothes they had on. The Hewitts were absolutely without shelter and personal effects, except as their friends assisted them. Adolph Meyer, a Natchez merchant, was in Washington just about that time, and he met President Lincoln, who asked him if he knew Judge Hewitt. Meyer said he did, and Mr. Lincoln told him that when he went back home he wished him to tell Judge Hewitt that if he wanted any protection to telegraph him and he should have it if all the armies in the United States were required to give it. Judge Hewitt would not ask Lincoln for any favor, and at the end of the war, when he recovered his home it was almost a wreck. Not a single book of his library, which had been the largest and finest one in the State, was left.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Suggestions to President Wheeler.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—When I read in THE TRIBUNE of the necessity of cross-town lines, the question occurs why does not some one urge the line built on Fifty-first street, south of State street, to, say, Ashland avenue? There is no line on that side of State street between Forty-seventh and Sixty-first streets. It would be a great convenience to the public if there was a line on that street. It would be a good idea to make the company run two cars besides the grip-car on State street on the first run south in the morning. The company now only runs one car there cold mornings and it is not enough. By the time the car gets to Forty-seventh and State streets the cross-town car is a block away, and it makes us late to our work every morning. Please urge this matter in your paper and oblige many citizens. JOHN C. HARDIN.

Rights of Inventors.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice in your edition of Sunday that the German electricians desiring to exhibit at the World's Fair have been assured that their patents will be fully protected, and that the patent laws of the United States are considered superior to those of most European countries.

I do not doubt that the patent laws of the United States are what they should be, but that protection has the poor inventor in this country? In his report to the Patent Office his invention must be fully explained, and thus it becomes public property. Some rogue with means goes to work and manufactures the article. The only recourse the patentee has is in the courts, where he may bring a suit for infringement and damages. In the meantime the rogue with means is working continually and probably making a fortune out of the article. The poor inventor struggles on and strains every point to pay lawyers and court fees, and is dragged from court to court until he becomes bankrupt or dies of a broken heart. I have a case in my mind which illustrates the above, where the inventor died of a broken heart and the rogue with means made a fortune and died also not long ago "full of years and honors" and was glorified and sung into heaven in one of the most fashionable churches in this city.

The authorities of continental Europe guard the rights and privileges of the inventor with great care, and the patentee in France, Germany, etc., is much more fully protected than in this country.

M. ROSEN.

Another Kind of Protection.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—At this time there is a great deal said about protection, but that, as generally understood, only means protection against foreign manufacturers, which I think is all right and proper. But there is another kind of protection that I want to say a word for—protection that will prevent the sale of poisonous and unwholesome food to the innocent purchaser.

We have inspectors to inspect our pork before it is shipped to Europe. All right; but who inspects that that remains for poor Americans to eat? We have National and State bank inspectors, but who inspects the different brands of baking powder that are so much advertised and warranted to be *pure?* Who inspects the canned fruits, meat, and fish, or the fruit that is bleached with sulphur in the drying, or the tea, or ground coffee, or spices, or the hundred and one things that are consumed by us every day?

I contend that as long as man is so greedy for gain we need protection. Even with our expert bank inspectors every little while there is a great wrong committed. How would it be if there was no government supervision? If it pays well to have government protection for our finances would it not pay better to have protection to our health and life in our food?

The trial that is now going on in Peoria over the lumpy-jaw cattle illustrates that dealers are too greedy for gain to be trusted. You will notice in the evidence in the case that the large cattle dealers all testify that the meat of such cattle is good and wholesome food. I think it is the duty of the government to provide expert inspectors to travel the country over just as the bank inspectors do. And I think it should be national regulation, as regulation by the State is entirely inadequate, as for instance the State law in marriage, where a man can be married in one State and go across the line in the next State and get a divorce for $5 without cause. And again in the lottery. I insist that a State has no right to license or legalize any business that injures its own and the citizens of other States. And I would sink States rights low enough so that these things that concern all the citizens of the Nation should be governed by the Nation, because I think they can be better governed and regulated by the Nation than by the States.

A great deal is said about personal rights. Some say a man has a right to do as he pleases. I say yes. "A man has a right to do as he pleases so long as he pleases to do right," but when he pleases to do wrong the law should correct him. Coming back to the inspection of food how would it be if we had a Secretary of Hygiene to look after the details? We have lately had a Secretary of Agriculture appointed and it works well. J. H. MILLER.

Judge Waxem's Political Proverbs.

Some candidates think different after ther vote is counted.

The Amerikin Eagel hain't got enny bulniess Jumpin' on a sparrow.

Millionaires is always eligible to offis.

Mighty few men air in polliticks for glory.

Politicks reformers mostly want to giv ther medisin to other people.

Boughten votes air unsertin.

Poverty ain't a possier in politicks except as a text for stump speaches.

You can't keep wimmen from wanten to vote.

Some men air born to offis, some achieve offis, and mighty doggone few have offis thrust upon them.

I wouldn't rather be rite than be President.—*Detroit Free Press.*

TOP-HEAVY CRUISER.

PHILADELPHIA SAID TO BE UNFIT TO BE IN SERVICE.

Liable to Be Upset When at Sea—A Bad Mistake of the Contractors—Over Quarter of a Million Dollars Necessary for Repairs on the Philadelphia to Secure the Feature of Stability Alone—Another Calculation Puts the Sum at Nearly Half a Million.

New York Times: It now appears that this new cruiser, the Philadelphia, the flagship of the North Atlantic station, is only kept from turning bottom side up by carrying all the water she can hold in her double-bottom space, and that, furthermore, the entrance of a shot in the vicinity of the water line, with the attendant flooding of the upper coal bunkers, will, in all likelihood, cause her to list to such an extent as to preclude the service of the battery, if indeed it does not cause her to turn completely over.

During the last week Naval Constructor W. L. Mintonye, one of the senior Naval Constructors in the navy, made a calculation showing that at least $275,000 would be necessary for repairs on the Philadelphia to secure alone the one feature of stability. A second calculation, made by an officer holding the relative rank of Captain in the navy, placed the sum at $400,000.

Naval Constructor Mintonye's plan embraces a lowering of the protective deck. Naval Constructor Fernald, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, said yesterday he believed that the protective deck can be kept in its present position if the poop deck and bridges are cut away. Such a resort, he says, will reduce the weight carried on deck by 100 tons.

The Philadelphia was built at the yards of William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia, and was completed and turned over to the government in 1890. The vessel's designs were purchased from the firm of Sir William Armstrong & Sons, shipbuilders on the Tyne, England. The purchase was made by Secretary Whitney on the recommendations, it is understood, of representatives of the Navy Department in London. The designs of the Baltimore and Charleston were also purchased. Both the Baltimore and Philadelphia plans were after those of a cruiser designed for the Spanish Government by Armstrong, and known at the British works as "No. 27." The designs were rejected by the Spanish Government, and at the time they were sold to this government were commonly alluded to at Armstrong's as "the designs of the rejected Spanish cruiser." On being received here the Navy Department made various alterations in the original plans, the idea being to improve them. The Baltimore designs were the least changed from the original. In the case of the Philadelphia a heavier protective deck was allowed, and the machinery weight was lessened by 500 tons. The speed requirements were the same as formerly. In brief, the present unsteadiness of the Philadelphia is due to this protective deck, its immense weight, the high freeboard and heavy battery, carried far up, and to the arrangement of the coal bunkers. Nava Constructor Fernald says that the reduction alone in the weight of the machinery changed the position of the metacenter (center of gravity) eight feet.

On being accepted by the government the Philadelphia took course of time came to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. She was fitted out for sea, and after a lengthy stay was about to be ordered to sail. Before this order was given, though, the commandant of the yard, Rear Admiral D. L. Braine, called for a written statement from Naval Constructor W. L. Mintonye to the effect that the vessel was fit to go to sea. To the surprise of the commandant, Naval Constructor Mintonye refused to sign any such statement. A gentleman in a position to know states that three demands were made upon Mr. Mintonye, and that on each occasion the latter refused. Mr. Mintonye insisted on learning the exact metacentric height of the Philadelphia.

The metacenter, it should be known, is the point in a ship above which the center of gravity of weight must never be placed, otherwise there will be risk of capsizing.

At the very outset the effect of the Philadelphia's low metacentric height was observable in its long, slow, and deep roll. This peculiar roll was so noticeable as to cause considerable comment among the crew. The majority of the men had never before witnessed such movements.

On one occasion when the tactical diameter was being determined in a smooth sea, the simple act of putting the helm hard over was sufficient to cause all movable fittings to rush flying across the decks.

It was found on calculation that there was a point in the freeing of the lower tier of bunkers where if the coal was not passed down from the upper bunkers the ship would turn over by sheer top weight. This calculation was carefully gone over and over and finally proved, the assumption being always taken that full stores as designed to be carried for a cruise were on board. It was shown that after a removal of a certain quantity of coal from the lower tier of bunkers the metacentric height would wholly disappear. It should be remembered that the coal in the upper bunkers serves as a partial protection, and the idea has all along been to allow the upper bunkers to remain full during battle just so long as it is possible to keep up fires from the lower bunker supply.

The Philadelphia is provided with a double bottom. Any injury to the outer bottom need not necessarily endanger the ship. The cruiser Boston, it will be remembered, ran on a rock off Newport Harbor, piercing her outer bottom. The inner bottom kept the ship from sinking. When the Philadelphia sailed for the West Indies it was imperative for the safety of the ship to fill the space between the outer and inner bottom with sea water. The space was in consequence flooded, the extra weight increasing the vessel's displacement, deadening her steaming powers, and inviting injury to the inner hull sides from rust.

An officer aboard the Philadelphia states that 700 tons of water was carried for ballast.

All during her West India cruise the same officer on the Philadelphia, a lieutenant in the line, states that the cruiser carried water between her bottoms, it being feared to lighten her up by freeing her of this dead weight. In order to eliminate the effect of a hydraulic ram the compartments had to be filled throughout. One trimming tank, or even two, could not alone be filled. All had to be filled. The object of these trimming tanks is to trim the vessel.

Owed to a Turkey Gobbler.

When the autumn leaves hang trembling to the
bird-deserted trees
And the withered rushes rustle on the hunter-trodden leas
There's a sound that is peculiar to the bright November morn—
'Tis the turkey gobbler's gobble as he gobbles up the corn.

He's the bandit of the barnyard. He's the terror of the hens.
Now he filches from the cattle, now he pouches in the pens.
And the good old farmer chuckles by the corn-crib where he stands
When the turkey gobbler gobbles as he gobbles from his hands.

With his tail extended proudly and his wings upon the ground
He's the quintessence of grandeur as he boldly steps around.
By the barnyard congregation he is worshiped—deified.
And the turkey gobbler gobbles with a gobble that is pride.

In the cool, crisp air of midnight on a cherry tree he sleeps
And the farmer with a lantern underneath him softly creeps.
But the crackling of the grasses breaks the stillness of the night
And the turkey gobbler gobbles as he gobbles in the sight.

There's a cherry bough unladen. There's the echo of a thud.
By the wood-pile in the barnyard there's a little pool of blood.
There's a sacrilegious Thomas cat unmindful of the dead
Or the turkey gobbler's gobble as he gobbles up the head.

There's a snowy damask tablecloth with china dishes rare,
There's a festive board o'erflowing with the rich Thanksgiving fare;
And to mar the merry munching there is not a single sob
From the turkey gobbler's gobblers as they gobble up the gob.
—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

Celestial Know Nothings.

"China for the Chinese" is the motto of the Kalo-ho Society of China, the membership of which is numbered by millions. The society is secret. It has mysterious rites and symbols, and it issues decrees and inflicts punishments. One of its main objects is to prevent foreigners from living in the Celestial empire, and another is to destroy the present Tartar Emperor and restore the ancient Ming dynasty.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED WITH LUMBER—PROPELLERS H. M. Gill, Gill's Pier: Arcadia, Arcadia; Arnold, Bargen, Smith, Sturgeon Bay; schooners M. Mueller, Pine Lake; Dunham, Jacksonport; Oak Leaf, Pensaukee; L. B. Hicks, Manistee; Jennie Mullin, Pine Lake; Horace Tabor, Thompson's Pier; Grainger, Sheboygan; Bells, Bells Brown, River; L. D. Coates, Gladstone; America, Manistique; K. S. Howard, Menominee. Sundries—Propellers Menominee, Manistique; Atlanta, Manitowoc; Commodore, Russia, Buffalo; Marquette, Milwaukee. Coal—Propellers Wheeler, S. Marvin, Rhoda Emily, Robert Parker, Buffalo; Rube Richards, Erie; schooners Ashland, Buffalo. Light—Propellers Topeka, Milwaukee; Argonaut, South Chicago.

CLEARED LAST NIGHT—Propellers Arcadia, Arcadia; Huron City, Ludington; Powers, Dunbar, Muskegon; Westover, Manistique; S. Chipman, Ludington; Gill, Sutton's Bay; Worthington, Escanaba; schooners Cascade, East Jordan; L. A. Simpson, Manistee. Sundries—Propellers Atlanta, Manitowoc; Milwaukee, Buffalo; City of Charlevoix, Harbor Springs; Indiana, Manitowoc. Grain—Propellers Delaware, Ionia, Topeka, City of Rome. To sail Buffalo; Wescott, Traverse City; M. Groh, Port Huron; schooners W. Crosthwaite, Buffalo; Halsted, Port Huron.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Special.]—Arrived—Steamer Manchester, 2; Marshall; schooners Amos D. Macy, Cobb. Sailed—Steamers Argonaut, Merrimac, Maryland, City of New York. A. P. Wright.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., NOV. 24.—[SPECIAL.]—Incorporation licenses were issued today by the Secretary of State to the following new companies:

The West Side Rapid Transit company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,000,000; to construct, to maintain, and to operate railways on Lake, Randolph, Madison, Van Buren, Harrison, Twelfth, and Twenty-second streets, from a point as near Lake Michigan as practicable and extending westward the entire length of said streets in the City of Chicago; also on Milwaukee avenue, Blue Island avenue, and Archer avenue, and on Halsted street, and on such other parallel and cross streets, of lands secured by purchase or condemnation, as looping or connection of the same may render necessary, with extension of some or all of its lines to connect suburbs near or adjacent to the City of Chicago; incorporators, Oscar W. Rodgers, E. L. Baldwin, and G. M. Miller.

The Legnard-Madden Brick Manufactory, in Cook County; capital stock, $250,000; for the manufacture of brick; incorporators, J. P. Legnard, G. W. Lee Jr., and F. E. Lindquist.

The Real Estate Reporter company, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; for the publication of a daily newspaper and for general printing and publishing; incorporators, R. A. Reed Jr., F. G. Sutton, and Hattie E. Ames.

The Oklahoma Improvement company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; to construct roads, sidewalks, canals, railroads and buildings, and for general merchandising and manufacturing; incorporators, W. O. Cheesman, Jr., Chicago; E. Reading, and Thomas Thomson.

The Electrical Mechanic Publishing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; for the publication of a paper; incorporators, F. A. Hart, C. B. Queally, and P. M. King.

The Chicago, West Ridge, and Waukegan Electric railway company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; for the construction and operation of an electric street railway from the City of Chicago north to the City of Waukegan and the State line, within the State of Illinois; incorporators, Orrin T. Isaacs, Frederick S. Upton, Charles Stebbins, and Frederick H. Doland.

The Gustav Horn Dry-Goods company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $50,000; to conduct a retail dry-goods business; incorporators, Gustav Horn, Joseph Demuth, and Wilhelmine Horn.

Spring Lake, in Township 36 N., R. 6 west, and 9 N., R. 5 west; without capital stock; for recreation and the propagation of fish and game; incorporators, Phillip Peters, A. J. Clover, Ellsworth Harvey, S. E. Vaughan, and E. A. Lomax.

Volunteer club, at Chicago; without capital stock; for social purposes; incorporators, G. F. Flynn, P. J. Regan, and F. H. Boehm.

A certificate was filed to record the change of the name of the Long's Spring Truss Joint company, at Chicago, to the Truss Rail Joint company.

The A. J. Connelly Lumber company, Rock Island; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Sewall Dodge, E. P. Denman, William Roth.

The Pullman Palace Car company, Chicago; capital stock, $200 000; incorporators, John W. McFarlane, William A. Poindre'ne, Ditlew M. Frederiksen.

The Pullman Palace Car company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, John W. McFarlane, William A. Pridmore, Ditlew M. Frederiksen.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

For the following transfers of city property for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1891:

Wentworth-av., opposite Cloud-st., s f, 25x 122 3-10 ft, Oct. 27 (L. H. Mereness to J. A. Johnson)..... $ 4,500

Charlton-av., 25½ ft n of Grand-av., e f, 25x125 ft, Nov. 21 (C. E. Lukens to H. Holverscheid)..... 1,800

Midsummer-av., s e cor of Sec. 3-39-13 acres, Oct. 17 (Est. of J. Ogden to Chi. Union Transfer Ry. Co.)..... 1,800

Madison-st., 250 ft w of W. 60th, n f, 50x114 ft, Nov. 13 (J. R. Mansfield to E. R. Brown)..... 4,000

Calumet-av., 186 ft s of 62d-st., e f, 32x124 ft, Nov. 17 (C. Andrews to J. A. Bartlett)..... 20,000

Humboldt Park, 150 ft n of Thomas-st., w f, 50x 150 ft, Oct. 29 (C. F. Riehl to C. A. Roberts)..... 8,000

Blaine-av., s w cor Maplewood, e f, 25x125 ft, Nov. 23 (J. R. Tomasek to A. L. Van Heule)..... 1,800

Wallace-st., s w cor 53d, s f, 50x125 ft, Nov. 17 (Elliott R. Gleason to Josiah G. Bennett)..... 14,700

Wallace-st., s w cor 53d, e f, 50x125 ft, Nov. 19 (Josiah G. Bennett to American Rice Land Co.)..... 14,700

May-st., 150 ft n of W. Madison, e f, and half of vacated Nov. 4 alley, Wm. R. Stone to Elmer E. Hoag)..... 10,000

Ewing-st., 235 ft w of Desplaines, w f, 25x115 ft, Nov. 24 (Antonio J. Bruno to)..... 1,100

Englewood-st., 107 ft w of Wentworth-av., s f part of Lots 45, 47, and 48, Nov. 12 (B. Foley et al. to Fr. W. A Chi. Ry. Co.)..... 3,000

Hampden-court, 156 ft s of Wrightwood-av., e f, 16x169 ft, improved, Nov. 22 (Karoline Cohgraff to Wm. Cohgraff)..... 28,000

Webster-av., 231½ ft s of Orchard-st., s f, 54x125 ft, improved, Nov. 21 (George N. Heise to Henry Weigandt)..... 13,250

Harvey-av., s e cor of Randolph-st., w f, 160x111 ft, A. B. 13 (C. B. Ruggles to M. Schmitz)..... 2,000

Marshfield-av., 207 ft s of Taylor-st., e f, 50x125 ft, Oct. 13 (S. H. Sweet to C. A. Weisenbach)..... 6,000

Calumet-av., 166 ft n of 39th-st, e f, 32x79½ ft, Nov. 21 (Wm. C. Bryan to J. N. Dubech)..... 5,000

Spencer-av., 146½ ft s of 61th, w f, 25x124 ft, Nov. 19 (J. Felton to C. G. Bobbins)..... 2,075

Emerald-av., 330 ft n of 79th-st., w f, 66x125 ft, April 17 (J. E. Starks et al. to R. Jones)..... 1,475

Hinman-st., 168 ft s of Albany-av., s f, 66x132 ft, Nov. 21 (C. D. Bret to P. Otto)..... 1,300

Stewart-av., n w cor of 65th-st., e f, 50x

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–WE CAN OFFER YOU AN INVESTment in business property involving about $40,000 that is actually paying over 16 per cent net; it will pay to investigate this; we mean what we say; the property is central and improvements are new.
W. M. BRYANT & CO.,
815, 167 Dearborn-st.
Tel. 4264.

FOR SALE–EQUITIES IN CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. If you have money, come and see us.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE–SEVERAL STORE AND FLAT buildings on Cottage Grove-av., paying well; very easy terms. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE–OR LEASE–MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 481.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–MODERN HOUSES–
Indiana-av., near 47th-st.......$6,000
Boulevard-place, near 46th-st.......6,000
Langley-av., near 37th-st.......6,500
Forest-av., near 33th-st.......6,750
Rhodes-av., near 33d-st.......7,500
Ellis-av., near 35th-st.......9,500
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY,
1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE–4617 ELLIS-AV.–
New, elegant 3-story and subcellar stone-front house having all the modern improvements. Small cash payment down, balance easy terms. House warm and lighted by electric light. Open for inspection every day and evening until 9 p. m.
C. E. FOLLANSBEE, owner,
American Paper Co. 25 Plymouth-pl.

FOR SALE–
North of 18th-st., on Michigan-blvd., east front, about 30 feet with large, handsome house and stable; very desirable for ladies' tailoring establishment, millinery, etc.; excellent light and plenty of room. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN,
Oxford Building.

FOR SALE–
Wabash-av., 25x140 ft., near 14th-st., with good brick house, only $30,000.
Custom House-place, 50x100 ft., near Van Buren-st., with improvements, $75,000.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st. R. 25 and 26.

FOR SALE–
50 feet on Grand-blvd., corner lot; very choice and desirable. Apply to
C. H. MULLIKEN,
Oxford Building,
84 and 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-st.–2 nice houses on Michigan-av., south of 29th-st., $16,000 and $18,000.
Also one at $25,000 and one for $30,000.
Above are all Special Bargains.

FOR SALE–OR LEASE–A BARGAIN–FOR 99 years straight–50 feet on Michigan-av., east front, just north of 22d-st. MALCOLM McNEILL & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–BY McGOWAN, CHAMBERS & CO., R. 31, 128 La Salle-st.–A fine residence, e. f., on Prairie-av., bet. 25th and 26th-sts.; price $15,500. This is a decided bargain.

FOR SALE–STATE-ST., NEAR 13TH; 70X118; a bargain. HIBBARD, PORTER & BROS.,
56, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–DEARBORN-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN. 25-ft. fee and 25-ft. leasehold, with improvements worth $30,000; price $200,000. G. B. REYNOLDS, Room 31, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–3 HOMES ON PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH of 22d; $48,000, $65,000, $70,000. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE–NEW APARTMENT BUILDING, near Midway Plaisance; pays over 10 per cent; price $30,000; might take vacant lot. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE–ELLIS-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST., 66X243; frame improvements; east front; bargain.
M. D. BIRGE & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–AT A BARGAIN, CHOICE RESIdence at northwest corner Lake-av. and 46th-st.
GEORGE M. SCHMIDT,
419 Chamber of Commerce Building.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–
Warren-av., near Lincoln, 2-story and basement brick.......$7,000
Washington-blvd., near Lincoln, 2-story and basement brick.......7,250
Congress-st., near Winchester, 2-story modern brick.......6,000
Adams-st., near Lincoln, 2-story and basement, stone front.......9,000
M. D. BIRGE & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS–
96 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2,191.
96 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
375 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
250 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Will sell in smaller pieces or lease 99 years.
Above have switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cent., and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner,
J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE–WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING AS bargains:
One lot on Winchester-av., near Polk, $1,675.
One lot on Lincoln-st., near Harrison, $1,800.
One lot on Oakley-av., north of 12th-st., $1,800.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–SPECIAL BARGAINS–
Crawford-av., bet. C., B. & Q. R. R. and 26th-st., 7 corners 125x125 ft. at $25 per ft.; sidewalks and 11 ft. sewer now in; this property is only 5 miles from court-house and two blocks from Crawford station; 20 trains daily. C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 The Rookery.

FOR SALE–FINE BUSINESS CORNER ON LAKE and Morgan, 50 by 100, if taken immediately. Fulton near Halsted, 50 by 100; a rare bargain.
GEO. J. LUNTOWSKY, 143 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE–
628 W. Van Buren-st., a nice, new 3-story store and flat building; all rented and in good condition; this property can be bought cheap.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
84-86 La Salle-st., Room 402.

FOR SALE–25X200 FT., MADISON-ST., NEAR Center-av., frame improvements; bargain.
DOTY BROS. & CO.,
Cor. Ogden-av. 574 Madison-st.

FOR SALE–LOOK AT THIS:
355 Warren-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, modern, hardwood finish; fine location; mortgaged for $4,000; must sell; what will you give for equity or what have you to trade for same?
W. R. TRASHER, Owner, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE–SPECIAL BARGAIN, MUST BE sold at once; easy terms; twelve-room house and barn (modern improvements), at No. 770 W. Monroe-st. Call on premises.

FOR SALE–BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–CHOICE LOTS ON EASY MONTHLY payments in our subdivision, W. 42d and Augusta-sts.; small payments down. M. D. BIRGE & CO.,
146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–3 LOTS ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR WEST 42d-st., $800 each; way under value, but owner must sell; ¼ cash, bal. 1 and 2 years.
M. D. BIRGE & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–FINE BUILDING LOTS ON WELLington and Oakdale-avs., just west of Clark, very cheap; good 2 and 3 story flats built here will rent quickly and well. Call on us for particulars.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–75 NORTH-AV., NEAR SHEFFIELD-av., 3-story and basement brick store and flats.
Land worth.......$3,600
Building cost.......7,500
$11,100
Price only.......$10,000
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE–A BARGAIN FOR CASH–1530 OAKdale-av., beautiful new house, brick and stone, 9 rooms, 11 closets, furnace, oak finish, bath, laundry, store-rooms, cement walks; lot 50x125 to alley; south front; just west of North Clark-st.; only 30 minutes' ride by cable to Court-House.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–THE TWO HOUSES 69 AND 71 PINE-st.
J. V. CLARKE,
Hibernian Bank.

FOR SALE–CHOICE LOT ON CLEVELAND-AV., near Webster, fine for flat building on account of light, 25x127. See us about it.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–OUR NEW HYDE PARK STONE fronts, 12 rooms; hardwoods; elegant, modern and complete in every detail; three stories; attractive fronts, no two alike; semi-detached; two brownstone and two graystone; exposed plumbing; porcelain lined bathtubs; sideboards; artistic mantels; fine finish; plate glass; parlor pier-glass and consoles; concrete basement; billiard-room, laundry, etc., etc. Worth seeing. Only $12,500; easy terms. Open today and every day. First buyer has first choice. Kimbark-av., near 52d-st.; fine locality.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE–A 3-STORY AND CELLAR BROWNstone modern residence, with reception hall, billiard-room, etc., in one of the choicest locations of Hyde Park–No. 5305 Hibbard-av.; price $7,500. Apply for permit to W. G. CARLISLE,
40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–HOUSES IN KENWOOD–
Several new modern houses, $9,000 and upwards. Call and see what I have before buying.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av.
City Office, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–N. E. COR. 73D AND WABASH-AV.–[illegible], right in the line of improvements, cheap at $35 per foot.
HOLTON, MAGILL & CO.,
Rooms 201 to 203, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–CHOICE COTTAGE GROVE-AV. lots, near 83d-st.; $35 per foot; easy terms.
CHARLES G. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE–ROCK-FACED NEW FLAT BUILDing; semi-detached, oak, finest; pays 18 per cent; price $6,000. Owner, 4315 Langley-av.

FOR SALE–PROPERTY ADJACENT WORLD'S Fair site; suitable for hotels, saloons, or residences. For list and prices apply to
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–N. E. CORNER OF DREXEL-AV. AND 55th-st., 170 ft.; only $80 per ft., with all street improvements paid for, or will trade for improved.
H. DALEY, 94 Washington-st.,
'Phone 2510.

FOR SALE–FOUR HANDSOME HOUSES, BRICK and stone fronts, lots 18.9x125; 8 rooms; oak finish; open plumbing, electric lights, and all modern improvements; 47th-place, just east of Cottage Grove-av.; price $6,250; liberal terms. Open all day.
W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–N. W. COR. SHERIDAN-AV. AND 6[illegible]-st.; finest residence corner in Woodlawn Park; owner will build it up if not sold soon.
HOLTON, MAGILL & CO.,
Rooms 201 and 203, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–ELLIS-AV., NEAR 61ST-ST., 50 FT. $95
Greenwood-av., north of 72d-st., 50x124 ft.......60
Oglesby-av., north of 73d-st., 50 ft.......15
Cornell-av., near 78th-st., 100 ft.......25
HANNA BROS., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE–OWNER IN NEED OF SOME CASH will give a great bargain to immediate purchaser of corner 54th and Vincennes. P 143, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–CHOICE PRAIRIE-AV. 25X160, NEAR 65th-st., $100 per foot. SMITH & TYLER,
Room 23, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–1 1 47TH-ST., KENWOOD, MODERN, elegant, new, and complete stone-front 12-room house, only $17,500; open daily; terms given; [illegible]; near Illinois Central trains.
WILL H. MOORE, 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE–AN ELEGANT 12-ROOM FRAME house, with barn; detached; all improvements and conveniences; east front; ½ block from Midway Plaisance; immediate possession; price $8,000, easy terms; principals only. Address T 62, Tribune office.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–TWO BRICK HOUSES, 71ST-ST. AND South Chicago-av.; 64 ft. front; easy terms; owner only. Address W. E. A., 115 Dearborn, Room 43.

FOR SALE–KENWOOD RESIDENCES AND LOTS. Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–LOTS ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF $10; send for our hand book, with pictures of South Englewood and Beverly Hills.
ROY & NOURSE, Owners, R. 216, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–10 HALF-ACRE LOTS AT SOUTH Englewood, between 83d and 84th-sts.; choice location; only $1,250 each. MATSON HILL,
607 Home Insurance Building.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–OR RENT–OAK PARK HOUSES AND lots; best residence district; small cash payment, balance in installments. Address or call on WALTER T. MILLS & CO., 161 La Salle-st., Room 35, Chicago.

FOR SALE–OAK PARK HOME NEAR DEPOT ON $35 payments. Address T 3, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–$300 DOWN, BALANCE VERY EASY, buys a fine new brick residence; 5c. fare to city.
E. S. PIERCE, Room 50, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE–SOUTH SIDE SUBURBAN HOME, near depot, all modern improvements; monthly payments. CHAS. C. OLIVER, 559 Rookery Bldg.

FOR SALE–ONE OF THE BEST TRACTS OF land on the Calumet River and Terminal road for manufacturer.
THOS. E. PATTERSON,
187 Dearborn-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE–OR EXCHANGE–40 ACRES, BEtween 120th and 122d-sts.
MALCOLM McNEILL & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–18 ACRES TEN MILES OUT, NEAR station, at $450; not half value. Address T 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–STICKNEY, 80–THE CHOICE 80 OF Sec. 8, between Wabash and Terminal at Stickney. Union Investment Co., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–A FACTORY SITE OF 20 ACRES IN S. W. ¼ Sec. 36, T. 39, N. R. 13, near the canal and the C. and A. R. R. Co.'s tracks; this is a rare opportunity for a purchase or exchange for inside business property. Apply to N. B. SAPPLEYE, 16 Custom-House-pl.

FOR SALE–40 ACRES, SEC. 12, THORNTON. Improved place; good house; cheap.
THOS. E. PATTERSON,
187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–5 ACRES, COR. W. 48TH AND NORTH-av.; can be had at a bargain if taken now.
M. D. BIRGE & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–75,000 ACRES OF THE FINEST QUALity of coaking coal in Eastern Kentucky, on the Big Sandy River and its tributaries; there is a great fortune in this. Also 6,000 acres of the finest cannel coal; a decided bargain. J. H. KEELER,
423 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE–
200 acres good land in Dunn County, Wis.
Also about 80 acres in Valparaiso, Ind.; choice land very near the city, at bargains.
Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN,
Oxford Building,
84 and 86 La Salle-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–A MODERN WINTER RESIDENCE IN Florida near Jacksonville, fronting St. Johns River, with dock; 38 acres; (fine hotel site); highly improved; fruited, and irrigated from artesian well, natural pressure, extraordinary supply; will sell fully furnished, or exchange for New York or Chicago property. (Folio 5814.)
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building, N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED–NORTH SIDE OWNERS, ATTENtion.
We have $10,000 to invest for special client in sums of $500 to $5,000, and want only bargains in vacant or improved North Side properties. What have you really cheap and desirable? Can also sell several cheap houses desirably located east of Halsted-st. at $2,500 to $5,000. Owners call or write.
RHODES BROS. & CO.,
415 Home Ins. Bldg.

WANTED–NORTH OF 74TH-ST. AND EAST OF Rock Island railway, good modern house of 8 or 9 rooms; well located; worth about $7,000; will give 50 feet on Wabash-av. in exchange.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

WANTED–FOR A CUSTOMER–A MODERN residence on Michigan or Prairie-avs., north of 31st-st.; price not to exceed $50,000.
JOS. R. PUTNAM & CO.,
27 Portland Block.

WANTED–BY MILLS & BLACK, 1204 CHAMBER of Commerce.
For customers–South Side vacant, residences from $4,000 to $16,000.

WANTED–20 OR 25, WITH OLD IMP., BET. LAKE, Van Buren, Dearborn, and Franklin-sts.; must have an alley.
Wanted–Mod. flat or house bet. Halsted, Clark, and north of Center-sts.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED–TWO-STORY STONE OR PRESSED brick front flat on South Side, 9 to 12 rooms; will pay $300 down and $75 to $100 per month; do not reply unless you can meet terms and mean business; not particular about immediate possession. Give location. Address T 43, Tribune office.

WANTED–SOUTH SIDE FLAT BUILDING OR modern house, 20 or 25 ft. front, east of State-st., worth $5,000 to $9,000. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED–FROM OWNER–WELL LOCATED flat paying good per cent; will pay $5,000 cash. Address T 139, Tribune office.

WANTED–A DETACHED HOUSE, NORTH OF 60th-st., between Wabash and Calumet; brick preferred (or vacant if cheap enough); will pay $2,500 in clear Windsor Park property, balance cash; describe fully. Address T 59, Tribune office.

WANTED–AT ONCE, HOUSE E. OF STATE AND S. of 39th, about $5,000; $1,000 cash. Address T 150, Tribune office.

WANTED–A BARGAIN IN WOODLAWN IN house and lot; will pay $1,000 cash and balance monthly or otherwise; property must not exceed $3,500 total; must be convenient to Ill. Cen. Ry. I mean business. Prefer to deal with owner. Address T 147, Tribune office.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE–99 YEARS, 50 FT. ON SEBOR-ST., between Desplaines and Halsted-sts. Owner,
J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., R. 11.

TO LEASE–BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 607 HOME Ins. Bldg., cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.;
FOR 99 YEARS–NO REVALUATION.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., 70x120 ft., at No. 2001, adjoining Pickwick Flats, good party wall.
WOODLAND PARK, north of Douglas monument, 50 x120 ft., fronting south on the park; fine view of the lake; most delightful, healthy, accessible, and rentable location in Chicago for a first-class apartment house.
ELLIS-AV., 190x190 ft., s. e. cor. 46th-st., suitable for fine residences or apartment house.
INDIANA-AV., 177x170 ft., n. e. cor. 61st-st., choice location for World's Fair hotel, permanent or temporary; street-cars on 61st-st.; elevated station one block east.

TO LEASE–99 YEARS; NO REVALUATION, S. w. cor. 22d-st. and Wentworth-av.; 50x100 to alley. Fine corner for stores and flats.
THOS. E. PATTERSON,
187 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE–FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY–100,000 tract Nebraska land, clear.
SPRAGUE & FISHER, Chadron, Neb.

FOR SALE–OR EXCHANGE–FINE FARM NEAR St. Charles, Ill.; good fences, barns, house, well, springs, etc. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE–EQUITY OF $35,000 IN A MICHigan hotel for Chicago or Eastern real estate and some cash. Address T 52, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE–ALL RAIL COAL YARD ON South Side for Chicago real estate; $3,000. Address T 63, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE–LOT IN ROGERS PARK FOR diamonds; $250. Address T 61, Tribune office.

WANTED–
Some driving, draft, and express horses or outfits complete in exchange for well located "clear" South Side lots.
O. J. BARRETT, 94 Washington-st., Room 8.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–$1,500–SUPERIOR GRADE, BAL. purchase money, 1st mortgage. For particulars address by mail B. PEARCE, 55 53d-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

I WILL LOAN ON GOOD VACANT OR IMPROVED $10,000 or more. Address C 26, Tribune office.

LOANS WANTED–
$36,000–On South Side improved property.
$12,000–On South Side improved property; building rented for $2,500 per year to one tenant for years.
$8,000–On improved South Side property.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK,
187 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved city property in any amount.
Money on hand. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
B. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Est'd. 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at 6 per cent; building loans made, and good mortgages purchased.
C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 97 Clark-st., Room 11.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 60 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE CITY REAL ESTATE at current rates.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

WANTED–$4,000 TO $5,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON choice corner adjacent to Washington Park; will pay 7 per cent; no commission. Address P 154, Tribune office.

WANTED–BY PRINCIPALS ONLY–A LOAN of $1,000 for 2 or 3 years on property worth 4 or 5 times the amount. J. S. MAYON, 413, 161 Dearborn-st.

WANTED–LOAN ON CHOICE LARGE FARM in Ohio; security gilt edge. T 30, Tribune office.

$500, $1,000, $2,000, AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

$2,000–LOANS ON COOK COUNTY IMproved real estate, sums of $2,000 and over, at low rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Mang'r Loan Dept., Madison and La Salle-sts.

$75,000 AT 8 PER CENT WANTED ON 5,280 acres, highly improved with 12 tenant houses and manor house, near Omaha, Neb.; worth $160,000. OWNER, 1006 Chamber of Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY–
DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

A CHANCE TO GET BIG INTEREST–WILL sell some good first mortgage notes at reasonable discount. Address P 171, Tribune office.

BRAZOS RIVER CHANNEL AND DOCK CO.
HON. C. B. FARWELL AND HON. ABNER TAYLOR
Managing Directors.
For all information about the great auction sale of lots December 16 at the new City of Velasco, the only deep-water port on the coast of Texas, address
ENOCH HOWARD,
316 Inter-Ocean Building,
Chicago.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington–Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE–FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED Chicago property netting investor 7 per cent.
L. R. GIDDINGS,
220 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE–WAREHOUSE RECEIPT FOR 1,800 tons ice; make offer. C. L. BROWN, 103 Washington-st., main floor.

I WANT TO BORROW $8,000 FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS at 7 per cent; my own note, secured on 5,000 feet frontage (five blocks) near depot in a growing suburb 7 miles from city limits; the property is worth $25,000 to $30,000. Principals answer, with full address. Address T 51, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, diamonds, watches, or any good security. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON FURniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 29.

35 SHARES OF BOSTED'S PACKAGE AND CASH Carrier Co.'s stock for sale cheap. Address D B 61, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A 30-ROOM HOUSE, MICHIGAN-AV., FINEST ON the avenue; $500 profit each month guaranteed; rent $300; 3 years' lease. A 30-room house, near Auditorium; 3 years' lease; must sell. A 15-room house, walking distance, Michigan-av.; rent $90. A 42-room hotel, Jackson Park site, full of first-class people; 3 years' lease; rent $210.
A 16-room boarding-house, splendid location, fine furniture, and big trade; rent $75; price $1,050. Any one of these will stand thorough investigation.
AUSTIN,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 213.

A MAN THAT'S WILLING TO WORK AND HAS $500 cash can learn of the safest investment in Chicago. For particulars call on FLETCHER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Suite 617.

AGENCY OR AGENT WANTED–JOHN DALrymple & Co., wholesale tea and coffee dealers in Edinburgh, Scotland, will be glad to hear of a first-class firm in this city who will undertake to sell their essences of coffee and chicory; terms and full particulars by applying at above address.

AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED MANUfacturing business, with or without services, for sale for $1,000. Address T 93, Tribune office.

A 6-CHAIR BARBER SHOP DOWN-TOWN; LEASE 3 years; lease worth $2,000; elegant fixtures; cash $400. 168 Washington, R. 8.

A FINE SALOON DOWN-TOWN DOING BIG business; the owner retiring; $900 buys it.
FLETCHER & CO., Room 617, 167 Dearborn-st.

AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS-MAN WITH CAPital desires some good business connection with honorable parties; would take management or office position; no answers will be considered unless full particulars are given. Address N 71, Tribune office.

A JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR $6,000, COST $25,000, or a half interest to a practical man. W. T. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

A 15-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, ELEGANT LOcation; walking distance; cheap rent; at half-price. FLETCHER & CO., Room 617, 167 Dearborn-st.

"CAPITAL" PROCURED FOR ALL LEGITImate business; partnerships and loans negotiated; business places bought and sold. Chicago Business Exchange, 218 La Salle-st., Room 605.

CHANCE IN A LIFETIME FOR MEN WITH small capital to buy country rights; only those who mean business need apply. The Western Short Distance Telephone Co., Room 622 Pullman Building.

CIGAR STORE, VERY PROFITABLE; OFFICE building; rent free; $4,000. T 146, Tribune office.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN ROOMING HOUSES and flats, North, South, and West Sides. Very easy terms. McGINN, R. 45, 155 E. Washington-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Inquire 46 Portland Block.

FOR SALE–SALOON; FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS; fine fixtures; long lease, cheap rent; will sell cheap; owner leaving city. Call 1173 North Halsted-st. No agents.

FOR SALE–OR EXCHANGE–½ INTEREST IN light manufacturing business; $5,000, or will trade for city real estate or small farm near Chicago. Address T 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–A MANUFACTURING PLANT, INcluding engine, boiler, shafting, steam-heating, and water-pipes, complete, all ready to start up at once, at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Chicago Tack Co., Grand Crossing, Ill.

FINE 39-ROOM FURNISHED HOTEL, WITH splendid restaurant, Wabash-av.; cheap rent; '94 lease; doing splendid; cash and time. GOLSEN, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE–$400–PRINTING OFFICE WORTH $1,000. Must sell. 3027 Cottage Grove-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, MICHIGAN-blvd., paying $94.50 above rent; always full; nice furniture; price, $1,700. Address T 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–OR RENT–A FIRST-CLASS REAL estate office; paid last year $3,000; very cheap; owner leaving city. Address T 118, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–FURNITURE WITH ENTIRE OUTfit and World's Fair lease of a 12-room boarding-house full of roomers and boarders; finest location in Englewood. 637 Englewood-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE–FINE MILLINERY STORE LOCALity. 811 Milwaukee-av.

HARDWARE STORE, FIRST-CLASS STOCK sell at invoice, about $2,500, ½ cash, balance to suit. McGINN, Room 45, 155 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., R. 3.

MAN WITH GRIT ENOUGH TO GO INTO BUSIness; $300 required; good returns assured. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 53.

THERE'S MONEY IN IT–OLD ESTABLISHED restaurant to rent; best part W. Madison-st.; only $35; fixtures complete; for sale at snap. Owner, 217 La Salle-st., Room 355.

WANTED–WE DESIRE TO ESTABLISH A GENeral agency in Chicago or vicinity to control the sale of a staple article of daily consumption; any energetic man with small capital may secure a permanent, paying business. For particulars address Greenwich Manufacturing Co., 56 Vesey-st., N. Y.

WILL SELL GROCERY AND MARKET AT BUYer's price; on State-st. Address T 121, Tribune office.

WANTED–RESPONSIBLE PARTIES TO FIGure on contract for constructing dental chairs, complete; work consists of machine work on malleable castings, upholstery, japanning, nickel plating, etc. For particulars call or address the Henkle Dental Chair company, 265 Dearborn-st., Room 308.

WANTED–MUST HAVE MORE BUSINESS OPportunities; buyers waiting. Call or write.
AUSTIN, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 213.

WE HAVE SOME DECIDED BARGAINS IN groceries, butchers, restaurants, confectionery and cigar stores; come and see us before buying. G. K. INVESTMENT COMPANY, 84 La Salle-st., R. 206.

WANT MAN WHO CAN INVEST $30,000; GOOD business; good security. Address T 31, Tribune.

WANTED–BUSINESS-MAN WITH CAPITAL TO engage in steam laundry business in Chicago with an experienced laundryman who controls $600 worth desirable trade per week. T 120, Tribune.

WANTED–PARTY WITH FEW HUNDRED DOLlars for bucket-shop; fine location; good business. Address T 40, Tribune office.

14 ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, MICHIGAN-AV.; cheap rent; '94 lease direct from owner. Room 508, 84 La Salle-st.

$600 DOWN BUYS 15-ROOM, MICHIGAN-AV., A bargain.
McGINN, Room 45, 155 East Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GENTLEMAN'S DRIVING HORSE FOR sale; 5 years old, light sorrel, 16 hands high, weighs 1,150, sound, gentle, high stepper, and very stylish; shows good speed and drives double or single; price $300. Address GREGORY, Lawrence Hotel, 236 Clark-st., opposite Postoffice, or ROBERT BANNING, Creston, De Kalb, Co., Ill.

ITASKA FARM WILL WINTER HORSES AS usual this year; best accommodations; rates reasonable. Refer to our customers.
FRANK A. SMITH, R. 21, 55 Dearborn-st.

HORSES WINTERED–HOPKINS PARK–
E. L. STEWART, 81 Clark-st.

HORSES WINTERED FOR $8 PER MONTH; called for and returned.
GEO. A. CHASE, Deerfield, Ill.

HORSES WINTERED AT SPRING BROOK Stock Farm. Address Crossman's Livery, 416 W. Randolph-st.

H. J. EDWARDS & SONS, CARRIAGE REpository, 354 Wabash-av.; 2d-hand in exchange.

FOR SALE–BIG BARGAIN–ONE BREWster make Brougham as good as new; used by private family. Address N 164, Tribune office.

CARRIAGES STORED AT HALF RATES. Armory Warehouse Co., 236 to 242 39th-st.

FOR SALE–COUPE; PLATFORM SPRINGS; bought one year ago; in perfect order. 530 Monroe.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STENOGRAPHIC WORK AND TYPEWRITING done at 129 South Clark-st., Room 72.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GREAT REDUCTION! GREAT REDUCTION!
Our entire stock of slightly-used and second-hand pianos. Not an instrument reserved.
We have space for only a few examples. The values to be fully appreciated must be seen. Remember every instrument in the entire stock has been placed in good condition in our own shops. Only serviceable instruments are offered.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.	LYON & HEALY'S CLEARING SALE.	SQUARE PIANOS.
$125 Lyon & Healy	1 Knabe.	$ 75 Steinway.
$150 Pelton & Pomeroy.	2 Kroeger.	$90 Pease.
$175 Bauer.	2 Steinways.	$125 Bauer.
$200 Gabler.	Above practically new.	$175 Knabe.
$175 Hardman.		$200 Knabe.
$175 Emerson.		$200 Gilbert.
$200 Stultz-Bauer.		$200 Hallet & Davis.
$250 Fischer.		$90 Higgins.

As these pianos must move rapidly at the extraordinary values presented, immediate attention will repay you. Easy terms of payment will be granted.
The finest stock of new pianos ever shown in the West will be found in our seven distinct salesrooms. We will esteem it a pleasure to exhibit the rare beauties of our holiday assortment to visitors whether they contemplate a purchase or not. The four great leaders are sold only by us.
KNABE, FISCHER, NEW ENGLAND, PEASE.
Tuning and moving. Pianos to rent.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

STEINWAY, STEINWAY, STEINWAY, "THE IDEAL PIANO,"
the standard of perfection, and the model from which the civilized world copies.
A. B. CHASE–A. B. CHASE–A. B. CHASE,
a piano that has stood the most thorough test, and is regarded by the musical public as possessing the highest grade of perfection.
KURTZMAN–KURTZMAN–KURTZMAN,
a piano that has been before the public nearly forty years, and is giving thorough satisfaction in thousands of American homes.
VOCALION–VOCALION–VOCALION,
the only successful substitute for the pipe organ.
WILCOX & WHITE–WILCOX & WHITE SELF-PLAYING ORGANS.
No matter how difficult the music it may be played without even touching the keys, and yet it can be used as a regular organ by use of the key-board.
In addition to the above well-known pianos and organs we also carry a full line of cheaper grades, thus enabling us to make prices and terms to meet every demand.
Parties living at a distance can order of us with perfect assurance of every instrument being exactly as represented, or it may be returned at our expense.
INSPECTION INVITED.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

GENUINE BARGAINS IN HIGH GRADE PIANOS.
We have a number of odd styles of pianos including some of the well-known makes of Weber, Wheelock, and Lindman, in all kinds of woods, both medium and full size, that we will close out this week at a discount of 20 per cent from our regular prices. These instruments are entirely new, never having been out of our warerooms, but they are included in styles that are discontinued, and are fully warranted to be first-class in every particular. A chance to purchase a high grade piano at a very moderate price.
We also have a number of good slightly used and second-hand uprights in excellent condition that we are sacrificing in prices.
Second-hand square pianos in fine shape for $25 to $125, terms $5 down and $5 per month.
Our goods are the best, our prices the lowest, and our terms the easiest. We can suit you. Give us a chance.
Piano tuning a specialty.
Rents $3, $4, and $5 per month.
MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

FROM THOUSANDS OF HOMES made happy by KIMBALL PIANOS
Comes the universal testimony to their excellence.
From many of the LEADING ARTISTS
Of the New and Old World come words of praise for the RICH FULL TONE AND PERFECT ACTION
Of the popular Kimball Pianos.
They are fully guaranteed for FIVE YEARS.
BUY DIRECT FROM THE HOME MANUFACTURER
And save freights and expenses of EASTERN BRANCH HOUSES.
Sold for cash or on monthly payments.
The Kimball Co. are sole agents for HALLET & DAVIS AND EMERSON PIANOS.
All instruments sold strictly on the ONE-PRICE SYSTEM.
Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., 243-253 Wabash-av.

PIANOS.
Prices: Terms:
$75 $6
to to
$500. $25
per month.
Call and learn further particulars at
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
219-221 Wabash-av.

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.
A few days more will complete our extensive alterations and repairs.
Our wareroom, enlarged and beautified, will contain a better stock than ever of the celebrated
Decker Bros. Pianos.
Estey Pianos.
Camp & Co. Pianos.
Arion Pianos.
Estey Organs. Camp & Co. Organs.
On easy payments or for rent.
Second-hand and shop worn Pianos and Organs
In great variety–bargain prices.
Tuning, repairing, moving, etc.
233 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP, 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

TO ABOLISH A MODERN EVIL:
The number of inferior (almost new) pianos that we are taking in exchange daily from people that were wrongfully treated by unscrupulous dealers induces us to open an INFORMATION BUREAU. Purchasers seeking information about a piano of any denomination will receive full particulars on sending us two cents postage.
A. H. RINTELMAN & CO., 146 STATE-ST.
General representatives of the HARDMAN, SHAW, MALCOLM LOVE And other leading pianos.

WE HAVE IN STOCK SCHAAF, KROEGER, Decker, and Vose & Sons pianos, in all styles of casings; also a large number of second-hand pianos, all makes, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices. Terms cash or time, to suit purchasers.
New pianos to rent, and one year's rent allowed if purchased.
Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, moved, and stored at low rates. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS.
Indorsed by highest authorities everywhere and fast becoming as famous as the
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.
The acknowledged standard of excellence.
For cash, easy payments, and rented.
Bargains in slightly used and second-hand pianos and organs.
Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co.,
149 Wabash-av.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! GOING! GOING!! GOing!!! 50 beautiful upright pianos, including Weginan, Krell, Kranich & Bach, Bryant, Emerson, Steinway, Kimball, and others; $75 and up; easy payments; rent, $3, 4, and $5; large stock to select from in oak, walnut, and other woods. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash, first door south of J. H. Walker's.

$165, $175, $180, $200, AND $225 EACH, NEW UPright pianos; easy terms; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO IN PERFECT condition; $185; easy terms.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

THE SUPERIOR AND ELEGANT SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS for cash or easy instalments at manufacturers' prices. Chicago Branch, 145 and 147 Wabash-av.

1 STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO PRACtically new having had but very little use; $400; easy terms. LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

LADY WILL SACRIFICE ELEGANT UPright piano for cash. Address T 106, Tribune.

$125, $135, AND $150 EACH–THREE UPRIGHT pianos; easy terms; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$140–LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT PIANO; shows but little trace of use; easy terms.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$50, $75, $90, AND $100 EACH, SQUARE PIanos, all makes; easy terms. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$170–A SPLENDID SQUARE PIANO–Elaborately carved legs; in good condition; very easy terms. LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

LEFT MY BEAUTIFUL NEW UPRIGHT piano on sale at 146 State-st., second floor; $190, spot cash, will take it; need money.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE–AT A BARGAIN, RICHLY FURnished cottage of seven rooms; gas, heaters and electric gaslighting throughout; bathroom connected with bedrooms; furniture and hangings of finest quality; most of furniture imported from France; everything fitted up for comfort; this is the most comfortable little home in the city, and will be sold way below cost if taken at once. M 114, Tribune.

$200 WORTH OF FURNITURE AT YOUR OWN price. 128 South Halsted-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE–LEASE AND FURNITURE OF ONE of the finest fitted out and best located 14-room residences on the North Side, opposite Lincoln Park; every room overlooking lake; very low rent, and lease to run to May, 1894; every room rented, paying rent and cost of living for family; also brick barn in rear; all in first-class condition; purchaser can occupy at once; business transferred to another city cause of selling. Address T 189, Tribune office.

$600 DOWN BUYS ELEGANT 18-ROOM, STEAM heat; janitor and bell boys' services; long lease. McGINN, Room 45, 155 East Washington-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

J. B. WILSON'S PHOTO STUDIO, 389 STATE; your choice of 12 best finished cabinets and one perfect ½ life-size portrait $2, or 18 cabinets 12 cabinets and one finely-worked crayon portrait, $5; also an elegant line of portrait frames; open Sundays; cloudy days as good as sunshine.

TO RENT–HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT–$60–10-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, South Side, convenient to cable and Illinois Central trains; lease can be had until after World's Fair by responsible tenant. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 201 to 204 Inter-Ocean Building.

FOR RENT–3640 LAKE-AV., FINE MODERN residence 11 rooms; every convenience. Keys at 3642 Lake-av.

TO RENT–FOR SIX MONTHS; 10-ROOM MODern house, South Side; very completely furnished; steam heat; rent reasonable to careful private family. References. T 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT–PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 26TH-ST.–A 9-room house, completely furnished.
A. D. HYDE, 128 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–39 E. 16TH-ST., 3-STORY BRICK RESidence, newly papered, painted; $50.

TO RENT–10-ROOM HOUSE, FURNISHED; South Side. Address T 44, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT–528 CARROLL-AV., 10-ROOM, FINE order. J. C. McCORD, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT–TO PRIVATE FAMILY, A HANDsomely furnished modern house; 11 rooms. 530 Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT–CALL AT HEADQUARTERS FOR furnished houses and flats for rent and for sale. Tel. 90. W. G. GARVEY & CO., The Rookery.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT–OR WILL SELL–MY NEW RESIdence, 4229 Indiana-av., elegantly furnished, containing 14 rooms; lot 50x161; building 25x70.

TO RENT–FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT–DO YOU WANT ON SOUTH SIDE A choice cozy steam-heated flat with gas range (cheap gas), all conveniences, and low rent; near 39th-st. station I. C. R. R. and cable, 5, 6, or 7 rooms, possession at once? If so call on C. E. BROWN, 923 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT–
54 E. 29TH-ST.,
bet. Indiana and Prairie-avs., a very comfortable flat of 6 rooms; all modern conveniences.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
84-86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT–IN THE ELEGANT NEW SHOREham, 4458 and 4460 Oakenwald-av., 7-room apartments; sideboards, refrigerators, shades, hot water by building; steam heat, gas ranges, gas logs, and electric lights; near Ill. Central depot; see janitor.

TO RENT–ELEGANT 8-ROOM APARTMENTS IN the Blair Building, 3004-6 Prairie-av.; hardwood finish throughout, steam heat, electric light, passenger and freight elevators, gas ranges, refrigerators, bookcases, buffets, hat trees, gas logs, mantels, porcelain bathtubs, etc.; large and very light rooms; nothing finer in the city; reduced rent to first-class parties. L. D. WARREN,
Room 64, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–EIGHT FLATS OF SIX ROOMS EACH in the new stone front block on State-st., between 47th and 48th-sts.; these flats have all the modern conveniences, and are in a first-class neighborhood; rent $25 and $22.50 to May 1. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises at office No. 4738 State-st.

TO RENT–FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN Pickwick Building, corner Michigan-av. and 20th-st., suite of three rooms; bath, steam heat, and elevator service. MALCOLM McNEILL & CO.,
59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–3827 LA SALLE-ST.–FIRST FLAT, 5 rooms, in nice order; rent $15.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
84-86 La Salle-st., Room 402.

TO RENT–$50 FLAT–THE KNICKERBOCKER, 42d-st. and Ellis-av.; steam heat, hot water, refrigerators, gas ranges, and grates; 7 rooms; see janitor.

TO RENT–MODERN SIX-ROOM BRICK FLATS–1320 Indiana-av.; A1 order; walking distance; only $23 and $20. Owner 217 La Salle-st. R. 355.

TO RENT–4-ROOM FLAT IN McLENNAN BLOCK, South Park-av. and 31st-st.; passenger elevator, janitor service, etc.; $18. Apply at building.

West Side.

TO RENT–
No. 10 South Morgan-st., 4-room flat, $14.50.
276 W. Randolph-st., 6-room flat, $22.50.
Halls lighted and cleaned; freight elevator and everything first-class. Janitor will show flats any time. V. H. SURGHNOR,
83 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT–WANTED–COUPLE TO TAKE REAR pleasant flat; board small family. Call 466 Fulton.

TO RENT–SIX ROOMS IN EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, Jackson-st., near Loomis; rent paid in owner's board if tenant suits. F 21, 132 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT–5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; HEAT, ELEvator, janitor service, etc. Call at The Florence, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT–FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, 5-room flat; steam heat, janitor; convenient to cable and horse cars. 346 Belden-av. Would exchange for house in Evanston to May 1.
MERRILIES & BENSON.

TO RENT–3-ROOM FLAT, ALL CONVENIENCES, opposite Lincoln Park; furniture for sale cheap; rent $7 per month. Address T 54, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT–ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT: all modern conveniences. TUCKER, 107 Clark.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT–ELEGANT MODERN 2D FLAT, 4729 Champlain-av.; hardwood finish, gas, ranges, furnace; $35 to May 1. Inquire at 4836 Wabash-av., 2d flat.

TO RENT–NICE 6-ROOM MODERN FLAT NEAR Jackson Park; $30. Call at 5512 Madison-av.

TO RENT–8-ROOM FLAT, 4515 LAKE-AV., FIRST-class location; good order; low rent.
LUTHER WILLIAMS, 194 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT–ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT–TWO YOUNG LADIES (SINGLE) TO share part of a new flat with modern improvements; South Side. Address L 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT–323 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, large and small, steam heat, hot and cold water. Call evenings; employed days.

TO RENT–17 E. CONGRESS, OPPOSITE AUDItorium, 2d floor, elegant furnished rooms, modern improvements; reasonable.

TO RENT–FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping. 338 Michigan-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT–FURNISHED ROOMS. 1841 MICHIgan-av.

TO RENT–1212 WABASH-AV., FLAT, 5 ROOMS, entire floor; $40; private stone-front house.

TO RENT–FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE, ALSO large rear room, in private family for gentlemen. All conveniences. 3306 Wabash-av.

TO RENT–LARGE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, ALL conveniences; references. 220 Michigan-av.

TO RENT–NICE AND COMFORTABLE FURnished rooms; reasonable rent to respectable parties. 1406 Michigan-av.

TO RENT–VERY DESIRABLE DOUBLE PARlors; suitable for gentleman and wife or physician; situated on Michigan-av., near 16th-st. T 6, Tribune.

TO RENT–227 MICHIGAN AV.–DESIRABLE room; steam heat and all conveniences.

TO RENT–A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ALcove, also single room. 221 Michigan-av.

TO RENT–A NUMBER OF FURNISHED ROOMS in Seaverns Building, corner Wabash-av. and 22d-st. Apply at 185 22d-st., or at office of building, 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT–LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms suitable for gents or man and wife. 499 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT–715 CONGRESS-ST.–4 NICELY FURnished rooms; housekeeping; no children.

TO RENT–FINE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, facing Union Park; steam heat; references required. MACWATTERS, 4 Warren-av., Flat 13.

TO RENT–PLEASANT ALCOVE AND FRONT room for two gentlemen. 369 Lincoln-st., top floor.

North Side.

TO RENT–393 DEARBORN-AV.–LOVELY ALCOVE rooms with running water, grate, folding bed, suitable for gentleman and wife or for single gentlemen; also rear room on second floor. Reference.

TO RENT–NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS. 105-107 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT–PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, STEAM heat, with or without board; terms reasonable. 278 East Erie-st., 2d flat.

TO RENT–12 AND 14 N. STATE-ST.–FURNISHED rooms; 5 minutes' walk from business center; something nice for the winter; everything new; $2.50 to $4 per week.

TO RENT–GRAND PALACE, 161 NORTH CLARK-st.–Steam heated rooms, $3 weekly and upwards.

TO RENT–WHY WASTE YOUR TIME LOOKING for rooms when you can get them steam-heated and with private baths at moderate prices at the Granada, Rush and Ohio. B. M. MOORE, Mgr.

TO RENT–STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT–SIX STORE ROOMS IN THE NEW stone front block on State-st., between 47th and 48th-sts.; one of the best locations for a drug store, jewelry store, millinery, dry goods, or any other business; rent to May 1, $35 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises, at 4738 State-st.

FOR RENT–STORES AND FLATS, BOULEvard Block, corner Fifty-first and Dearborn, one block from cable-car; owner will give lease extending over the World's Fair; immediate possession. Inquire at 5041 State-st., or Room 21, 122 La Salle-st.

TO RENT–BUSINESS, MANUFACTURING and warehouse property of all descriptions; we have a large list. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT–STORE, 115 QUINCY-ST.; 15X50. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT–BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

West Side.

TO RENT–STORE, 86 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.; best retail location on West Side. L. D. WARREN, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 64.

TO RENT–OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT–
Cor. of Clark and Monroe-sts., large light offices, and hall suitable for club-room, or otherwise; will rent very cheap.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–OFFICES NEAR BOARD OF TRADE; 8 in Exchange Building, corner Pacific-av. and Van Buren-st. Apply at Room 5 Exchange Bldg. or of W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–ONE SUITE EACH–ONE ROOM, TWO rooms, three rooms, suntit, steam heat, electric light, elevator, etc., in the fireproof 14-story Owings Building, 215 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO. 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 481.

TO RENT–OFFICES NEAR BOARD OF TRADE in the Exchange Building, corner Pacific-av. and Van Buren-st. Apply at Room 5 Exchange Bldg., or W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–HALF PRICE; SPLENDID OFFICES at both 167 Washington and 121 La Salle-sts.

TO RENT–MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT–PREMISES 113 TO 121 WEST POLK-st., near Desplaines-st., 218x128, with 1-story brick and frame building, 100x120; steam power and heat; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER,
207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT–FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NEW HOtel; 50 rooms, Michigan-av., near 22d-st.; will be ready Sept. 1, 1892.
MALCOLM McNEILL & CO.,
59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–SMALL HOTEL, 183 W. MADISON-ST., four upper floors, 27 rooms, all well lighted; long lease to good tenant. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT–WOODWORKERS, ETC.–FINE LIGHT steam power, and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor, 80x125; 1 do., 50x125; 2 do., 40x80; 1 do., 5x85; 1 floor, 42x75. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT–IN THE NEW STONE-FRONT BLOCK on State-st., between 47th and 48th-sts., three apartments of 22 rooms each, arranged for small hotel or boarding-house; they will be rented separate or all together. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or at office on the premises, No. 4738 State-st.

TO RENT–ON FRANKLIN-ST., NEAR MADISON –Two floors, 8,000 surface flooring, for a term of years. Southeast corner Market and Monroe, 50x80 foot lot to lease for 99 years; building for sale. WM. GARNETT & CO., 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

TO RENT–ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT–MANUFACTURING, WAREHOUSE, and business property of all descriptions; we have a large list. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED–TO RENT.

WANTED–TO RENT–BY A REFINED AND REsponsible party of two 5 or 6 room flat, unfurnished; must be in good neighborhood and not exceed $25 to $30. Address T 57, Tribune office.

WANTED–TO RENT–LODGINGS BY A PHYSIcian on North Side with private family. Address T 152, Tribune office.

WANTED–TO RENT–ROOMS WITH POWER; state terms and location. T 65, Tribune.

WANTED–TO RENT–FURNISHED FLAT OR house on North or South Side until spring by man and wife without children; good care must be more of a consideration than rent. Address T 67, Tribune office.

WANTED–TO RENT–ONE OR TWO FURNISHed rooms, vicinity of 31st-st. and Groveland, by young married couple. D S 136, Tribune office.

WANTED–TO RENT–A FURNISHED FLAT OF 5 or 6 rooms, North or South Side. Address T 140, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS

MASTER'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.
State of Illinois, County of Cook, } ss.
In the Circuit Court of Cook County, In Chancery. Frederick H. Trude vs. Frances H. Thompson.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree made and entered by said Court in the above entitled cause, on September 26, 1891, I, Thomas G. Windes, a Master in Chancery of said Court, will on Tuesday, the 8th day of December, 1891, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Midland Hotel, 123 and 125 East Adams street, Chicago, beginning in the office of said hotel, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following furniture–to-wit: Eleven handsome folding-beds, 33 oak, walnut, and mahogany bed-room sets, 11 finely finished dressing cases, 10 cane-seat chairs, 45 oak cane-seat rockers, 34 W. W. bed springs, 45 hair mattresses (45 lbs. each), 45 pair of feather pillows (8 lbs. each), 41 center tables, 3 Turkish rugs, about 1,300 yards of tapestry and Brussel carpet, 6 office chairs, one ice box, 24 pair of lace curtains with poles and fixtures, 1 fine plush sofa, 1 large plush easy chair, 1 plush rocker, and 1 oak office desk, all contained in said Midland Hotel.
THOMAS G. WINDES,
Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois.
A. M. JOHNSON, Room 1, 81 Clark-st.,
Complainant's Solicitor.

NOTICE–TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN–THIS is to certify that I, the undersigned, will not be responsible for any debt or debts or contract made by John M. Peterman. Respectfully,
J. P. PETERMAN,
233 92d-st.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warehouse–Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere.
71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1372.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)–Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Telephone 9527.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE–LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS–
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side–156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4,378.
South Side–350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,531.
GEORGE PARRY.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND carriages; light, dry, and clean; well ventilated; cheap rates; money advanced; packing and shipping. Armory Warehouse Co., 236, 238, 240, 242 39th-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. KENNERT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Wabash-av., cor. Van Buren (Auditorium Block).
Eminent Specialists in Each Department.
Consultation and 160-page book free; mail 10c.
All diseases of Men Cured.
All Eye and Ear Diseases Cured.
All Deformities of Limbs and Body Cured.
All Surgical Operations Skillfully Performed.
All Chronic and Nervous Diseases a Specialty.

NERVOUS, CHRONIC, AND DISEASES OF MEN cured. DR. LURET, Dispensary, 131 Adams-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

LADY OR GENT PARTNER WITH $100 IN AN OLD-established and good-paying portrait business; no experience necessary. Address T 45, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED–YOUNG, ACTIVE MAN preferred; $1,000 required; ample security; handsome income guaranteed. Address T 53, Tribune.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS–EVERY MAKE BOUGHT, SOLD, rented, exchanged, and expertly repaired at lowest prices. Typewriter Headquarters, 296 Wabash-av. Telephone 2821.

ROOFING.

HAVE YOUR TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFS REpaired before the fall rains by the Ford Roofing Co., 154 Washington-st.; estimates free.

EDUCATIONAL.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK–FOR PARticulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
MANLIUS, N. Y.
Civil engineering, classics, business. Under the visitation of the War Department. Military under U. S. Army officer. Address Wm. VERBECK, Supt.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service thrice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.
Lahn, Tues., Nov. 24, noon | Eider, Sat., Dec. 5, 8 a.m
Ems, Sat., Nov. 28, 2 p.m | Trave, Tues., Dec. 8, 10 a.m
Havel, Tues., Dec. 1, 6 a.m | Saale, Tues., Dec. 15, 6 a.m
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 a berth. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

INMAN LINE–
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE–EXPRESS PASSENger Steamer service, New York to Genoa in less than eleven days. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. Direct route to South of France, Riviera, and Italy.
Touching Gibraltar to land passengers to Spain. Avoiding the Northern Latitudes of Atlantic, the Channel Crossing, and Long R. R. Rides.
DEPARTURES:
Fulda, Sat., Nov. 28, 2 p.m. Werra, Thur., Dec. 10, 2 p.m.
Fulda, Sat., Jan. 2, 2 p.m. Werra, Sat., Jan. 23, 2 p.m.
Fulda, Sat., Feb. 6, 2 p.m. Werra, Sat., Feb. 27, 2 p.m.
Fulda, Sat., Mar. 12, 2 p.m. Werra, Sat., April 2, 2 p.m.
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, First Cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.–PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 1:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	* 1:20 pm	* 1:15 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Express	* 1:20 pm	* 7:45 pm
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 10:00 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Leavenworth Ex	* 6:00 pm	* 10:00 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex., via Des Moines, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	3:20 pm	9:25 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 10:20 am
Denver Ex., via Omaha & Lincoln	*10:15 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Sioux Falls Ex.	‡10:20 pm	* 7:15 am
Denver via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
St. Jos. Atch. & Leavenworth Ex	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.–Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	† 4:18 pm	† 10:18 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:20 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:5 pm	* 7:20 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 7:50 pm	* 8:20 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	* 8:20 am
Kansas City Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:20 am

†Except Sunday. *Daily.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.–Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:00 p. m. daily; 8:30 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:45 a. m. and 8:10 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.–TICKET OFfices, 208 and 209 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
LaCrosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Racine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette and Lake Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. *Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.–TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 9:05 am	* 6:40 pm
Forrest & Peoria Accom.	† 2:20 pm	† 10:10 am
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria, Springfield & Bluffs Ex.	* 11:25 pm	* 7:00 am
Oak Lawn Accommodation	† 6:30 am	† 8:15 am
Orland Accommodation	† 9:45 am	† 12:15 pm
Orland Accommodation	† 2:45 pm	† 5:15 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.–Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 am
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	10:20 pm	7:15 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE –Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 am
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	10:20 pm	7:15 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.–Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:20 am	† 6:35 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:35 am	* 3:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 2:15 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:20 pm	† 10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:20 pm	† 10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:20 pm	† 10:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 5:45 pm	* 8:15 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:15 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:01 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:20 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln & McCook	*10:20 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:25 pm	* 8:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:30 pm	‡10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.–DEPOTS, LAKE-ST. and 20th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	* 2:20 pm	* 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	* 2:20 pm	* 4:45 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:45 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 9:00 pm	* 7:45 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 5:00 pm
New Orleans and Memphis Ex.	* 8:10 am	* 5:00 pm
Riverview Ex., Kankakee	† 7:25 pm	† 9:55 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	† 4:20 pm	† 10:00 am
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	† 4:20 pm	† 10:00 am
Springfield Express	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 1:10 pm	* 1:00 pm
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*11:25 pm	* 6:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	† 4:30 pm	† 10:50 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:30 am	† 5:00 pm
Dubuque & Rockford Express	‡11:25 pm	‡ 6:20 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. aDaily except Sunday. Sioux City to Dubuque only, daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:00 am	b 8:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 1:00 pm	a 3:00 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11:00 pm	a 9:00 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 7:15 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 3:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, lve a 8:20 am, b 11:20 am, b 1:20 pm, b 5:15 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 pm, a 11:20 pm; arrive a 1:20 am, a 9:20 am, b 11:00 am, b 12:00 pm, a 8:20 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 1:45 pm.
aDaily. bExcept Sunday. sSunday only.

CHICAGO AND ALTON–GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts. Trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 1:00 pm	* 1:45 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	*11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 9:00 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD –Evansville Route–Ticket office 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Evansville Night Line	‡11:20 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:50 p m	* 10:00 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

EASTERN.

CHICAGO AND ERIE–LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad.–Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st. corner Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 8:25 am
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 8:25 am
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jame town, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.–Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices–66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22nd-st.

‡Daily *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:20 am	‡ 9:20 am
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 9:45 am
Atlantic Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 7:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:30 pm	‡ 7:40 am
New York Express, via Old Road	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accom.	* 4:35 pm	*11:10 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.–DEPOTS, LAKE Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st. and Hyde Park. City office 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:20 a m	6:20 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:00 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:55 a m
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 7:25 p m	* 8:15 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.–Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily, †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:40 a m
Limited Express	* 3:20 p m	* 7:40 a m
Day Express	*10:40 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:55 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:40 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:25 p m

MONON ROUTE–LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway–Depot Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

June 21, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:00 a m	* 5:30 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:25 p m	* 7:40 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:45 p m	* 7:40 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 p m	*10:30 a m

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE–DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE and Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15 a m	5:25 p m
Do Night Express	8:30 p m	7:20 a m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES–
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Pacific Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
	†10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
	†10:45 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	* 3:30 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.–"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit *7:20 a. m., †9 a. m., ‡9:25 a. m., †3:10 p. m., *4:35 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, *11:25 p. m.; for New York and Buffalo, *9 a. m., *4:35 p. m., *11:25 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †3:10 p. m., *10:20 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *11:20 p. m. Trains arrive †7:20 a. m., *7:45 a. m., ‡11:45 a. m. [illegible] p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES–MADISON AND CAnal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 248 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F *7:15 a. m., F *8:45 a. m., F *10:45 a. m., F *3:15 p. m., F *5:00 p. m., F *9:20 p. m., F *11:30 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *8:45 a. m., *8:20 p. m. Express trains arrive in Chicago, F *7:20 a. m., F *7:40 a. m., F *8:20 a. m., F *8:20 p. m., P *5:25 p. m., F *9:30 p. m.
F via Fort Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BANKS BARRED OUT.

THE ASSIGNEE IS SUSTAINED IN THE PRETTYMAN CASE.

It Is Decreed That the Bank Creditors Cannot Participate in the Dividends from Prettyman's Personal Estate—Argument Against the Minority Creditors of S. A. Kean & Co.—Lumber-Dealer David Soper Wants an Accounting—Today's Call, New Suits, and Decrees.

Judge Scales yesterday sustained the position of the Jennings Trust company, assignee of the Prettyman estates. The Court decided that W. L. Prettyman and H. H. Bishop were partners and that the claims of the Union National Bank for $30,200, Fort Dearborn National Bank for $19,555, Corn Exchange for $35,492, and Oskosh National for $15,000 were liabilities of W. L. Prettyman & Co. and that that they could not participate in the dividends of the individual estate of W. L. Prettyman until after the payment of all his debts. In the trial of objections $125,000 of claims were defeated.

Argument Against Minority Creditors.

Arguments in opposition to the minority creditors of S. A. Kean & Co., who refused to take 35 cents on the dollar, were begun before Judge Shepard yesterday by Mr. Baldwin for Assignee Jacobs. He held that a voluntary assignment creates no other trust than is in the act itself provided for and that the assignee holds the title as an officer of the County Court, subject to its orders. That court had exclusive jurisdiction and its decrees could not be inquired into collaterally. If the complainants' rights were prejudiced their remedy was by appeal or writ of error.

Complaint of a Former Partner.

David Soper began suit for accounting in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against Charles and Carlton Wells, his two former partners in the lumber business. The firm failed last year. Soper alleges that he put $15,000 in the business, but his two partners have possession of the assets and books and decline to make any settlement with him. He also alleges they are using the funds of the firm in speculation.

New Point in a Habeas Corpus Case.

In a petition for habeas corpus filed in behalf of Dellen Frymire, a minor, who was sent to the bridewell under a $100 fine for larceny but changed to disorderly conduct, it is alleged that the judgment was civil and he should have been defended by a guardian. A writ was issued by Judge McConnell returnable today. The point allowed that the respondent was not obliged to advance costs when there was no chance of getting it back.

Probate Court Matters.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Harrison were taken out yesterday by Mathew and Victoria Harrison and David Craigmile. Mr. Harrison was a Lyons farmer and left property worth $46,000 to his children. Judge Kohlsaat admitted to probate yesterday the will of Attorney Richard O'Shea and issued letters to his brother, Dr. David O'Shea. An estate valued at $22,000 is devised in trust to Dr. O'Shea and William T. Underwood, the lawyer, for the benefit of testator's brothers and sisters. Susan Hersch of Desplaines filed a petition in the Probate Court yesterday asking that Edward D. Hosmer be appointed conservator for her aunt, Jane Steward, a widow, living at No. 653 Ashland boulevard. She is said to have become demented owing to old age and unable to take care of her $10,000 estate.

Judge Driggs Out of Town.

Judge Driggs was unexpectedly called out of the city last evening and there will be no call in his court this morning. He had announced a call but will be unable to be present.

Court Notes.

John H. Bottermann, who has been minute clerk in the Probate Court for thirteen years, has resigned his position to go into business, and Neil J. Shannon is his successor.

Hulda Reddatz yesterday settled her $10,000 damage suit against the Chicago and Northwestern railway company for $5,000. In June, 1888, she was injured at Maywood crossing.

The Bennett Medical College is required by lease to pay taxes on the property, but objected on the ground that educational institutions were exempt. Judge Scales decided that the provision applied only to institutions owning property.

Sigmund Moritz, who travels for a New York clothing house, was yesterday presented with a summons in a breach of promise suit brought by Miss Alice Miller for $5,000. Miss Miller lives on Wabash avenue and Moritz is now married to a New York woman.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

136,555—Malcolm McDonald Lumber Co. vs. S. Grollman & Sons Co., S. and J. Grollman and S. Grollman Jr. Asst., $800. E. C. Ferguson & Goodnow, attys.
136,556—Petn. of Alexander S. Maltman, conservator, et al. for appointment of tr. Pedrick & Dawson, solrs.
136,557—Rosina Herzberg vs. Otto Herzberg. Bill for div. W. M. Johnston & Gray, solrs.
136,558—Wilson G. Stanford vs. Columbia Steel Car Co. Asst. (attch.), $4,541.58. Plff. pro se.
136,559—Ignatz Freund et al. vs. Phœnix Assurance Co. Asst., $6,000. E. J. Whitehead, atty.
136,560—Same vs. Springfield F. Ins. Co. Asst., $6,000. Same atty.
136,561—Same vs. State Investment and Ins. Co. Asst., $6,000. Same atty.
136,562—Same vs. Springfield F. & M. Ins. Co. Asst., $500. Same atty.
136,563—A. G. McDonald Co. vs. Andrew W. Pitkin. Asst., $2,000. Paden & Gridley, attys.
136,564—Robert R. Howell et al. vs. B. C. Bradley. Asst., $500. Same attys.
136,565—Jac Spies vs. Joseph Hillinger. Asst., $500. Same attys.
136,566—John Zana vs. Marie Zana. Bill for div. Cross & Jindrich, solrs.
136,567—Charles L. Deitz vs. Ida L. Deitz. Same. H. H. Anderson, solr.
136,568—People ex rel. W. Murphy et al. vs. M. L. Crawford. Hab. corp. C. W. Dwight, atty.
136,569—Joseph Badenoch Jr. et al. vs. Eugene Lapointe. Asst., $2,000. Matthews & Dicker, attys.
136,570—Felix Kahn et al. vs. J. J. Martin. Attch., $1,835. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.
136,571—Edward D. Hosmer, tr., vs. Alfred Anderson, Mathilda Holm, and J. Fenn, successor in trust. Bill to foreclose. Baker & Greeley, solrs.
136,572—Albert H. Baldwin vs. Charles D. Colson. Asst., $1,000. W. A. Doyle and C. B. Moore, attys.
136,573—John Heffron vs. Anna Heffron. Bill for div. R. S. Carroll, solr.
136,574—Edward D. Hosner et al. vs. Ida L. Hoffman and W. H. Ward. Forc. entry and det. Baker & Greeley, attys.
136,575—Bill. Withheld for service.
136,576—Basshart & Wilson Co. vs. Jane C. Bond. Asst., $600. Abbott & Baker, attys.
136,577—James McAndrews vs. Standard Journal Bearing Co. Asst., $1,000. E. S. Cunning, atty.
136,578—Francis F. Owings vs. John Duncan et al. Bill. Meek & Trowbridge, solrs.
136,579—Gast Wine Co. vs. John Pollhart. Asst., $500. C. C. Arnold, atty.
136,580—Sanford Maekson vs. Joseph and Matilda Gray. Conf. judgt., $391.50. D. S. Gooding, atty.
136,581—Niels C. Christensen vs. Henrietta L. Christensen. Bill for div. J. S. Hanna, solr.
136,582—M. J. Baldwin et al. vs. Charles McHenry and wife. Asst., $1,000. F. Lynch, atty.
136,583—Laura Sievers vs. Elsie Sievers et al. Bill. Rubins & Mott, solrs.
136,584—M. Marcus vs. Louis Adelman. Appl.
136,585—Mary Brown vs. Charles Brown. Bill for div. Johnson & Bartlett, solrs.
136,586—Michael R. Drennen vs. John F. Middleton et al. Bill to foreclose chat. mort. G. F. White, solr.
136,587—Henrietta Stuart vs. W. Irving Culver et al. Bill to foreclose. Cratty Bros., solrs.
136,588—John McEwen vs. S. Groliman & Sons Co. Distress for rent. $366.
136,589—Mary Stanford vs. George W. Bittinger. Asst., $1,000. Walker & Lowden, attys.
136,590—Charles J. Julien et al. vs. Kate Durkee. Attch., $228.90. I. Cowen, atty.
136,591—Salome Elerdem vs. Leslie P. Mick. Bill. W. J. Donovan, solr.
136,592—William Skakal et al. vs. Hempstead Washburne et al. Case, $5,000. A. L. Flaningham and L. B. Hillis, attys.
136,593—Oscar S. Nelson vs. Herman O. Lange. Bill for specific performance. Adams & Hamilton, solrs.
136,594—Asst. Withheld for service.
136,595—C. and N. W. Ry. Co. vs. Katherine McNally et al. Cond. E. H. Gary, atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

97,604—N. W. Brewing Co. vs. A. Zacharias and Frank Weber. Conf. judgt., $467.51. Barrow & Lawson, attys.
97,605—Jewelers' Mercantile Agency vs. James R. D. Graham. Creds. bill on judgt. for $790. McMurdy & Job, attys.
97,606—Eliza Devine vs. Karl Divine. Bill for div. P. Fitz, solr.
97,607—Frank J. Weber vs. F. Leibrandt and J. H. Gilbert. Replevin, $1,500. Kraft & Kraft, attys.
97,608—Wm. Schulz vs. Fred Ribbe. Appl.
97,609—People vs. Chicago Mutual Life Benefit Assn. et al. Information. G. Hunt and J. A. Baldwin, attys.
97,610—Same vs. N. A. Mutual Benefit Assn. et al. Same. Same attys.
97,611—Hally C. Miller vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. Appl.
97,612—Benjamin Feisenthal et al. vs. C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co. Case, $1,000. F. S. Baker, atty.
97,613—Frederick S. Hartmann vs. Morris Eppenstein and wife. Asst., $600. F. C. Caldwell, atty.
97,614—Ida G. Walroth et al. vs. Henry H. Gage. Bill for inj. Campbell & Custer, solrs.
97,615—George W. Pearce vs. A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co., William F. White, A. T. Packard, and W. W. Corbin. Case, $20,000. W. J. Bulger, atty.
97,616—Asst. Withheld for service.
97,617—Dick Ferguson vs. —— McClaughry. Hab. corp. L. Washington, atty.
97,618—John W. Barnes vs. Spooner R. Howell. Asst., $50,300. A. Clark, atty.
97,619—William Cavanaugh vs. James Thompson. Tres., $10,000. Willard Gentleman, atty.
97,620—George L. Robertson vs. G. A. Locke, Locke Paint Co., A. D. Daly and wife. Cred.'s bill on judgt. vs. first 2 defts. for $71.05. J. D. Hubbard, solr.
97,621—Barry Bitner vs. Chicago Times Co. Case $50,000. Plff. pro se.
97,622—Am. Tube and Iron Co. vs. Curran Dry Kiln Co. Asst., $2,500. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.
97,623—C. A. Fitch vs. Miles Kehoe. Conf. judgt., $332. Plff. pro se.
97,624—James Plowman vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co. Appl.
97,625—Louis Lambeir vs. M. C. Bullock Mfg. Co. Case, $10,000. R. King, atty.
97,626—James H. Walker vs. John C. Hess and A. H. Antoine. Conf. judgt., $344.50. Willets, Robbins & Case, attys.
97,627—People ex rel. Dellen Fergaiore vs. M. L. Crawford. Hab. corp. J. F. Geeting, atty.
97,628—William T. Kingsley vs. James F. Pratt et al. Bill to foreclose. Lyman & Jackson, solrs.
97,629—Bill. Withheld for service.
97,630—L. Huttsell vs. John Keilen. Appl.
97,631—Larson Lumber Co. vs. Carl Schulke. Conf. judgt., $661.78. I. Cowen, atty.
97,632—John C. Deacon vs. William P. Smith. Attch., $614.56. F. F. Reed, atty.
97,633—Lake View B. and L. Assn. vs. John E. Naylor et al. Bill to foreclose. C. B. Samson, solr.
97,634—C. O. Smith vs. J. C. Curth. Bill for inj. Fay & Griggs, solrs.
97,635—Garn. Withheld for service.
97,636—August W. Fleck vs. Charles F. P. Crombie. Asst., $1,600. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.
97,637—Oscar Peterson vs. John E. Grate. Asst. $2,000. Johnson & Herring, attys.
Withheld cases—97,591—Caroline Scheidt vs. Peter Scheidt. Bill. McClure & Coolidge, solrs. (Nov. 23.)
97,599—Rosie Pichak vs. John Pichak. Bill. Kraus, Meyer & Stein, solrs. (Nov. 23.)
97,600—Phila. and Reading Coal and Iron Co. vs. A. C. Mace. Bill. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, solrs. (Nov. 23.)

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

22,217—David Soper vs. C. M. Wells et al. Bill for accounting and for inj. Barrow & Lawson, solrs.
22,218—White Lake Lumber Co. vs. U. S. Rolling Stock Co. Asst., $5,000. N. A. Partridge, atty.
22,219—Linden Steel Co. vs. Hazelton Tripod Boiler Co. Asst., $10,000. N. Monroe, atty.
22,220—Ætna Life Ins. Co. vs. Washington D. Steward and Rosella W. Steward. Bill to foreclose t d in n e ¼ 36, 32, 9, etc., for $8,500. Ball, Wood & Oakley, solrs.

United States District Court—New Suit.

8,576—Thomas Long vs. Str. Chief Justice Waite. Libel for wages, $68.19. Schuyler & Kremer, procs.

County Court—New Suits.

9,637—Petn. of Frank Ellis and wife to adopt child.
9,638—Petn. of William H. Strase and wife to adopt child. C. A. Williams, atty.
9,639—Petn. of William L. Somers and wife to adopt child.
9,640—W. F. Whitman et al. vs. W. H. Sisson. Appl.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—13,554—Mary A. Hickey vs. Edmund O'Keefe. By deflt., $943.23.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—129,422—Dean Steam Pump Co. vs. John B. Olson Co. On findg. $75. Satisfied.—123,811—John B. Schroeder et al. vs. Charles S. Thornton and Justus Chenallor. On findg. for deft., $60. Garn. proceed. dis. and attch. quashed.—1,315—Same vs. Same. Same, $57.
JUDGE TUTHILL—95,522—Charles C. Hansel vs. Frederick W. Short; by deflt., $821.56.—74,986—Hulda Reddatz vs. C. and N. W. Ry. Co.; on ver., $5,000.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—69,604—Sarah J. Timoney vs. City; on findg., $1,650.
JUDGE McCONNELL—77,370—John Thurkow vs. A. Rombach. On findg., for deft., $16.84. Appl. by plff.; bond and bill ex. in 30 ds.—77,574—F. M. Williams vs. J. E. Graham. On ver., $60.—77,597—Herbert Cossard vs. James Conley. Same. $333.—77,558—Michael Ginnane vs. C. Shanahan. On findg., $78.32.
JUDGE DRIGGS—91,835—Jefferson E. Greer et al. vs. John Maher. On ver., $1,023.78.
JUDGE GRESHAM—536—Chicago Sugar Ref. Co. vs. Steam Boiler Ins. Co. $44,241.09.

Decrees.

JUDGE TULEY—Divorce decrees—85,159—Kutts, Frederick J., from Marion J., for drunkenness.—4,307—Randall, Hattie E., from Porter, for same.
JUDGE SCALES—9,539—In re petn. of Edgar L. and Isabell Somers to adopt child; dec.
JUDGE SHEPARD—631—Mech. Nat. Bk. vs. Colehour; dec.—1,720—Carson vs. Johnson; dec.
JUDGE HAWES—1,251—Koll vs. Jaro; dec.—5,552—Kennedy vs. Kennedy; dec.

Today's Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No further call of calr. this week. Howe vs. Jacobs on hg.
JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 31, 35, 36, 37, 38. No. 30. Huetter vs. Doehla, on hg.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Trial call. Term Nos. 2,353, 2,354, 2,355, 2,356, 2,357, 2,358, 2,359, 2,360, 2,361, 2,362, 2,363, 2,364, 2,365. No case on trial.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Trial call. Term Nos. 1,967, 1,968, 1,912, 1,973, 1,974, 1,782, 1,878, 3,027. No. 1,928, Scott vs. Negley, on trial.
JUDGE KETTELLE—Trial call. Term Nos. 1,589, 1,604, 1,605, 1,608, 1,610, 1,612, 1,613, 1,614. No case on trial.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—No first call. Trial call. Term Nos. 1,323, 1,505, 1,329, 1,340, 1,317, 2,152. No. 1,478, Van Vlissengen vs. Cox, on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—No call. No. 6, Shedd vs. Thomas, on hg.
JUDGE COLLINS—No court until further announcement. Cases under advisement.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No first call. Trial call. Term Nos. 1,671, 445, 638, 639, 911, 1,443, 1,597, 1,636, 1,650, 1,738. No case on trial. Short cause calr. con. to 30th.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—First call. Nos. 701 to 750 inc. Trial call, term Nos. 3,776, 3,061, 1,754¼, 2,880, 4,069, 4,013, 4,047, 3,459, 3,957. No. 3,717, D. T. Co. vs. Brockway, on trial (argument).
JUDGE BAKER—No. 3,522, Lawler vs. City, on trial. No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 3,640, 2,998, 704, 530, 74,321, 554.
JUDGE McCONNELL—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 3,495, 3,454, 3,489, 3,498, 3,510, 3,516, 3,523, 3,546, 3,560, 3,566, 3,590, 3,599, 3,615, 3,642, 3,649, 3,653, 3,654, 3,671, 3,676, 3,681, 3,697. No case on trial.
JUDGE DRIGGS—First call, Nos. 401 to 450 inc. Trial call, submitted cases, term Nos. ——, Shepard vs. Gamble; 9,066, 12,623, 11,494, 10,303, 9,634, 12,110, 868, 12,339. No case on trial.
JUDGE GRESHAM—Set cases.
JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.
JUDGE ALLEN—Calr. Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
JUDGE SCALES—8,838, 9,501, 9,430, 9,619.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

Illinois Appellate Court, Third District.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Appellate Court, Third District, today were as follows:

Kingston vs. Frost et al. Time extended to appellants to Dec. 1 to file abstracts and briefs.

Fanning vs. Equitable Fire Insurance Company et al. Time extended to plaintiff in error to Dec. 1 to file abstracts and briefs.

Doran vs. Village of Blackmound. Motion by plaintiff in error for extension of time to file record, abstracts, and briefs denied. Cause stricken from docket.

Webster vs. Shephard. Motion by defendant in error to dismiss. Writ of error denied.

Wooley vs. Yarnell. Cost bond filed and approved and motion by defendant in error to extend time for filing briefs.

Smith vs. The People, etc. Leave to defendant in error to file amended record instanter allowed.

Parrott vs. Hodgeson. Motion by appellant for extension of time to file abstracts and briefs.

Latham vs. The People, use. etc. Motion by appellees to dismiss on short record. Motion allowed. Appeal dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

Taken on call 18, 19, 22, 28.

Opinions Filed at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Opinions have this day been filed in the Supreme Court in the following cases of the October term:

Advisement docket—44—Gunther vs. People; affirmed.

Rehearing docket—25—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad vs. City of Chicago; affirmed.

People's docket—5—Mulford vs. People; revised with directions.

Civil docket—15, McChesney vs. Village of Hyde Park; affirmed. 16—McChesney vs. Village of Hyde Park; affirmed. 40—Bromwell vs. Schubert; affirmed. 47—Russell vs. Chicago Trust and Savings Bank; reversed and remanded. 55—McCormick vs. People ex rel.; affirmed. 59—Henderson vs. Wheaton; affirmed. 117—Packer vs. Roberts; affirmed. 129—Crawford vs. Schintz; affirmed. 132—Cotes vs. Rohrbach; decree reversed and remanded. 133—Evans vs. People; reversed and remanded.

Decisions Handed Down at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court here today opinions were filed as follows:

Loriton et al. vs. Rogers. Affirmed.
Dilworth vs. Curts et al. Affirmed.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. vs. People. Affirmed.

CRISP IS OPPOSED IN HIS OWN STATE.

His Election Would Be a Misfortune, Says the Charleston "News and Courier."

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 24.—The *News and Courier*, apropos of the Speakership contest, says:

In our opinion and for purely political reasons the Speakership should not be conferred on any Southern man, but it appears that the race is narrowing down to Mills and Crisp, with Mills in the lead. We could be entirely content with either were the other out of the way, but if we had to make a choice between the two we should unhesitatingly vote for Mills not because Mr. Crisp is unfitted for the place, but because he does not so nearly represent the overwhelming sentiment of the Democratic party of the country as his distinguished competitor. There is also another and controlling reason why we should vote against Mr. Crisp. Unfortunately for him, as we think, and without his solicitation, as we believe, he has been made the special favorite of the utterly corrupt and treacherous faction of the Democratic party represented by the New York *Sun*. If Mr. Crisp possessed the ability of Thomas Jefferson and was in all respects the most able and accomplished statesman this country has ever produced it would be the duty of every Democrat in the House who takes a patriotic interest in the future welfare of the party to vote against him on the ground that he has been made the representative of the Ben Butler wing of the Democracy. It will be a sad day for the party when it shall permit the *Sun* to shape its policy and to name its candidates. We do not believe that Mr. Crisp is proud of the support which has come to him from this quarter. But if he should be elected under such auspices it would be a misfortune to the party and the country. It is to be hoped that the Democrats will nominate Springer or Bynum or some other representative Northern Democrat, but that if it must be Mills or Crisp the statesman from Texas will be chosen and not the representative of the *Sun* Democracy. "It is better to be safe than sorry."

Characteristics of Bernhardt.

New York Epoch: There is an impression, which has been carefully fostered by ingenious but ill-advised newspaper writers, that the great Sarah cares nothing at all about money; that the question of receipts is one to which she pays but scant attention, and that she loves acting for its own sake and for the sake of dramatic art. This is a great mistake. Sarah has a great head for figures. Her one object is to play to a $3,000 house, and if she does not succeed in doing this she makes it lively for her managers. During the recent tour through the country her success was very great in every town in which she appeared, with the exception of Dayton, O. During the performance Sarah sent for her personal manager and with flashing eyes accosted him: "Do you mean to tell me," she asked, "that there are $3,000 in this paltry audience?" The manager quailed beneath her scintillant look, and humbly confessed that there was scarcely half that amount in the theater. Then the tragedienne—to put it slangily—let herself out and went for the manager for all she was worth. What had the advance agents been doing? Why had she not been properly advertised? How was it Mr. Abbey employed people who went to sleep instead of doing their duty? What did it mean? How was it they dared to insult her by asking her to play to a half-filled house? Ah! c'etait trop fort, par exemple! It took a long time to appease the irate tragedienne, but she finished her performance. Sarah does not love Dayton.

The Broken Blade.

"Put down thy sword," said Pain.
"Lo, my keen blade can smite through sinew and nerve!
Follow me, captive, at my bidding serve,
And spare the conflict vain."

"Nay, sword in hand I fall—
If fall I must, for surely might it be
That I should wrest thy secret strength from thee.
Dare I but venture all!"

All night the battle swayed;
But when the dark to daylight grew again
The Man went forth a conqueror, while Pain
Followed with broken blade.
—*Kate Putnam Osgood.*

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Notice of Increase of Capital Stock.
Notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Edison Company, held at the office of the Company in Chicago on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1891, it was duly voted, as required by law, to increase the capital stock of said company from $750,000 to $1,000,000; that the capital stock has been accordingly increased, and that proper certificates of the increase have been filed, in conformity with law, in the office of Secretary of State of Illinois and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Cook County, Illinois.
THE CHICAGO EDISON COMPANY,
By F. S. GORTON, Secretary.
Chicago, Nov. 10th, 1891.

PARTNER WANTED.
The position of Secretary and Treasurer in a successful manufacturing plant is offered to first-class party who can command $20,000 to $25,000 capital. For particulars address T 69, Tribune office.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 24.	Nov. 17.
New York	$157,223,618	$160,391,884
Boston	16,728,631	16,971,617
Chicago	15,390,000	17,060,000
Philadelphia	12,466,543	14,149,285
St. Louis	3,689,725	3,895,535
Baltimore	2,628,885	2,463,504
New Orleans	2,701,620	3,214,661

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 12½@25c premium; Boston, 10@20c premium; St. Louis, 25c discount.

Chicago was cut off from the world yesterday so far as telegraphic facilities were concerned, and business was much hampered in consequence. Stock quotations came through from New York, but no orders could be got back over the private wires, and the Western contingent had no voice in fixing prices in Wall street. The effect was shown there in a dull market. The local money situation does not change much in appearance as the month draws to the close. A better demand from grain receivers continues, and at least one large trust company is making 7 per cent the rate for time loans because of this increased demand from the grain men. The general demand does not increase, however, and it is not at all probable that the requirements of the grain trade will be large enough to have any marked effect upon the situation. Present indications are that 6 per cent can be pretty confidently counted on.

Gold receipts at New York yesterday amounted to $345,000, and there was an engagement of gold reported from France of $320,000. Sterling exchange dealers could get no New York quotations, and so the market here was practically unchanged, although it was rather inclined to firmness, for dealers like to be on the safe side when they do not know the New York situation. New York exchange was firmer. Wilson & Sturges report that it sold from 12½c to 25c premium. St. Louis exchange sold at 40c discount and Cincinnati at par.

The local stock market was not so active yesterday and prices were a shade easier for some of the securities. A feature of the day was the revival of interest in Calumet Dock. This stock has been lifeless for a long time and transactions have been rare for some months. Calumet Dock sales on the afternoon call amounted to 525 shares, most of it at 64¼. The course of this stock for some time depends pretty largely on whether or not we have an active real estate market next spring. If there is an active market then a big advance in the stock is almost inevitable. Nearly all the preferred stock is now cleared up and a single large sale of property would put the common stock in the way of a dividend. There is little of the stock floating around among the brokers, probably less than there has been at any time before within a year or two, and a demand of any proportion will be quickly reflected in the quotations. It is one of the few stocks that has not had a reaction from panic prices, or more than a few points from panic prices. The price of Consumers' Gas bonds is steadily advancing. It is hinted that this advance is a part of the campaign of the New York crowd who are putting up the price of gas stock. Gas stock at 62 does not look well compared to gas bonds at 77. Yesterday's list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 Jennings Tr Co	120	50 Street's W. Car L.	30⅜
50 Chi Arc L & P Co	96	100 C. B. & Q.	101⅞
50 N. C. S. R. R., act	168¾	300 W. Chi. S. R. R. act	124⅛
100 do	168⅞	50 do	124⅛
25 do	168⅝	150 do act	124⅛
50 Str't's W. C. L.	30⅝	50 do act	124⅛
50 do act	30⅛	100 do	124⅛
50 do	30⅝	50 do act	124⅛
50 do	30⅝	50 C & C C & D Co. b30	64⅛
50 do	30⅝		

BONDS.

†$5000 C G L & C Co. 5s act	85	$1000 Consumer's G 5s	77⅜
1000 do cash	82⅜	5000 W C S R R 1 m 5s	99⅝
19000 Consumer's G 5s	77⅛	5000 do	99⅞

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

10 Am. S. B. Co	62⅝	50 C & C C & D Co	64⅛
25 do	62	50 do b 15	64⅛
100 W C S R R Co., act	124⅛	50 do act	64⅛
100 do act	124⅛	50 do act	64⅛
100 do	124	100 do	64⅛
16 Chi Edison Co	140	100 N C St R R Co	168⅞
50 C&C C & Dk Co act	64⅛	50 do	168⅞
25 do	64⅛	50 do b 10	168⅞
50 do act	64⅛		

BONDS.

$10000 Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke Co. 5s ... 82⅞

The following prices were bid at the Stock Exchange except where a † indicates an asked price and no bid:

American Ex. Nat.	135	Diamond M. Co. of Ill.	116
†Chicago National	300	Mil & Chi. Brew. pfd.	40
†Continental Nat.	151	N. Chi. S. R. R. Co.	168
Corn Exchange Bank	275	National Ry. Co.	99⅞
†First National Bank	320	Nat. Linseed Oil Co.	21
Fort Dearborn Bank	150	†Nat. Pan. Co.	25
†Globe National Bk.	105¾	Street's W. S. C. L.	30⅛
International	118	Street's W. S. C. L. pfd	70
Jennings Trust Co.	116	†Title Guar. & T. Co.	105
Lincoln Nat.	112½	West Div. City Ry.	630
†Metropolitan Nat.	220	West Chi. Street R. R.	124⅛
Nat. Bank of Am.	144	†Western Stone Co.	34
†Nat. Bank of Illinois	300	Am. B. & M. Co. 6s	101
State Bk of Chicago	140	†Chi. C. B. & M. 6s	103¾
†Union National	170	Chi. P. & P. Co. 6s, 1910	99
†Union Trust Co.	275	Chi. C. Ry. 5-20 4½s	96⅝
†Abstract Saf'ty V. Co.	101	Chi. Pas. Ry. Co. 6s	105⅛
Am. Straw Bd. Co.	62	C. B. of T. 10-50 5s	100⅝
C. & C. Can. & Dk. Co.	63⅞	†Chi. Auditorium 5s	102
C.&C.Can.&Dk.Co.pfd.	141	Ch. of C.S.V.C. 5-20 5s	99⅝
Cen. U. T. Co.	51	Cent. Sfty. D. Co. 5s	98⅝
C. B. & Malt. Co.	40¼	C. G. L. & C. Co. 5s	82⅞
C. B. & Malt. Co. pfd.	44¼	Con. Gas 1st m 5s	77⅛
C. P. & P. Co. lmtd.	44⅜	†Gr. Av. H. Co. 5-20 5s	98
C. P. & P. Co. pfd.	44⅜	N. C. C. Ry. 1st m 6s	112
†Chi. City Railway	275	N. C. C. Ry. 4½s	92⅞
Chi. Edison Co.	138	†N. C. St. R. R. 1st m. 5s	99
Chicago Gas Co.	62	W. D. Ry Coup 5-20 5s	99⅝
†Chi. Passenger Ry.	93	W. D. Ry Coup Ex. 5s	100
Chi. Tel. Co.	217	W. C. S. R. R. 1st m 5s	99⅞
Chi. Arc L. & P. Co.	95	†W. C. St. R. R. T. Co. 5s	98

SETTLING PRICES FOR THE ACCOUNT.

	Tuesday.	Monday.		Tuesday.	Monday.
Can. & Dock	64	64	Gas 5s	85	85
Brew. Co.	40¼	40¼	C. Gas Co. 5s	79⅛	78⅝
Brew., pfd	44¾	44⅛	Burlington	101½	101⅜
Gas Co.	62	62⅝	St. Paul	76⅛	76⅜
No. C. St. Ry.	168⅞	168⅞	Rock Island	84⅛	85
S. Car. Co.	30⅜	30⅝	Atchison	43⅜	43⅝
W. C. St. Ry.	124⅛	124⅛			

The number of English syndicated enterprises which have fallen far below the brilliant promises of promoters is constantly increasing. The last is the Chicago and Northwest Granaries. Two years ago this was floated with bright promises of 15 per cent for the common stock. At the annual meeting held a few days ago in London the common stockholders were informed that they would receive no dividend. The operations for the year even fell short of providing the £5,000 which it had been agreed to set aside for the debenture sinking fund, and only £3,000 were devoted to that purpose. The meeting was not a harmonious one, and the Hon. Seton-Karr, who is the Chairman of the London Board of Directors, encountered some sharp criticism. Mr. Duncan, who is well known here, was one of the critics, and his remarks were given point by the fact that he held proxies enough to successfully oppose Mr. Seton-Karr's reëlection. It was complained that the London board is a high salaried and entirely useless institution; that its members are engaged in too many other enterprises, many of which are far from successful. It was declared to be an insult to intelligent men to think that they would be satisfied with such a meager financial statement as was presented. After a good deal of fault-finding, however, Mr. Karr's rosy picture of the results that are to follow this year's big crops was allowed to cover up former shortcomings and he was reëlected.

Trading for the second account will begin this morning, and the new plan of putting up a margin of $3.00 a share with the clearing-house will also go into operation today. There is a good deal of interest in the account trading just now by those who desire to see how the first settlement day will pass. There is nothing in the situation to warrant the belief that any serious difficulties will be encountered.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—[Special.]—Stocks were strong during the greater part of the day, the chief strength being manifested by the coal road stocks. Buying was fairly liberal, both London and Boston taking a hand. Toward the close prices fell off a fraction, but there was no noticeable weakness in any particular stock. The buoyancy of the market this forenoon was due in great measure to the better feeling that prevailed relative to the coal-carrying roads. Fears of strife in that quarter have been allayed and all of the coal stocks developed positive strength immediately after the opening. Trading was brisk from the outset, and nearly the entire range of securities participated in the upward movement. New York Central went up to 115 and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy touched 102. There was a good demand for the miscellaneous stocks, and Sugar and Cordage advanced slightly.

The bond market was fairly active and strong. Although the prices continued firm as the day advanced the activity in trading abated somewhat. The Erie's annual statement, which came at about noon, was favorable and had a bracing effect. A strong borrowing demand for Lackawanna developed in the forenoon, and lenders of that stock were able to command 1-64 per cent premium.

Silver certificates were dull and inactive in spite of the promise of a speedy increase in the foreign demand for silver. St. Paul and Rock Island were steady; although in good demand, they did not fluctuate more than ¼ of 1 per cent in price. The coal road stocks held their strength to the close. There was a slight reaction in some of the other stocks, however, New York Central dropping back from 115 to 114⅝. The dealings in bonds were pretty well distributed. There being no especial features, prices of bonds remained firm.

Money on call easy, ranging from 3 to 4 per cent; last loan 3, closed offered 2. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½. Sterling exchange quiet but firm at 480¼ for 60-day bills, and 484 for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 196,922 shares, including Atchison, 4,645; Chicago Gas, 5,525; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 43,490; Delaware and Hudson, 3,976; Erie, 15,370; Reading, 35,170; St. Paul, 5,680; St. Paul and Omaha, 4,580.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Nov24	Closing Nov23
Atchison	4,300	43⅝	42⅝	43⅜	43¼
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	500	29⅜	29½	29⅜	29⅜
Am. Sugar	1,712	89	88⅝	89	88⅝
Do pfd	100	95	95	95	96⅝
B., R. & P.	300	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
Do pfd	100	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78¾
C., B. & Q.	8,211	102	101⅛	101⅜	101½
Canada So.	1,300	61⅜	61¼	61¼	61⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1,100	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝
Do 1st pfd	100	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,000	71⅜	70⅝	71¼	71⅝
Chicago Gas	5,560	62⅝	61⅝	62¼	61⅞
D., L. & W.	44,700	138⅝	136⅝	138⅜	136⅜
Del. & Hud.	2,800	125	123⅝	124⅝	122
Dist. & C. F. Co.	1,618	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50
Erie	15,500	30⅞	29⅞	30⅛	30
Do pfd	1,312	70⅛	69⅞	69⅞	70⅜
East Tenn.	100	6	6	6	6
Hocking Valley	600	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29
Ill. Cent.	100	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
Jersey Cent.	200	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	112
Kan. & Tex. pfd.	100	29	29	29	29
Lake Shore	1,600	124½	124¼	124¼	124⅛
L. & Nash.	2,900	77⅝	77⅛	77⅝	77⅝
L. E. & W.	100	20	20	20	20
Do pfd	200	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
L., N. A. & C.	100	22	22	22	......
Lead Trust	1,000	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
Mo. Pac.	2,000	61	60⅝	60⅞	61
Mich. Cent.	100	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
Manhattan	100	101	101	101	101⅛
Mexican Cent.	400	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	......
Mobile & Ohio	500	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	42¼
Minn. & St. L.	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	......
Do pfd	100	21	21	21	......
Northwestern	1,100	117½	117¼	117⅜	117⅝
New England	927	38⅝	38	38⅜	38⅝
Northern Pacific	......	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
Do pfd	2,827	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝	71⅝
Nor. & W. pfd.	100	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
New York Central	9,0	115	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	9	9	9	9
Do pfd	1,100	39	36	37⅛	37⅛
North Amn. Co.	712	17⅛	11⅛	17⅛	17⅛
National Cordage	2,000	94	92⅝	94⅛	94⅛
Do pfd	300	98	98	98	......
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	20	20	20	21
Do pfd	500	79	79	79	79
Ogn. S. Line	300	28	28	28	......
Ont. & W.	1,827	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	200	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Omaha	4,211	37⅛	35⅝	36⅝	36⅝
Do pfd	300	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Pacific Mail	1,900	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	37⅛
Pullman	100	177	177	177	......
P. C. C. & St. L.	200	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
Reading	35,281	39⅝	37⅛	38⅛	37⅛
Richmond Term'l	1,600	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11
Do pfd	200	50	50	50	49
Rock Island	5,160	85⅝	84⅝	84⅞	84⅞
St. Paul	5,680	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝	76⅝
Texas Pacific	200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Tennessee Coal	300	39⅝	39	39	39⅝
Union Pacific	2,456	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	41
W. & L. E.	300	35⅝	35	35⅝	35⅝
Do pfd	917	76	75⅝	76	76
Wabash, pfd	1,000	28	27⅝	28	27⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	144	Fargo	140
American	116½	United States	42

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg.	117	U. S. 2s reg.	101
U. S. 4s coup.	117		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 24—4 p. m.—Closing—Consols—Money, 95⅛; do account, 95¼; United States 4s, 121; do 4½s, 102¼; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, 19⅛; Canadian Pacific, 89⅝; Erie, 30⅜; do seconds, 1.6⅜; Illinois Central, 1.5; Mexican ordinary, 29; St. Paul common, 78⅜; New York Central, 118⅞; Pennsylvania, 55⅝; Reading, 19⅜. Bar silver, 43 9-16d; money 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3⅜@3½ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £8,000.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.30; Crown Point, $1.20; Deadwood T., $1.35; Eureka Consolidated, $1.50; Gould and Curry, $1.40; Hale and Norcross, $1.45; Homestake, $10.50; Horn Silver, $3.70; Iron Silver, $1.40; Ontario, $38.00; Ophir, $3.25; Plymouth, $2.00; Savage, $1.50; Standard, $1.10; Union Consolidated, $1.90; Yellow Jacket, $1.35.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $2.06¼; Atlantic, $11.50; Boston and Montana, $39.00; Calumet and Hecla, $257.50; Franklin, $15.00; Kearsarge, $11.00; Osceola, $29.00; Santa Fe Copper, 30c; Tamarack, $155.00; Bell Telephone, $196.50; Central Mining, $12.00; B. & B. Copper, $14.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $1.00; Bulwer, 15c; Best & Belcher, $2.35; Bodie Consolidated, 50c; Chollar, 95c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.80; Crown Point, $1.20; Gould & Curry, $1.30; Hale & Norcross, $1.40; Mexican, $2.25; Mono, 30c; Ophir, $3.25; Potosi, $1.80; Savage, $1.40; Sierra Nevada, $2.55; Union Consolidated, $1.90; Utah 60c; Yellow Jacket, $1.60; Commonwealth, 20c; Nevada Queen, 20c; Belle Isle, 35c; North Belle Isle, 35c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The local trade fed upon itself yesterday, and as usual under these circumstances prices averaged lower. Storms in the East so seriously interfered with telegraphic communication that it was almost impossible to get a message through, and there was a lack of knowledge about affairs at the seaboard. The signal service map showed zero weather in the Northwest, with indications favoring lower and then higher temperatures in the winter wheat belt. The feeling after the close was easy. Puts on May wheat sold at 98⅞c and calls at $1.00⅝ early. Later puts were 98⅝c and calls $1.00⅛. Puts on year corn were 46⅜c and calls 48⅛c early. Later puts were 46⅝ and calls 48⅛c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 480 cars; corn, 420 cars; oats, 280 cars, and 50,000 hogs.

There will be no session of the Board of Trade tomorrow—Thanksgiving day.

The local stock of flaxseed in regular warehouses is reported at 1,580,900 bu, against 1,346,523 bu the previous week, showing an increase of 234,377 bu.

It is reported that twenty-four ships at Odessa loading with wheat will be permitted to sail without interference. It is likely that their cargoes were entered at the custom-house several days before the ukase went into effect.

Linn, who was a liberal buyer of wheat Monday, stood on the edge of the wheat pit yesterday and was reported to have sold out his line. Some of the traders who were keeping an eye on him, however, say that they do not think he sold.

With an increase in country houses in the Northwest of 1,100,000 bu, an increase in the private houses at Minneapolis of 190,000 bu, and an increase in the visible supply of 2,200,000 bu the *Bradstreet's* report today is expected to show an increase in the available stocks of wheat east of the Rockies of about 3,500,000 bu.

In the cash market complaints were heard that the poor telegraphic service between Chicago and the East, due to the recent storms, retarded and restricted business. Many expected buying orders for grain for shipment were delayed, and in some instances prices were carried down through the weight of the offerings.

Said a close observer: "I am an all-around bear. Take the corn situation, for example; if prices for year delivery keep up around 45c, the receipts will be 1,200 to 1,500 cars per day before the last of December. Conditions are much as they were two years ago, when with a crop of 2,100,000,000 bu the downward course of prices was not effectually checked until 28c was reached."

Shipments of wheat and flour to the United Kingdom last week, according to the *Corn Trade News*, were equal to 6,910,000 bu; to the continent, 4,240,000 bu, a total of 11,150,000 bu—4,150,000 bu in excess of the requirements. The shipments the previous week were 10,990,000 bu. In sixteen weeks the shipments to the United Kingdom and the continent have been 149,010,000 bu, against requirements of 112,000,000 bu.

San Francisco reported another advance of 3c per bu there. The advance is said to be entirely due to the fact that there is an enormous tonnage in the harbor awaiting loading. Contracts have been made to load, and as there is not enough wheat to go around shippers are bidding to get cargoes even if they ship them at a small loss, rather than break their contracts and stand the damages or pay demurrage charges while the ships are lying idle.

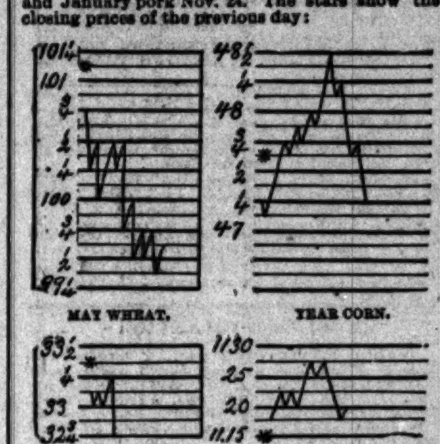
The Kansas State crop report is as follows: "Eastern part of State about one-third of wheat has suffered from extended drought, making it impossible to plow or to prepare the ground. The area is only 64.7 per cent of last year. The central belt is in better condition, the area is 76.3 per cent of last year. The western belt is much like the central. The area is 126.8 per cent of last year. The total area is 92.4 per cent of last year or 384,000 acres less than last year. The condition of the entire belt is much below the average."

At the meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday afternoon the report of the committee appointed to investigate the mysterious "ukase" telegram was made. The private-wire houses of Kennett-Hopkins and Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick were exonerated, as it was proved that the report of the signing of the ukase was handed them by an outside trader who is not a member of the board. He said that he did not get the information from any telegraph operator or wire, but absolutely refused to divulge the source. As the report was subsequently confirmed, no further action will be taken.

McDougall offers the following comment: "The claim that consumptive markets must look to America for all supplies, now that Russia is no longer in the field, will bear investigation. January and June (inclusive) countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, and South America furnish annually 100,000,000, or over, of wheat for export, and it is quite likely that any urgent demand would make these sources more available than usual. W. E. Bear, an English authority, says: 'We shall almost certainly see Russia importing wheat in the spring.' If such should be the case will American wheat be required? Would not Russia supply her wants from Persia, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Asia Minor, Algeria, or India? Geography and reciprocal interests would certainly cut a figure."

A correspondent of an English paper sent the following account of the scenes at Odessa when the ukase prohibiting the export of all grain except wheat went into effect: "In the harbor the news fell like a bolt from the blue. Officers from the custom-house at once arrested the lading of ships. Such cargoes of other grain than wheat which had not been entered through the custom-house during the two previous days had to be unshipped. About 250 wagon-loads of grain on the elevated quarantine railway ready for unloading by the shoots were stopped and sent back to the central depots. What was yesterday morning a busy and enlivened scene of laborious life in the Odessa harbor is suddenly vanished. Thousands of stevedores have been thrown out of employment, and practically reduced to beggary. The new prohibition affects all classes in the Southern capital. Many of the exporting houses are dismissing two-thirds of their staffs, and great distress is threatened. The effect upon imports has been hardly less marked, and the custom-house is filled with goods and materials which the importers will not release. Things, in short, could hardly be worse at Odessa than they are at present, and its condition is typical of many other commercial centers in Russia."

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, year corn, May oats, and January pork Nov. 24. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



THE MARKETS.

There was no encouragement for holders of wheat in the news on 'Change yesterday. Not only were cables lower, but there was an increase on passage of nearly 2,000,000 bu, and interrupted telegraphic communication made it practically impossible to do anything for the Eastern traders. Local receipts were about the same as the estimates and in the Northwest there were a little over 1,000 cars. Under these circumstances it was not difficult for a few of the leading operators here to break the market. Ream was a potent factor in bringing about a lower range, though he probably sold less wheat than Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick, Hately Bros., or Baldwin-Farnum, all of the latter firms getting rid of large quantities. Baldwin-Farnum were supposed to be selling for George Smith. Pardridge covered a part of his short line. December and May opened ⅛c under the close of Monday, sold off to $1.00 and held above that price until scattering advices from the seaboard indicated that there had been a further decline in the foreign markets. Then there came the break upon which the bottom prices of the day were touched and the close showed but a slight reaction from those figures, May being 99⅞@99⅝c. In the cash market there was only a moderate demand and prices were 1½@2c lower in sympathy with the speculative decline. Receipts at principal points aggregated 2,112,295 bu, with shipments of 1,574,466 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 446,000 bu, and New Orleans shipped 100,000 bu. The local outinspection was 83,500 bu, with charters for 136,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 93@93⅛c for No. 2 red, 87½@89⅛c for No. 3 red, 85¼@86⅛c for No. 3 hard, 92½@93c for No. 2 spring, and 86⅛@87c for No. 3 spring. Free-on-board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 73@85⅛c, No. 3 do at 89@92c, No. 4 spring 73@82c, and No. 3 do at 88@90c.

The interest in corn centered in November, which opened at 62c and was bid up to 70c by a few of the anxious shorts during the morning. The buying on the advance was light. There was little corn for sale and not much more than 5,000 bu was traded in on each 1c advance. There is a good deal of mystery about the deal, if deal there be. No one seems to know where the short interest is, though it is supposed to be in the provision crowd. In several instances shorts have settled rather than put up any more margins. Receipts were nearly 200 cars over the estimates, but the percentage of contract grades was small. Cables were steady. Domestic markets were irregular. New York was up 3⅛c on the near November, while Baltimore was lower and St. Louis steady. In the cash market there was an excellent inquiry for contract corn, which was 6@7c higher, with other grades easy and lower. Deferred deliveries in the speculative market show little change. The advance in November helped year and December, and not a few traders believe that the December and year shorts will have just as rocky a road as those for this month. Receipts at principal points aggregated 504,000 bu, with shipments of 208,000 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 41,000 bu; increase on passage, 160,000 bu. The local out-inspection was 25,000 bu, and there were charters for 60,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 60@68c for No. 2 white and No. 2 yellow, 52c for No. 3, 44¼@45¼c for new No. 3, 52c for No. 3 yellow, and 46¼@47⅛c for new No. 3 yellow. Free on board lots sold at 44@45¼c for No. 4 mixed, 46@46⅛c for No. 3 do, and 45@46⅛c for No. 3 white. Old No. 4 mixed sold at 52c.

Oats turned weaker, and at no time were active, though a fair speculative business was accomplished. Counselman and Harvey were liberal sellers, and the buying support was scattered, with the recent demand for November for account of shorts apparently eliminated. Receipts were only moderate, and while the out-inspection was small a total of 50,000 bu were exported at New York. The cash market was ⅛@1c lower, due to an interruption of the telegraphic service in bringing orders. November sold early at 34c, closed 1⅛c lower at 33c bid, with December at 32c, and May at 32⅞@32⅞c, after ranging at 32⅞@33⅛c. Free on board sales were at 31⅛@32c for No. 3 mixed, 32⅛@34⅛c for do white, and 34@35c for No. 2 white.

Rye was quiet and lower. The offerings were not large, but with weakness elsewhere and a lack of speculative demand for investment sales, could be executed only at concessions. No. 2 cash closed 1⅛c lower, at 89c, after selling earlier at 93⅛c; No. 3 sold at 88@90c. December opened at 94⅛c and closed at 93⅛c, with May nominally 4⅛c premium. Barley presented no features worthy of special mention. The cash offerings were not really large, yet ample, and trade was quiet at nearly a former range of prices. Futures were neglected and scarcely quotable. Free on board sales were at 42@58c for No. 3, 39@46c for No. 4, and 37@40c for No. 5.

The fact that receipts of hogs were smaller than expected and that prices at the yards were well maintained had its effect in the provision market, where there was a slight improvement all around. Cables showed that meats were steady, though lard was easy. Domestic markets were steady. Receipts of product were fair and shipments quite large. There was a disposition to realize on the advance, due to the fact that the run of hogs for the remainder of the week promises to be larger, and the greater part of the advance was lost before the close. Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick led the selling of January pork, supposed to be for Singer, who was a buyer last week. The Anglo-American was also a free seller of pork and lard. December pork holds quite steady. Cash pork was quoted at $8.40@8.50. January lard opened at $6.22½, sold at $6.20@6.25, and closed at $6.20, cash being $6.10@6.12½. January ribs opened $5.65, sold at $5.62½@5.70, and closed at $5.62½@5.65, cash being $5.70@6.00, according to weight and age. Cash sales included 100 brls mess pork at $8.50, 50,000 lbs green shoulders, New York cut, 3⅛c, and 100 boxes short clear sides at $5.95.

In the flour market there was little change. Some of the exporters had acceptances of offers made the previous day at a decline of 3d, and Minneapolis reported similar sales of patents there. Some of the millers of the Northwest were said to be paying better than December prices for No. 1 Northern, and little offering at that.

Millstuffs were quiet but steady. Bran sold at $14.30 and middlings at $13.25@16.25.

Flaxseed received about the usual attention and in the main ruled steady. Some export inquiry was noted and cash lots were wanted, with buyers paying 95½c for both spot and to arrive, with some cars at 96c. Rejected sold at 85@91c. Receipts, 148 cars; shipments, 30,756 bu. December sold at 95⅛@95⅝c. May opened steady at $1.03⅛, but closed at $1.03. Timothy seed was firm, but not active. A recently quoted figure of $1.31 was paid for March, and subsequently bids advanced to $1.32. November was nominally $1.23 and country lots sold by sample at 90c@$1.18 for poor to good. November clover was nominally $5.15@5.25.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
November	$ 93⅝	$ .... @	$ 92⅝
December	94⅜	92⅝@ 93⅜	92⅞
May	1.01⅝	99⅝@ 1.00⅛	99⅞
CORN.			
November	$ 62⅝	$ 65 @ 70	$ 69
Year	47⅞	47 @ 48⅛	47⅛
May	43⅝	43 @ 43⅝	43
OATS.			
November	$ 33⅛	$ 33 @ 34	$ 33
December	32⅞	32 @ 32⅛	32
May	33⅝	32⅞@ 33⅛	32⅞
MESS PORK.			
December	$ 8.40	$ 8.40 @ 8.75	$ 8.45
January	11.15	11.17½@11.27½	11.17½
May	11.50	11.50 @11.62½	11.55
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
December	$ 6.10	$ 6.10 @ 6.12½	$ 6.10
January	6.17½	$ 6.20 @ 6.25	6.20
May	6.47½	6.50 @ 6.55	6.50
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 5.62½	$ 5.62½@ 5.70	$ 5.62½
May	5.90	5.90⅛@ 5.97½	5.90½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	December.	January.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 94¼	$	$ 1.03⅞
No. 2 corn	51¼	......	55
No. 2 oats	44	......	46⅝
Mess pork	9.12½	12.22	12.62½
Lard	5.92½	6.22½	6.70
Short ribs	5.30	5.65	6.10

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Monday by carloads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	21	87	42	150
Spring wheat	35	204	76	315
Corn	64	521	184	770
Oats	208	114	4	326
Rye	54	16	1	71
Barley	......	115	60	175
Total	382	1,156	317	1,801

Also by canal: 8,500 bu oats.

Inspected out: 83,672 bu wheat, 25,394 bu corn, 21,858 bu oats, 44,000 bu rye, and 132,378 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 480 cars wheat, 420 cars corn, 280 cars oats, and 50,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1891.	Receipts 1890.	Shipments 1891.	Shipments 1890.
Flour, brls	14,742	19,494	7,389	17,838
Wheat, bu	247,097	98,590	24,899	30,309
Corn, bu	178,012	97,340	29,098	60,48
Oats, bu	241,511	175,282	221,335	212,064
Rye, bu	34,821	9,343	3,343	15,382
Barley, bu	76,925	70,246	128,163	56,850
Timothy seed, lbs	49,000	229,388	77,278	......
Clover-seed, lbs	65,000	29,430	31,80	......
Other seed, lbs	95,000	33,480	372,312	219,839
Flaxseed, bu	104,544	23,409	29,074	21,496
Broom-corn, lbs	156,709	182,460	162,777	108,242
Cheese, lbs	90,981	280,377	248,664	317,210
Butter, lbs	295,973	273,513	396,996	495,292
Hides, lbs	2,2,487	270,221	1,060,810	1,805,894
Wool, lbs	25,946	90,416	64,685	78,033

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending Nov. 21, 1891.	Week ending Nov. 14, 1891.	Week ending Nov. 22, 1890.
Flour, brls	168,000	171,000	160,000
Wheat, qrs	430,000	391,000	207,000
Corn, qrs	69,000	57,000	58,000

Lake freights were quiet at 4⅛c for wheat and 4⅛c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 136,000 bu wheat and 60,000 bu corn.

GENERAL MARKETS.

In the street produce markets interest centered in such lines as dressed poultry and seasonable fruits, which sold well, the first named commanding firm prices. Fresh eggs remained scarce and were held at high prices, selling at an unusually wide premium over ice-house lots. There is an excellent local demand for potatoes, but shipping orders are not large and prices little more than firm, with best lots selling around 35c on track. Other vegetables were unchanged; beans were in fair demand.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator, goods, 28@28½c; fine, 27@27½c; fair to good, 24@26c; fancy dairies, 25@26c; medium to good, 20@22c; packing stock, fresh, 14@15c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 20c per lb.; extra dairy, 18c; dairy, 15c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

BEANS—Navies, hand-picked, $1.75@1.80 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $1.65@1.80; poor to common lots, $1.25@1.40.

BROOM CORN—Choice hurl and fine carpet brush, 6@7c per lb; good hurl, green, 5½@6½c; yellow or red tipped, do, 4½@5½c; green self-working, 5@6½c; red or yellow tipped, self-working, 4@5½c; inferior brush, 3@3½c; crooked, 2@3c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 90@92½c; lard tierces, $1.12½@1.15.

CHEESE—New make, full cream flats, 11½@12c per lb; do Young Americas, 12¼@13c; cheddars, 11½@11¾c; skim cheese, 9@11c; low grades and sour cheese, 3@5c; brick cheese, 10@12c; imitation Swiss, 9½@11c.

EGGS—Guaranteed fresh laid, 25c per doz.; ice-house stock, 18½@21c.

GAME—Mallard and red-head ducks, $2.75@3.50 per doz; canvasbacks, $7.00@10.00; teals, $1.75@2.25; jack-snipe, $1.50@1.75; plover, $1.25@1.75; prairie chickens, $4.50@5.00; partridges, $5.50@6.00; quail, $1.25@1.75; venison saddles, 14@15c per lb; bear, 12@15c; antelope saddles, 12@14c.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice to fine apples, $2.75@3.25 per brl; common to good, $1.50@2.25; bananas, 75c@$2.00 per bunch; Concord grapes, 20@23c per 5-lb basket; Catawba do, 20@24c; Messina lemons, $5.00@6.00 per box; Maori, $7.50@8.00; pears, $4.00@5.00 per brl; Cape Cod cranberries, $8.50 per brl; Wisconsin bell and cherry, $7.50; bell and bugle, $8.50@8.00; Mexican oranges, $2.25@2.75 per box; Florida oranges, $2.00@2.50.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Pears, $2.50@2.75 per case of 40 lbs; muscat grapes, 75c@$1.25 per crate of 20 lbs; Tokay do, 75c@$1.25. Dried—Loose Muscatel raisins, $1.60@1.70 per box of 20 lbs; London layers, $1.75@1.90.

HAY—Timothy was easier in tone, though all grades were steady. Sales were: On track—14 cars No. 1 timothy at $12.25@14.00; 16 cars upland prairie at $9.00@12.50. Receipts, 677 tons; shipments, 81 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 country, green salted, 4½c per lb.; No. 2 do, 3½c; No. 1 calfskin, 7c; No. 2 do, 5½c; No. 1 tallow, country, 4@4½c; No. 2 do, 3½c.

POTATOES—Choice Wisconsin and Michigan Burbanks, 34@36c per bu on track; fair to good, 28@33c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.75@2.25 per brl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 6@6½c per lb; roosters, 4@5c; hen turkeys, 9@10½c; ducks, 9@9½c; full-feathered geese, $6.00@7.00 per doz. Dressed poultry—Hen turkeys, 12½@13½c per lb; spring chickens, 8@8½c; hens, 7@7½c; ducks, 10@12c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Beets, 85c@$1.00 per brl; onions, 70@80c per bu; lettuce, 25@40c per doz; egg plant, 75c@1.50 per doz; cabbage, $2.00@3.00 per 100; radishes, 25@30c per doz; string beans, $2.50@3.00 per bu; rutabaga turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; cauliflower, $1.75@2.00 per doz; celery, 25@35c per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.18.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub-washed, 28@30c per lb; medium 30@33c; fine unwashed, 16@19c; medium unwashed, 22@25c; coarse washed, 28@30c; medium washed, 28@32c; Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@16c; medium unwashed, 17@20c; coarse unwashed, 17@19c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Nov. 23	19,319	1,075	47,161	4,671
Tuesday, Nov. 24	7,600	1,000	42,000	5,000
Week thus far	26,919	2,075	89,161	9,671
Same period last w'k	28,075	1,152	108,440	14,314
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 23	3,117	18	7,461	1,042
Tuesday, Nov. 24	2,000	200	5,000	1,000
Week thus far	5,117	218	12,461	2,042
Same period last w'k	6,737	267	10,503	1,941

Receipts Nov. 24 with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,600	42,000	5,000
Kansas City	7,100	14,100	600
Omaha	1,200	8,000	1,800
St. Louis	2,700	7,000	2,600
Totals	18,600	71,100	10,000
Corresponding day last week	25,500	96,000	7,300
Corresponding day 1890	21,600	88,000	8,800
Corresponding day 1889	25,100	69,000	10,000

Today's (Wednesday's) receipts are estimated at 48,000 hogs, 16,000 cattle, and 9,000 sheep, against 53,594 hogs, 18,222 cattle, and 9,336 sheep one week ago, and 46,738 hogs, 13,459 cattle, and 7,570 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—All desirable grades of cattle met with a good demand at former prices, but undesirable stock sold slowly and values were weak. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$5.40@6.25
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,700 lbs	3.80@5.30
Fair to good steers, 1,000@1,300 lbs	3.00@3.75
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,100 lbs	2.70@3.20
Good to fancy cows and heifers	1.90@2.65
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	75@1.60
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	1.60@2.60
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	2.50@3.25
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	1.50@5.00
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	1.9@3.00
Western range steers	2.40@4.20

HOGS—This branch of the trade was without much if any change. The best heavy in some cases sold a shade higher, and in some cases light sold a shade lower, but the general market averaged steady. The quality was better. Trade was active, but about 15,000 remained unsold. A few heavy hogs sold at $4.05@4.10, but sales of heavy above $3.95 were scattering owing to the scarcity of choice heavy. Rough heavy sold down to $3.50, while the top for light was $3.80, or 50c below the outside on heavy. Common light sold down to $3.25 and pigs went at $2.40@3.25. Most of the heavy hogs sold at $3.80@3.90 and light largely at $3.40@3.50.

SHEEP—There was no change in the market for sheep and lambs. Sales ranged at $3.00@5.00 for native sheep, $4.00@4.35 for Westerns, and $3.75@5.20 for lambs.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 24.—BEEVES—Receipts, 631 head, all for export and slaughterers. No trade; feeling dull; dressed beef steady at 6¼@9½c per lb; shipments today, 475 beeves; tomorrow, 3,580 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 316 head. Market steady; veals, $5.00@7.50 per 100 lbs; grassers, $1.50@2.25; Western calves, $2.50@2.70.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep—Receipts, 809 head. Market steady; sheep, $2.50@4.37½ per 100 lbs; lambs, $5.00@5.25; dressed muttons steady, 7@8½c per lb; dressed lambs slow, 7½@9c.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,748 head, including 2 cars for sale. Market steady at $3.70@4.20 per 100 lbs.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200; market more active; prices firm. Common to fancy steers, $2.50@5.50; good Westerns, $2.50@3.75; Texans, $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,000. Steady to strong. Bulk, $3.50@3.65; light, $3.35@3.60; heavy, $3.60@3.70; mixed, $3.55@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,834. The demand was good and market active. Natives, $3.50@4.50; Westerns, $3.25@4.25; common and stockers, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $3.50@4.75.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,724; shipments, 1,538; market dull and lower; steers, $3.25@5.20; cows, $1.25@2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,213; shipments, 109; market lower; bulk, $3.45@3.60; all grades, $2.70@3.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800; shipments, 1,800; market steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,700 head; shipments 400 head; market steady; fair to prime natives, $3.50@5.60; Texan and Indian steers, $2.10@2.70; cows, $1.30@2.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 200 head; market steady; fair to choice heavy, $3.70@3.80; mixed, $3.00@3.70; light fair to best, $3.40@3.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, none; fair to choice, $3.40@4.60.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.—PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand poor; prices unchanged. Lard—Demand poor; spot, November, December, and January 33s; dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Demand poor; prices unchanged. Wheat—Demand poor; winter 8s 7½d, steady; spring, 8s 8½d, steady. Corn—Demand poor for spot and good for futures; spot and November 6s 5½d, steady; December, 5s 3½d, steady; January 5s 4½d, steady.

New York, Nov. 24.—FLOUR—Receipts, 42,570 pkgs; exports, 16,715 bbls, 2,965 sacks. Quiet, irregular, closing weak. Sales, 23,650.

CORNMEAL—Quiet, steady.

WHEAT—Receipts, 519,549 bu; exports, 371,636 bu; sales, 1,840,000 bu futures, 94,000 bu spot. Spot market lower, dull. No. 2 red, $1.05; store and elevator, $1.05¾@1.07½ afloat, $1.05¾@1.07¼ f. o. b.; No. 3 red, $1.00¼@1.00½; ungraded red, $1.00@1.10¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.06⅜; No. 1 hard, $1.10⅜@1.10⅜; No. 2 Northern, $1.05⅛@1.05⅜. Options opened 1@1⅛c lower on the increase in the amount on passage, large receipts here, and at the West, and lower cables, advanced ⅜@⅝c on the full clearances; declined ⅛@⅝c on weak late cables, closed 1⅛@1⅛c under yesterday; dull and weak. No. 2 red, November, $1.05¼; December, $1.05¾@1.06¼, closing $1.05⅝; January, $1.07 5-8@1.08¼, closing $1.07¼; February, $1.09@1.09¼, closing $1.09; March, $1.10⅜@1.10¾, closing $1.10⅜; April, $1.10⅞@1.11⅜, closing $1.10⅞; May, $1.10 7-16@1.11⅛, closing $1.11; June, $1.09⅝@1.10⅝, closing $1.09⅝.

BARLEY—Dull and higher; No. 2 Milwaukee, [illegible].

BARLEY-MALT—Quiet.

CORN—Receipts, 121,975 bu; exports, 84,423 bu; sales, 88,000 bu futures, 47,000 bu spot; spot higher, firm, scarce; No. 2, 71@73c elevator, 74⅛@75⅛c afloat; ungraded mixed, 58@75c; No. 3, 65@68⅛c; No. 2 white, 71c. Options much excited on scarcity of contract grade and wants of shorts. November is up fully 1c; December, 1⅛c; other months, ⅛@⅜c; November, [illegible] 75c; December, 59⅛@60⅛c; January, 55⅛@56⅛c; February, 54⅛@55c; March, 55c; May, 52⅛@[illegible].

OATS—Receipts, 191,825 bu; exports, 30,564 bu; sales, 145,000 bu futures; 125,000 bu spot; spot moderately active; steady; options firm, dull; November, [illegible]; December, 40⅛c; January, 39⅛@40c, closing at [illegible]; May, 40c. Spot No. 2 white, 40⅛@41c; mixed Western, 39@41c; white do, 41@45c; No. 2 Chicago, 41⅛@41⅞c.

HAY—Firm.

HOPS—Good demand; firm.

COFFEE—Options opened steady, unchanged to 5 points, declined, closed barely steady, unchanged to 20 down; sales, 16,250 bags; spot dull; nominal.

SUGAR—Raw quiet, firm; sales, 86 hhds Muscovado, to arrive, 89 test, at 3 1-16c; refined, quiet, easy. Molasses—New Orleans, quiet, steady.

RICE—Firm, fairly active.

TALLOW—Steady, quiet.

ROSIN—Dull, steady.

TURPENTINE—Dull, weak; 35⅛c.

EGGS—Quiet; fancy firm; Western, [illegible]c; receipts, 7,451 pkgs.

WOOL—Quiet, steady; domestic fleece, [illegible]; pulled, 26@33c, Texas, 19@24c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Moderately active; firm. Cut meats, dull, weak; pickled bellies, 5⅛@6c; do hams, 8@8½c; middles, firm, quiet; short clear, November, $6.25@6.42½. Lard—Lower, dull; Western steam, $6.42½; sales, 350 tcs at $6.42½@6.50; option sales, 1,500 tcs; December, $6.35@6.39; January, $6.52@6.55; February, $6.61; March, $6.73@6.74.

BUTTER—Quiet, heavy; Western dairy, 16@22c; do creamery, 20@30c; Elgin, 29½@30c.

CHEESE—Moderate demand; firm; part skims, 4@8⅛c.

PIG-IRON—Dull.

COPPER—Dull, weak; lake, November, $11.10; do December, $11.00.

LEAD—Steady; domestic, $4.30.

TIN—Dull, easy; straits, $19.95.

RYE—Firm; Western, $1.05½@1.07.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; United closed at 59⅛c for December.

COTTONSEED OIL—Quiet but firm.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 24.—[Special.]—WHEAT—In sympathy with the weakness and declines in all other markets, Duluth opened ⅛c lower for cash and ⅛c below yesterday's close for the futures. The market ruled steady up to noon. The last hour was dull and weak, with declining tendencies, and the close was weak at 1⅛@2c decline for the day on cash and ⅛@1⅛c lower for futures. Duluth and Minneapolis together received 1,047 cars. Duluth's inspection out was over 1,000,000 bu. Cash No. 1 hard opened at 90c, ruled fairly active to noon, when it declined and closed at 88⅛c. No. 1 Northern opened at 88⅛c, declined and closed at 87⅛c. No. 2 Northern opened at 83⅛c and closed at 82⅛c bid. No. 3 sold at 80c and closed at 79⅛c, while rejected closed at 68c. December No. 1 hard closed at 88⅛c. No. 1 Northern sold at 88⅛c and closed at 88c. May No. 1 hard closed at 97⅛c. No. 1 Northern opened at 96c and closed at 95c bid. Cars on track, 525; last year, 322. Receipts—Wheat, 698,380 bu; barley, 9,822 bu; flaxseed, 11,501 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 562,609 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market weak and declining at the opening, and before the decline was checked December was ⅛@1c lower; stagnation followed this activity, and later a recovery took place, but another tumble occurred, and the close was at the bottom and weak; No. 2 red, cash, 93⅛@93⅛c; November closed at 92⅛c, nominal; December 92⅛@93⅛c, closing at 92⅛c; May 99⅛@99⅛c, closing at 99⅛c. Corn opened weak and ⅛@⅛c lower, but a hardening in values took place, year advancing ⅛c and January ⅛c; this was followed by a decline, and year sold off ⅛c, while the others were ⅛@⅛c lower; No. 2 cash, 45@48⅛c; November, 48c, nominal; year 40⅛@41⅛c, closing at 40⅛c asked; January 39⅛@39⅛c, closing at 39⅛c asked; May 40⅛@40⅛c, closing at 40⅛c asked. Oats quiet; No. 2, cash, 32c; November, 32⅛c bid; May 32⅛@32⅛c, closing at 32⅛c. Rye quiet and firm; No. 2, 86c. Barley steady but quiet.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady, with a firmer feeling for dry salt meats. Pork, $8.25. Lard, $5.85. Dry salt meats, boxed, shoulders, $5.50; longs and ribs, $6.00; short clear, $6.20. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $6.25; longs and ribs, $7.25; short clear, $7.37½@7.50. Hams, $9.00@10.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, 76,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu; rye, 12,000 bu; barley, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 81,000 bu; corn, 84,000 bu; oats, 40,000 bu; rye, 27,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 24.—WHEAT—The market was without any sustaining feature today and ruled weak. There was an absence of New York buying orders, owing to the storm in the East and lack of wire facilities, the storm in the East having made pretty general interference. This left the market at the mercy of a bearish feature in the increase of 2,000,000 bu on passage and to weak cable reports. These came early via Montreal. The market for December opened at 87⅛@87⅛c, a decline from last night's close. There was a little advance at first, but it soon turned to a decline and held in this direction until the close, when the market touched the low-water mark for this season at 85⅛c. May closed at 94⅛c. There was a good cash market, but quite a decline was felt. No. 1 hard sold under 90c for the first time in several days. The receipts of wheat hold up well, and the thousand cars at Minneapolis and Duluth were secured again today, the two cities coming nearly to a tie, Minneapolis having 522 and Duluth 525. Closing prices: November, 86⅛c; December, opening 87⅛@87⅛c; highest, 87⅛c; lowest, 86⅛c; closing 86⅛c. May, opening, 95⅛c; highest, 95⅛c; lowest, 94⅛c; closing, 94⅛c. January, closing 88⅛c. No. 1 hard, 89c; No. 1 Northern, 87⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 84@86c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2 red November, $1.02⅛@1.03; December, $1.04⅛@1.05; January, $1.06⅛@1.07; February, $1.08⅛@1.09. Corn strong on near deliveries, futures firm. Car lots, old crop, scarce and firm with good demand; new quiet and irregular. No. 4 mixed in grain depot, 56c; new No. 3 yellow in do, 56c; new No. 2 white in do, 55c; new steamer yellow in do, 54c; old and new No. 2 mixed in grain depot, 60c; No. 2 mixed, November, 60@61c; December, 56⅛@57c; January, 55⅛@55⅛c; February, 54⅛@55c. Oats steady, with a fair business in car lots, but little disposition to trade in options; No. 3 white, 39c; No. 2 white, 40@41c; do clipped, 41c; No. 2 white, November, 40@40⅛c; December, 40⅛@41c; January and February, 40⅛@41c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 32,800 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,600 bu; corn, 6,800 bu; oats, 11,700 bu.

Toledo, O., Nov. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat steady and quiet; No. 2 cash, 97⅛c; December, 97⅛c; May, $1.03⅛. Corn steady; No. 2 cash, 59⅛c; No. 3, 57c; No. 4, 55c. Oats quiet; No. 2 cash, 33c; No. 2 white, 35c. Rye dull; cash, 93⅛c.

CLOVERSEED—Steady; prime cash and December, $5.30; January, $5.35; February, $5.40.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 41,300 bu; corn, 3,800 bu; oats, 3,575 bu; rye, 6,700 bu; cloverseed, 261 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 118,000 bu; corn, 3,200 bu; cloverseed, 400 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; spot and November, $1.04⅛@1.04⅛; December, $1.05⅛@1.05⅛; January, $1.06⅛@1.07⅛; May, $1.11⅛@1.11⅛. Steamer No. 2 red, 98c. Corn irregular; spot, 60c; November, 56⅛c; January, 54⅛c; February, 54⅛@54⅛c; March, 54⅛c; receipts, 14,332 bu. Oats firm; white Western, 40c asked; mixed do, 38@39c. Rye firm; No. 2, $1.02⅛@1.03.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 24.—GRAIN—Corn steady; new No. 3, 43⅛@44c; new No. 4, 42@42⅛c. Oats lower; No. 2 white, 32⅛c; No. 3 white, 31⅛@32c. Rye firm; No. 2, 90@91c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.18; spirits, $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 31,200 bu; oats, 60,000 bu; rye, 1,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 10,200 bu; oats, 33,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24.—TURPENTINE—34⅛c.

DEMOCRATS FOR PROTECTION.

Howls of a Mugwump—A Renegade Republican Heart-Breaking.

N. Y. *Times* (Mug.): What part do the five millions or so of Democrats who went to the polls last year and voted for tariff-reform Congressmen propose to take in the Speakership contest? They were tremendously stirred up about the McKinley bill, about the favors to trusts, and about all the hundred and one abuses of the robber tariff. They lifted up their voices in protest and the voice was like an earthquake. It turned this country upside down. They elected to the House of Representatives so many Democrats that when Congress meets a week from today the Republicans will be crowded into a corner. Neither party ever had so great a majority in the House. No party ever spoke out on a public question with more startling distinctness.

Now that the Congressmen who make up this big majority are to begin their work, will the voters who elected them sit in stupid silence and see their commands impudently disobeyed? Are they willing to see themselves and the country tricked and cheated out of the reform they thought it worth while to get so prodigiously excited about last year? And are they content to hand the legislation of the session and the making of the issues for next year's campaign and the management of their party over to the gang that is now actively opposing Mr. Mills' candidacy for the Speakership?

It is the same old band of traitors and assassins that lived in the Democratic camp, fed on Democratic meat, and always thwarted the Democratic will and paralyzed the Democratic hand in the days when Samuel J. Randall—a man far more honorable than most of his following—was the Devil's Advocate on the Democratic side of the House.

We recognize in the group that is using and abusing Mr. Crisp's perfectly honorable ambition the old, ugly, poisonous influences that in the two Presidential campaigns of 1884 and 1888 and in many State campaigns and in every recent session of Congress at Washington have been exerted to balk and betray the Democratic party. There is the influence that through Senator Gorman reaches to James G. Blaine and his highly-protected interests in West Virginia. There is the John R. McLean (editor Cincinnati *Enquirer*) influence, always a Blaine influence, and in all circumstances hostile to the Democratic party. There is the Charles A. Dana (New York *Sun*) influence, the potency and effect of which upon the Democratic organism can be explained only by a reference to rattlesnakes. There is the David B. Hill influence, the influence that beat the Democrats in 1888. Then there are the lesser Democrats of the Randall stripe—only a handful all told, but skillful in tricks and intrigue.

These are the men and these are the influences that are at work to rob the extraordinary free-trade victory of 1890 of its fruit and effect. For Mr. Crisp they have no particular regard. He was the most convenient instrument at hand and they took him up. They are making use of him to strangle the Democratic majority in Congress this winter and to guide the party to sure defeat in the election of 1892. If they are allowed to win over to the support of Mr. Crisp, in numbers sufficient to elect him Speaker, Democratic members who were sent to Washington with the most emphatic and explicit instructions to use their votes and their influence to correct the abuses of the tariff, their success will be ample but unwelcome proof of the transitory nature of the political emotions of the American Democracy.